https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2025-478
Preprint. Discussion started: 14 February 2025

Harmonized Cloud Datasets for OMI and TROPOMI Using the O_2-O_2 477 nm Absorption Band

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Abstract. We present a new cloud retrieval algorithm using the O_2-O_2 absorption band at 477 nm, designed to provide harmonized cloud datasets from OMI and TROPOMI. The goal of these derived cloud data is to mitigate the influence of clouds on the retrieval of tropospheric trace gases from UV-Visible nadir satellite spectrometers. The retrieval process consists of two main steps: first, spectral fitting is performed using the Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS) method to determine the O_2-O_2 slant column and calculate the reflectance at the center of the fitting window. Second, these parameters are used to derive cloud fraction and cloud pressure.

This retrieval algorithm builds on the OMI O_2-O_2 operational cloud algorithm (OMCLDO2) with several improvements. The fitting procedure uses a broader fitting window, incorporating the O_2-O_2 absorption bands at 446 and 477 nm, to more accurately derive O_2-O_2 slant column densities (SCD). A de-striping correction is applied to address across-track variability, and an offset correction motivated by radiative transfer simulations is introduced to correct the O_2-O_2 SCD bias between OMI and TROPOMI. Additionally, a temperature correction factor is included to account for the temperature dependence of both the O_2-O_2 SCD and the O_2-O_2 absorption cross-section. Consistent auxiliary data, such as meteorological information and surface albedo database, are used for both sensors. Due to the suboptimal quality of solar irradiance measurements by OMI, a fixed annual averaged irradiance for 2005 is used as a reference for the reflectance spectra in the spectral fittings.

To evaluate the performance of our retrieval approach, we compare it with the OMCLDO2 algorithm for both OMI and TROPOMI. The cloud fraction retrievals demonstrate good agreement, whereas the cloud pressure retrievals show a systematic bias, particularly in nearly cloud-free scenes. Our cloud pressure estimates tend to be higher than OMCLDO2 for OMI and lower for TROPOMI. Notably, our approach demonstrates improved consistency in cloud parameters, especially cloud pressure, between the two sensors compared to OMCLDO2. However, a consistent bias of approximately 0.05 in cloud fraction retrievals is observed, primarily attributed to differences in L1b data. Applying these cloud corrections to NO_2 retrievals reveals that the average impact of cloud corrections ranges from -6% to 11% in polluted regions. Differences in NO_2 AMF resulting from varying cloud correction methods can exceed 10%. Importantly, the new correction approach achieves better consistency in NO_2 retrievals between OMI and TROPOMI.

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1 Introduction

Clouds play a crucial role in Earth's climate system and hydrological cycle by reflecting shortwave solar radiation and absorbing and re-emitting longwave radiation from Earth. Satellite UV–Visible sensors, such as OMI and TROPOMI, designed for trace gas measurements, have relatively coarse spatial resolutions—ranging from several to hundreds of kilometers. Consequently, only a small fraction (5–20%) of observed pixels are cloud-free, while most are covered by cloud (Krijger et al., 2007). Clouds significantly impact the accuracy of trace gas retrievals, making it essential to account for their effects.

Due to the complexity of cloud effects on the atmospheric radiation field, trace gas retrievals often rely on several simplifying assumptions. The key assumptions are: (1) the independent pixel approximation (IPA, Boersma et al., 2004; Stammes et al., 2008), which neglects horizontal radiative energy transport between clear and cloudy subpixels, and (2) the assumption that clouds are horizontally and vertically homogeneous, thereby simplifying radiative transfer processes within clouds. Accurate estimation of photon path lengths in the atmosphere is crucial for precise trace gas retrievals, as these paths determine trace gas absorption and influence the measured top-of-atmosphere (TOA) radiance. Under cloudy conditions, photon path lengths are primarily influenced by the cloud's geometric fraction and vertical extinction profile (Stammes et al., 2008).

OMI provides two operational cloud products, both based on determining the mean photon path in the UV-Visible spectrum by analyzing the spectral feature of a well-mixed species, but using different physical processes. The OMCLDO2 cloud product (Acarreta et al., 2004; Sneep et al., 2008; Veefkind et al., 2016) utilizes the 477 nm absorption band of O_2–O_2, which results from collision-induced absorption by oxygen molecules. In contrast, the OMCLDRR cloud product (Vasilkov et al., 2004; Joiner and Vasilkov, 2006; Vasilkov et al., 2008) is based on the filling-in of Fraunhofer lines in the UV, caused by rotational Raman scattering by air molecules, and uses a spectral window of 345–354 nm. Both algorithms implement a simplified Lambertian cloud model, assuming a cloud albedo of 0.8, to calculate the cloud fraction and cloud pressure.

For TROPOMI, several cloud products have been developed using different methodologies to measure cloud parameters such as fraction, height(or pressure), and optical thickness. The operational cloud product includes the Optical Cloud Recognition Algorithm (OCRA) and the Retrieval Of Cloud Information using Neural Networks (ROCINN), which work together to retrieve cloud properties. OCRA determines cloud fraction by analyzing the broadband color of the measured spectra, while ROCINN uses the O_2 absorption band (756–771 nm) to estimate cloud top height and cloud optical thickness (or cloud top albedo). Additionally, the Fast Retrieval Scheme for Clouds from the Oxygen A band (FRESCO) algorithm utilizes three reflectance bands around the O_2–A band (Koelemeijer et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2008) to estimate cloud pressure and cloud fraction from TOA reflectances. The TROPOMI implementation, known as FRESCO-S, introduces several improvements over the FRESCO+ algorithm originally developed for GOME-2 (van Geffen et al., 2022, 2024). In the latest update (processor version 2.8.0), the algorithm switched to a two-band retrieval approach, excluding the strongest absorption band (760–761 nm). This change was implemented to eliminate biases in cloud height retrievals that erroneously position clouds closer to the surface or even below it (van Geffen et al., 2024). The cloud model assumptions remain consistent with those employed in the OMCLDO2 and OMCLDRR algorithms. Since processor version 2.2 (van Geffen et al., 2022), the O_2–O_2 cloud product has been integrated into the NO_2 processing chain, leveraging a similar O_2–O_2 cloud retrieval algorithm as previously used by OMI.

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Latsch et al. (2022) present a comprehensive intercomparison of various TROPOMI cloud products, revealing significant differences among algorithms, particularly under conditions of small cloud fractions and low cloud heights—critical scenarios for accurate tropospheric trace gas retrievals. Bauwens et al. (2020) identified a systematic discrepancy in NO_2 retrievals between the OMI QA4ECV product and the TROPOMI operational product, primarily due to differences in the cloud products used. These differences are significantly reduced following the update of the cloud retrieval (van Geffen et al., 2022). Similarly, De Smedt et al. (2021) discovered that variations in cloud products contribute to biases in HCHO retrievals between OMI and TROPOMI. Furthermore, even when applying the same algorithm to different sensors, systematic differences can appear in the results.

In this paper, we present a new cloud retrieval algorithm using the O_2-O_2 absorption band at 477 nm, designed to provide harmonized cloud datasets from OMI and TROPOMI. The retrieval algorithm builds on the operational OMI cloud product (OMCLDO2), incorporating several key improvements. To optimize the DOAS fitting, we extend the spectral range and implement an additional de-striping correction to reduce variability between tracks in the O_2-O_2 slant column density (SCD) retrievals. We ensure consistency between the O_2-O_2 SCD measurements from OMI and TROPOMI through comparative analysis. Additionally, we introduce an improved temperature correction factor to account for the temperature dependence of the O_2-O_2 absorption cross-section in the conversion from O_2-O_2 SCD and TOA reflectance to cloud parameters. Furthermore, the TROPOMI directionally dependent Lambertian-equivalent reflectivity (DLER) climatology dataset is employed in the retrievals for both sensors.

The structure of this paper is as follows: we start with an introduction of the instruments and the latest version of the level-1b (ir)radiance spectra used in this study (Sect. 2). Next, we outline the key aspects and implementation of the new BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 cloud algorithm (Sect. 3). We then compare the BIRA-IASB retrievals with the OMI and TROPOMI OMCLDO2 products (Sect. 4.1) and assess their application to tropospheric NO_2 retrieval, focusing on the impact of clouds on trace gas retrievals (Sect. 4.2). Additionally, we present comparisons of cloud products and NO_2 retrieval using these cloud corrections for OMI and TROPOMI (Sect. 4.3). The paper concludes with a summary of our findings in Sect. 5.

2 Instruments and Data

2.1 OMI and TROPOMI

The OMI instrument, a nadir-viewing imaging spectrograph developed by the Netherlands and Finland, was launched in 2004 onboard NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) Aura satellite (Levelt et al., 2006). Operating in an ascending Sun-synchronous polar orbit, OMI crosses the Equator at approximately 13:40 local time (LT). It measures solar radiation backscattered by the Earth's atmosphere and surface, covering a wavelength range of 270-500 nm with a spectral resolution of roughly 0.5 nm. With a 114° viewing angle, OMI provides a 2600 km swath width, enabling daily global coverage. The individual ground pixels measure 13 km (along-track) by 24 km (across-track) at the center of the swath, increasing to about 150 km towards the edges. The swath is divided into 60 across-track ground pixels, with incoming light depolarized by a scram-

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bler and split into three spectral channels: two UV channels (UV1 and UV2, covering 270–380 nm) and one visible channel (350–500 nm).

The TROPOMI instrument on board the Copernicus Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) satellite (Veefkind et al., 2012) is a four-channel, nadir-viewing grating spectrometer that measures solar backscattered radiances across the UV, visible, near-infrared (NIR), and shortwave infrared (SWIR) spectra. Like OMI, TROPOMI operates from an ascending Sun-synchronous polar orbit, crossing the Equator at about 13:30 LT. It retains comparable spectral resolution and radiometric performance in the ultraviolet and visible ranges but offers enhanced spatial resolution. At the center of the swath, the ground pixels measure 7 km along-track (reduced to 5.6 km as of August 6, 2019) and vary from 3.5 km to 25 km across-track, depending on the wavelength band. With a 2600 km swath width, TROPOMI achieves near-global daily coverage, excluding narrow strips approximately 0.5° wide between orbits at the Equator. The swath is divided into 77 to 450 consistently sized across-track rows, with the exact number depending on the spectral band.

2.2 OMI Level-1b Irradiance and Radiance Spectra

The BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 cloud product for OMI utilizes the OML1BIRR and OML1BRVG product from the OMI Collection 4 dataset, which is publicly accessible through NASA's Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center (GES DISC). This dataset employs a newly developed L0-1b processor, based on the TROPOMI L0-1b processor at the OMI Science Investigator-led Processing System (OMI SIPS). The advanced processor converts raw sensor data into radiometrically calibrated and geolocated solar irradiances and earthshine radiances. Building on 17 years of experience with OMI Collection 3 data, significant improvements have been made to address issues related to optical and electronic aging and to enhance pixel quality flagging. Detailed information about the upgrade from Collection 3 to Collection 4 is provided in Kleipool et al. (2022). The OML1BIRR contains daily averaged irradiance measurements, while the OML1BRVG product contains Earth-view spectral radiances recorded in global mode from the visible detector.

Since 2007, OMI has experienced a field-of-view blockage known as the "row anomaly", which affects data quality across all retrieval wavelengths for certain rows (Dobber et al., 2008). The row anomaly has been analyzed for the entire mission for the UV2 and VIS channels, determining affected rows for each day at two wavelengths per channel. Based on these analyses, a dynamic map is generated and used by the Collection 4 L0-1b processor to flag rows accordingly over time. The row anomaly initially affected two rows in June 2007 but eventually extended to approximately 50% of the sensor's 60 rows. Moreover, the row anomaly is not static and evolves slowly over both long and short timescales.

2.3 TROPOMI Level-1b Irradiance and Radiance Spectra

The initial version of the TROPOMI L1b spectra, based on pre-launch calibration, is described in details by Kleipool et al. (2018), while subsequent improvements informed by in-flight calibration are comprehensively documented in Ludewig et al. (2020). This study uses the updated version of the L1b (ir)radiance dataset, which has been reprocessed since 2022.

TROPOMI measurements can experience saturation in band 4 (visible) and band 6 (NIR) detectors when observing intensely bright scenes, such as high clouds in tropical regions. This saturation results in anomalously low radiances for certain spectral

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pixels. Significant saturation can also cause "blooming", where excess charge from saturated pixels spills into adjacent ground pixels along the row direction, leading to anomalously high radiances for some spectral pixels. Both saturation and blooming are identified and flagged under a single error flag, as documented by (Ludewig et al., 2020). The revised irradiance product includes corrections for optical degradation, improvements in absolute irradiance calibration, and adjustments for the solar angle dependence of the irradiance signal. Additionally, degradation correction is applied to the radiance data.

3 Algorithm Description

3.1 Heritage

The O_2-O_2 cloud algorithm, developed by KNMI and known as OMCLDO2, was specifically designed for OMI measurements, as OMI does not cover the spectral range of the O_2 A-band at 760 nm (Acarreta et al., 2004; Sneep et al., 2008; Veefkind et al., 2016). This algorithm utilizes satellite measurements of O_2-O_2 collision complex absorption near 477 nm to retrieve essential cloud parameters. The procedure involves two main steps. First, a DOAS fit is applied to determine the O_2-O_2 slant column amount, with reflectance calculated at the center of the fitting window. Second, these parameters are converted into radiometric cloud fraction and effective cloud pressure using a Lambertian cloud model, which assumes that clouds act as Lambertian reflectors with a fixed albedo of 0.8 (Stammes et al., 2008). This cloud product is designed to mitigate cloud effects in trace gas retrievals, and the cloud model assumptions are consistent across both cloud and NO_2 retrievals. Validation indicates that the retrieved cloud pressure corresponds to the mid-level of the cloud rather than the cloud top pressure (Sneep et al., 2008). It is important to note that this algorithm does not distinguish between clouds and aerosols. Consequently, in the computation of the air mass factor (AMF) for trace gas retrieval, aerosol-induced cloud parameters can implicitly correct for the aerosol effects (Boersma et al., 2011).

The OMCLDO2 algorithm was first described by Acarreta et al. (2004), and Veefkind et al. (2016) further improved the retrieval approach. The improvements primarily involve correcting differences in the temperature profile, and consequently in the absorption coefficient due to density changes between the GEOS-5 Forward Processing for Instrument Teams (FP-IT) model profile and the fixed model profile used in the forward calculations. Additionally, the LUT, which is pre-inverted, has also been updated. The OMI OMCLDO2 product used in this study is based on the most recent version of the OMI L1b dataset (Collection 4 data, Kleipool et al., 2022). Since the release of the TROPOMI operational NO_2 processor version 2.2, the O_2–O_2 cloud product has been included in the NO_2 data product files (van Geffen et al., 2022). However, it has not yet been utilized in trace gas retrievals.

The BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 cloud retrieval algorithm, though similar in many aspects to OMCLDO2, incorporates several enhancements to improve accuracy and consistency across different sensors:

1. The DOAS slant column fitting employs a larger fitting window, capturing two O_2-O_2 absorption bands at 446 and 477 nm.

2. A de-striping correction is applied to reduce across-track variability.

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3. An SCD offset correction is implemented to ensure consistency between OMI and TROPOMI measurements.
4. A temperature correction addresses the temperature dependence of the O_2-O_2 cross-section.
5. Consistent auxiliary data, such as meteorological information and surface albedo database, is utilized for both OMI and TROPOMI sensors.

The following section will detail the BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 cloud retrieval approach, with an emphasis on these improvements relative to the OMCLDO2 algorithm.

3.2 DOAS Slant Column Retrieval

Table 1 summarizes the absorption cross sections and settings used for retrieving O_2-O_2 slant columns. Several improvements have been made to the DOAS fitting compared to the OMCLDO2 algorithm. While OMCLDO2 performs the DOAS fit over a spectral range of 460-490 nm, accounting for the absorption effects of NO_2, O_3, and O_2-O_2, the BIRA-IASB approach employs a wider fitting window of 435–495 nm. This expanded range includes both a strong absorption band centered at 477 nm and a weaker absorption band around 447 nm. Although the broader window does not significantly improve retrieval precision, it offers advantages in specific scenarios, particularly for low O_2-O_2 slant column densities. Moreover, the wider fitting range reduces the sensitivity of O_2-O_2 SCD retrievals to the choice of polynomial order in the DOAS settings. The inclusion of this broader range necessitates additional spectral analysis adjustments. For example, the fitting now incorporates gas species like water vapor, along with a liquid water absorption cross-section (Peters et al., 2014), to mitigate systematic errors over oceans. Importantly, this revised DOAS approach aligns closely with NO_2 DOAS retrievals (405-465 nm, Boersma et al., 2007; van Geffen et al., 2022), owing to the substantial overlap between the O_2-O_2 and NO_2 fitting windows.

The latest available cross-sections for species absorbing within the selected fitting window are utilized in the analysis. The absorption cross-sections of the oxygen dimer, which are crucial for this analysis, are depicted in Fig. 1. It should be noted that there is a systematic 3% difference in the O_2-O_2 slant columns between the retrieval using the O_2-O_2 cross sections from Thalman and Volkamer (2013) and Finkenzeller and Volkamer (2022). The fitting residuals using these two O_2-O_2 cross-sections are generally similar; however, the latter exhibits larger residuals in cases influenced by liquid water. Additionally, the dataset from Thalman and Volkamer (2013) includes cross-sections at a greater number of temperatures, allowing for a more detailed investigation of temperature dependence. In the slant column density fit, an absorption cross-section with a fixed temperature is used. Changing the temperature of O_2-O_2 cross section from 293K to 253K results in a reduction of approximately 4% in the retrieved O_2-O_2 slant columns. This temperature dependence is subsequently corrected in the calculations using a similar approach to the one described in Boersma et al. (2004), which will be discussed in Sect. 3.5.3.

Intensity offsets in the spectra, caused by factors such as residual stray light, are corrected by fitting the inverse of the solar reference spectrum (see Eq. 5.6 of Danckaert et al., 2017). In addition, the DOAS fit procedure includes a spike removal scheme as described in (Richter et al., 2011), which allows us to filter out individual corrupted radiance measurements from the fit and hence reduce the noise in the retrieval. This approach is also included in the OMCLDO2 algorithm (Veefkind et al., 2016). In this study, the slant columns are derived using the QDOAS software developed at BIRA-IASB (Danckaert et al., 2017).

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Figure 2 presents O_2-O_2 retrievals based on the BIRA-IASB approach and a comparison with OMCLDO2. The data shown are based on OMI measurements on 1 October 2004, and TROPOMI measurements on 1 October 2018. The OMI OMCLDO2 data use the Product Generation Executive (PGE) version 4.0.0.308, based on the OMI collection 4 L1 dataset, while the TROPOMI OMCLDO2 data come from the operational NO_2 product processor version 2.2, based on TROPOMI Collection 3 Level 1 data. Although the observations are from different times, a comparison of Figure 2(a) and (d) shows that TROPOMI SCDs are slightly higher than OMI SCDs for low SCD values. For OMI, the differences between BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 algorithms indicate a relatively large negative bias over land and a positive bias at high latitudes. For TROPOMI, the biases are predominantly negative, particularly over land regions. The dependence on cloud fraction, as shown in Figure 2(c) and (f), indicates that the significant biases are primarily associated with cases for small cloud fraction.

The TOA reflectance is calculated at the central wavelength of the fitting window (465 nm) with a bandwidth of 1 nm. For TROPOMI, the solar irradiance reference is derived from daily solar irradiance measurements. In contrast, for OMI, the limited quality of solar measurements necessitates using a 100-day running mean of solar irradiance data, further smoothed to enhance accuracy (Ludewig et al., 2020). However, this approach still does not satisfy the precision requirement of the DOAS fitting. Consequently, a fixed annual average irradiance spectrum from 2005 is applied.

Table 1. Summary of absorption cross-sections and settings used for the retrieval of O_2-O_2 slant columns.

Fitting interval	435-495 nm
Absorption cross-sections	O_2-O_2 at 293K from Thalman and Volkamer (2013)
	NO_2 at 220K from Vandaele et al. (2002)[a]
	O_3 at 223K from Serdyuchenko et al. (2014)[b]
	H_2O (vapor) at 293K and 1013hPa from Gordon et al. (2022)
	H_2O (liquid) at 297K from Pope and Fry (1997) [c]
	Ring effect treated as a pseudo-absorber (Chance and Spurr, 1997)
Polynomial	3rd order
Radiance wavelength shift	first-order shift[d]
Slit Function	Stretched preflight[e]
Reference spectrum	OMI: fixed annual average solar irradiance spectrum (2005)
	TROPOMI: daily solar irradiance

[a] I_0 correction is applied with SCD of $5{\cdot}10^{15}$ molec./cm^2 (Aliwell et al., 2002).
[b] I_0 correction is applied with SCD of $2{\cdot}10^{19}$ molec./cm^2 (Aliwell et al., 2002).
[c] smoothed as in Peters et al. (2014).
[d] additional cross-section taken as the inverse of the reference spectrum.
[e] stretch factors as fit parameters to adjust instrument slit function width

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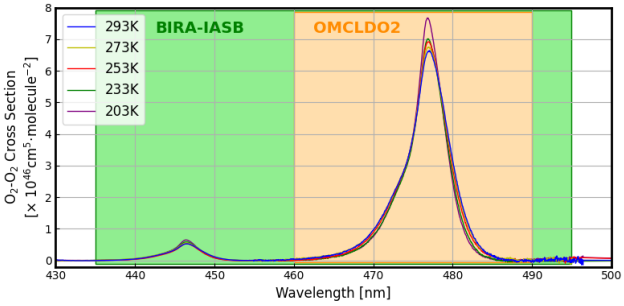

Figure 1. Temperature-dependent absorption cross-sections of O_2-O_2 collision pairs between 430 and 500 nm from Thalman and Volkamer (2013). The fitting window used for the OMCLDO2 retrieval is shown in orange; while the larger range used in this study is indicated in green.

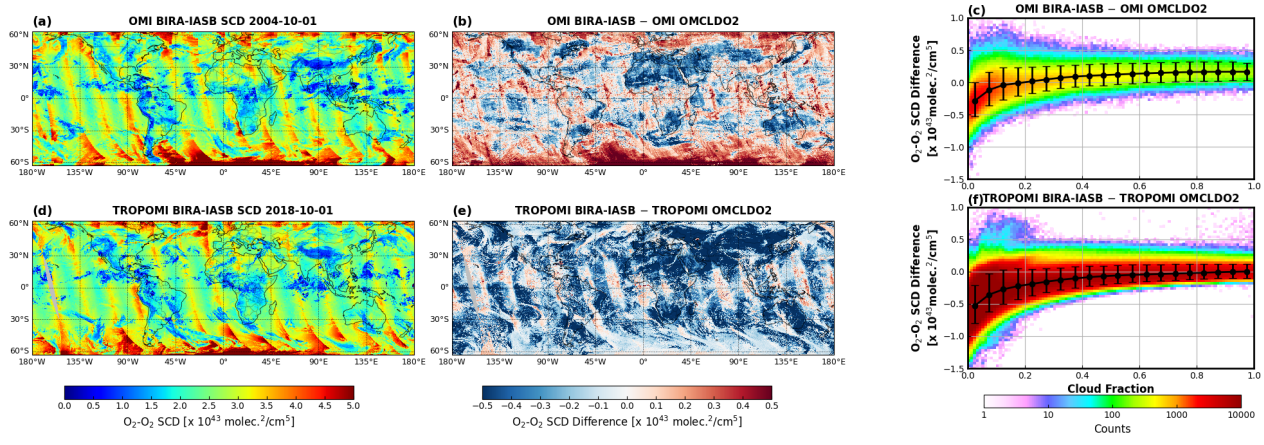

Figure 2. Comparison of O_2-O_2 SCD retrievals between BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 is shown for the OMI measurement on 1 October 2004 (top row) and for the TROPOMI measurement on 1 October 2018 (bottom row). Panels (a) and (d) present the BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 SCD retrievals, while panels (b) and (e) show the SCD differences between the BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 algorithms. Panels (c) and (f) depict the SCD difference as a function of cloud fraction for snow-/ice- free pixels with latitude < 50°, the black circles with error bars represent the binned average values, including their standard deviations, and the color bar indicates sample counts.

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3.3 Correction for Across-Track Variability

OMI data reveal systematic biases in retrievals, appearing as a striped pattern across cross-track positions-an issue commonly observed in satellite sensors equipped with 2-D detector arrays (Boersma et al., 2011). To mitigate this artifact, a "de-striping" correction can be applied (Boersma et al., 2007, 2011). Alternatively, the reference sector method offers another approach to mitigate this issue (De Smedt et al., 2015).

To evaluate the across-track variability of O_2-O_2 slant column retrievals for OMI and TROPOMI, we analyze data collected between 50°S and 50°N, focusing specifically on ocean pixels. For each row, 7-day median O_2-O_2 SCD values are computed and plotted as a function of the tangent of the viewing zenith angle ($\tan(\theta)$), as shown in Fig. 3(a). Negative VZA values correspond to satellite measurements on the west-side of the swath. OMI results are analyzed across multiple years to explore interannual variability over the same time period. The results reveal that TROPOMI SCDs display significantly smoother across-track variability compared to OMI, consistent with findings from previous NO_2 retrieval studies (van Geffen et al., 2020).

Compared to trace gas retrievals, identifying suitable reference data for correcting stripe patterns in O_2-O_2 is more challenging. In this work, we present a "de-striping" approach to eliminate across-track biases in O_2-O_2 SCDs for OMI measurement across different viewing angles:

1. Compute the median O_2-O_2 SCD for each row over ocean pixels using 7 consecutive days of measurements between 50°S and 50°N. These median values are plotted as a function of $\tan(\theta)$.

2. Apply a linear fit to data at the swath edges ($\tan(\theta) < -0.5$ or $\tan(\theta) > 0.5$). Use a Savitzky–Golay filter for the measurements near nadir ($-1 < \tan(\theta) < 1$). Finally, average the smoothed SCDs over the period 2004-2007.

3. Use the median SCDs from rows 2–21 in the desired year, subtracting the mean of the corresponding values from the reference period (2004–2007). Then, average the resulting differences over those rows to determine an offset that reflects the interannual variation of O_2–O_2 SCD in the selected region.

4. Calculate the stripe amplitude by subtracting the offset and the 4-year averaged smoothed SCDs for all across-track rows.

The O_2-O_2 SCD is highly sensitive to variations in both along-track and across-track solar and viewing zenith angles, as well as to surface albedo, surface pressure, and cloud parameters. The data selection method used in Figure 3(a) avoids regions with significant variations in surface albedo and surface pressure. Additionally, using median values helps mitigate the effects of clouds on the O_2-O_2 SCDs, allowing the observed variations to be primarily attributed to geometric factors, particularly viewing zenith angles. As shown in Figure 3(a), TROPOMI SCDs exhibit an almost linear dependence on $\tan(\theta)$ for both the west and east sides of the swath. Therefore, we propose using the described method to smooth the O_2-O_2 SCD.

After 2007, an anomaly began affecting OMI radiances in certain cross-track positions, making the second step of the smoothing process inapplicable. However, Fig. 3(b) demonstrates that the smoothed SCDs exhibit minimal interannual variation. This finding has been further confirmed for other periods, indicating interannual differences of up to 0.1×10^{43} molec^2

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cm^{-5} (not shown). Thus, we use the average from 2004 to 2007 as a reference. Additionally, an offset is calculated based on the measurements from rows 2–21 (0-based), which remain unaffected by the anomaly throughout all periods, and this offset correction is applied to further mitigate small interannual variations.

Figure 3(c) illustrates the across-track variability corrections for 1–7 October for selected years for both OMI and TROPOMI. The correction for TROPOMI follows the same methodology as described above, using the 2018 average as a reference. The OMI amplitudes reach up to 0.3×10^{43} molec^2 cm^{-5}, with a slight increase observed over time, whereas the TROPOMI amplitudes are much lower, remaining below 0.05×10^{43} molec^2 cm^{-5}. The typical precision of O_2-O_2 SCD from DOAS fits is approximately 0.07×10^{43} to 0.1×10^{43} molec^2 cm^{-5} for OMI in 2004 and 2018, which is lower than the observed amplitude variations. In contrast, for TROPOMI, the O_2-O_2 precision is around 0.05×10^{43} molec^2 cm^{-5}, making it comparable to the amplitude variations. As a result, this correction is currently applied only to OMI data.

As illustrated in Figure 4, a stripe pattern is visible in the cloud pressure retrievals, particularly over nearly cloud-free scenes. The de-striping correction effectively reduces cloud pressure variability across the track. Without this correction, the striping can result in cloud pressure differences of up to ±30 hPa, whereas the corresponding OMCLDO2 retrievals exhibit even greater across-track biases. Specifically, Figure 4(d) shows that the OMI cloud pressures in rows 29 and 43 (0-based) are more than 50 hPa higher compared to the neighboring rows.

3.4 Offset Correction for Slant Column Density

To further validate the O_2-O_2 SCD retrieval, we compared the measured O_2-O_2 SCDs with those simulated using a radiative transfer model. For ground-based measurements, a scaling factor is often required to align measured and modeled O_2-O_2 absorptions (Wagner et al., 2009; Clémer et al., 2010). Wagner et al. (2019) assess various sources of uncertainty in both measurements and simulations, emphasizing the importance of accurately characterizing the atmospheric state, measurement conditions, and spectral analysis to minimize discrepancies.

To accurately simulate O_2-O_2 absorption, we adopt the method described in Eq. 8 of Veefkind et al. (2016) with an improvement to calculate the O_2-O_2 slant column under clear-sky condition, as follows:

$$N_S^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}} = 0.209476^2 \cdot \frac{R_g}{M g k_B^2} \int_{p_0}^{p_{\mathrm{TOA}}} m(p) \cdot c(T(p)) \cdot \frac{p}{T(p)}\, dp \tag{1}$$

Where R_g is the gas constant, M is the mean molecular mass of dry air, g is the gravity acceleration, k_B is Boltzmann's constant, and m represents the clear-sky box-AMF calculated at the 465 nm. The mixing ratio of oxygen is assumed to be 20.9476%. Compared to Eq. 8 of Veefkind et al. (2016), a correction factor c is included to account for the temperature effect on the O_2-O_2 cross-section. Since the O_2-O_2 SCD retrieval uses an absorption cross-section at a fixed temperature, this factor aligns the retrieved and modeled O_2-O_2 absorption, compensating for the variation of O_2-O_2 absorption due to temperature changes. Details on the calculation of the correction factor c will be discussed in Sect.3.5.3. For temperature profiles, we use the CAMS reanalysis data—the latest global atmospheric composition reanalysis produced by the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS). The data is provided at 3-hour intervals and includes 60 vertical hybrid sigma/pressure levels,

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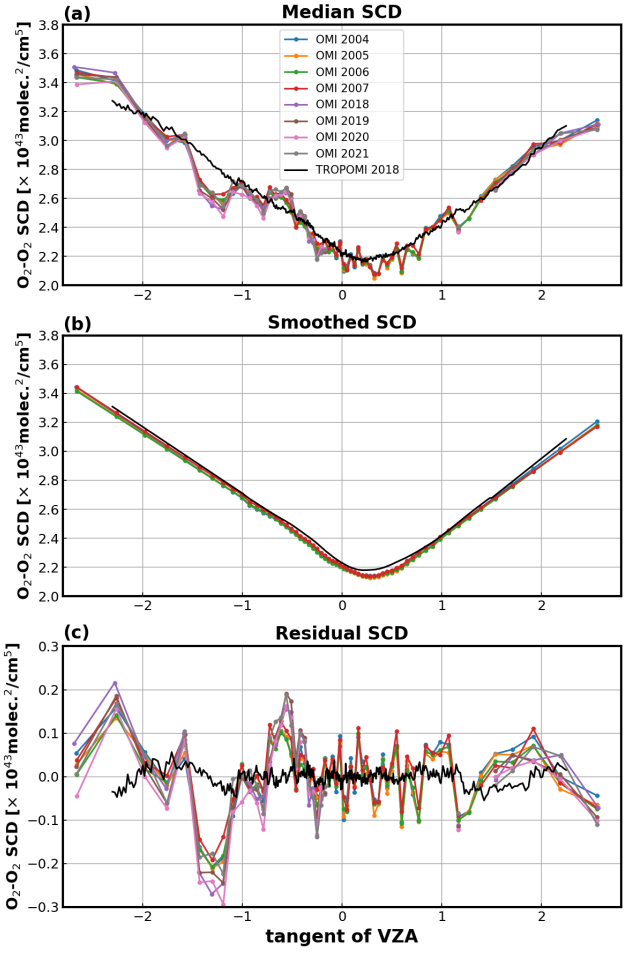

Figure 3. Row dependence of O_2-O_2 SCD from OMI and TROPOMI over oceans. (**a**) Median values between 50°S and 50°N for 1-7 October of the selected years, presented as a function of the tangent of VZA (tan(θ)), with negative values indicating measurements from the west-viewing direction. Note that OMI measurements for 2018-2021 between rows 22 and 54 (0-based) are excluded from analysis due to row anomaly; (**b**) Smoothed SCD values computed using the method described in Sect. 3.3; and (**c**) Residual SCD, calculated as the difference between median and smoothed values. For OMI, the residual SCDs for 2018-2021 are calculated based on the average of smoothed SCDs from 2004 to 2007.

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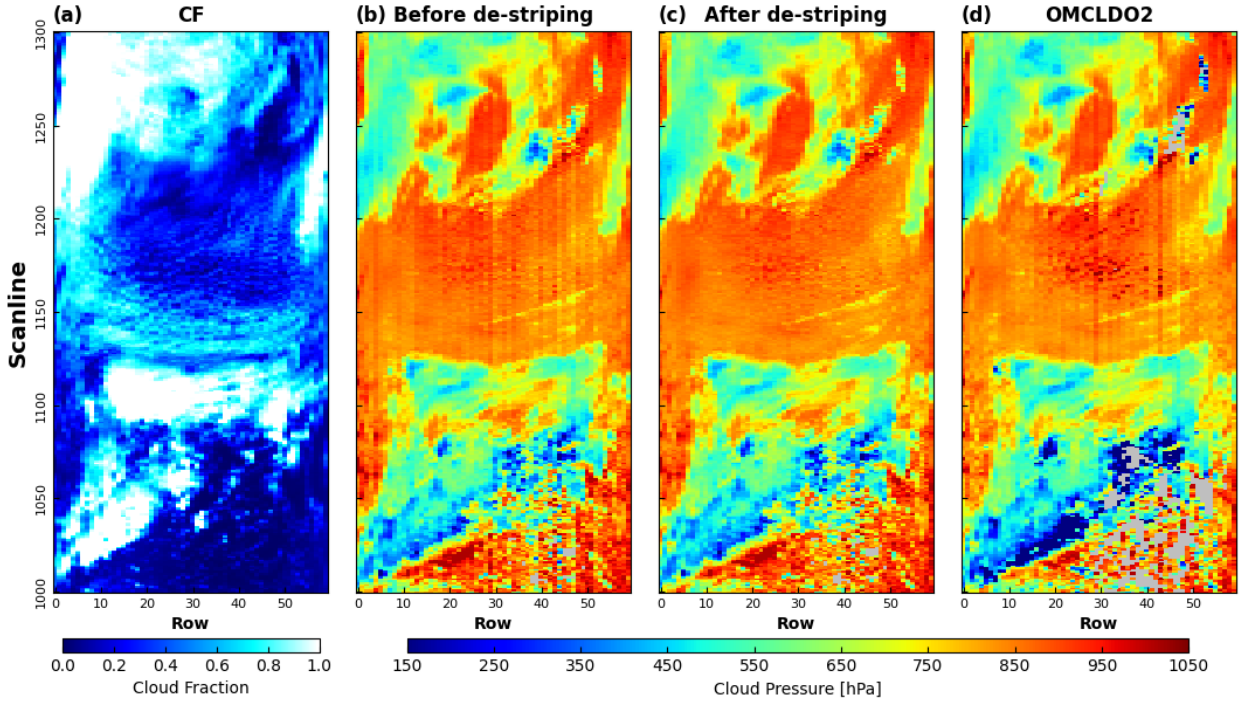

Figure 4. OMI O_2-O_2 cloud retrievals for BIRA-IASB cloud fraction (a), BIRA-IASB cloud pressure before (b) and after (c) de-striping correction, and (d) OMCLDO2 cloud pressure. The data shown represent a segment of an OMI swath (scanlines 1000-1300) from orbit 1132 on 1 October 2004. Pixels with cloud fractions below 0.01 have been removed from the cloud pressure maps.

with the top level at 0.1 hPa. Additionally, surface reflectance is obtained from the TROPOMI monthly DLER database (Tilstra et al., 2024), which is used for the AMF calculations.

Figure 5 shows the ratio of retrieved O_2-O_2 SCD to simulated clear-sky O_2-O_2 SCD as a function of cloud fraction over two remote regions, where aerosol effects can be neglected. The analysis is based on one month of OMI measurements from October 2004 and TROPOMI from October 2018, considering only pixels with a VZA below 60°, For OMI data, the de-striping correction is applied. The results indicate that the OMI ratios approach 1 when the cloud fractions are near zero, consistent with our expectations. Additionally, as the cloud fraction increases, median ratio values rise over the ocean and fall over land, suggesting that low clouds are more prevalent over oceans while high clouds are more frequent over land, consistent with previous findings (Tan et al., 2023). TROPOMI ratios are systematically higher than those of OMI. When an offset of -0.08×10^{43} molec^2 cm^{-5} is applied to the TROPOMI SCDs, the ratios align more closely with OMI results. Further tests, such as restricting pixels to nadir measurements ($\theta < 30°$), adjusting spectral fitting settings, and analyzing data from other time periods, yielded similar conclusions (not shown). Although factors like surface reflectance precision and aerosol effects may influence O_2-O_2 simulation, and DOAS settings may affect the accuracy of O_2-O_2 SCD retrieval, the bias between OMI and TROPOMI remains unchanged. A potential explanation for this discrepancy is the difference in the solar reference spectrum.

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While further investigation is needed, it lies beyond the scope of this study. To ensure consistency between OMI and TROPOMI in this study, an offset of -0.08×10^{43} molec^2 cm^{-5} is applied to the TROPOMI data. This adjustment leads to a cloud pressure retrieval approximately 50 hPa higher in nearly cloud-free scenes, with the effect diminishing as the cloud fraction increases.

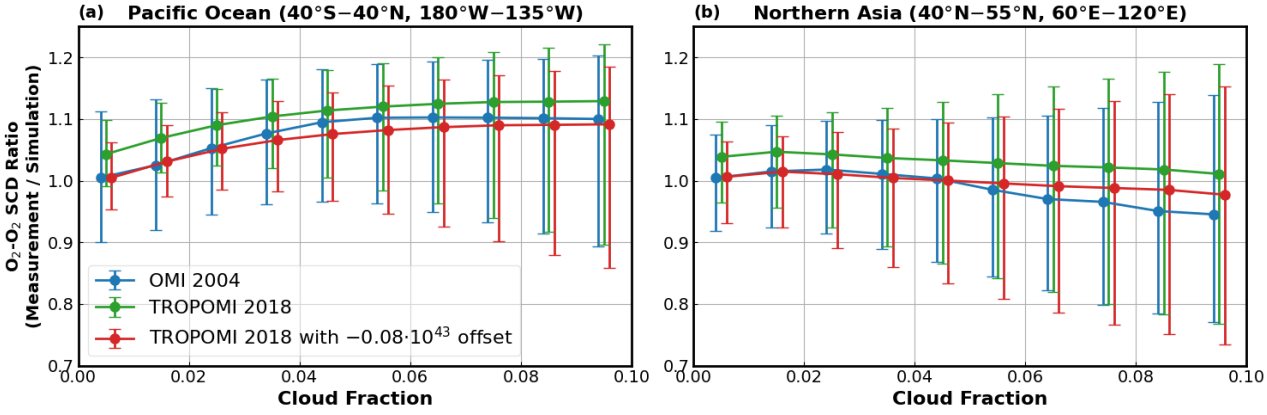

Figure 5. Ratio of measured to retrieved O_2-O_2 SCD to simulated clear-sky O_2-O_2 SCD as a function of cloud fraction for two remote regions: (a) Pacific Ocean (b) Northern Asia. The analysis is based on one month of OMI measurements from October 2004 and TROPOMI from October 2018, considering only pixels with a VZA below 60°. Data are binned by cloud fraction intervals of 0.01, showing the 10th percentile (lower error bar), median (circle), and 90th percentile values of the ratio. Additionally, the figure includes the ratio for TROPOMI O_2-O_2 SCD with an offset of -0.08×10^{43} molec^2 cm^{-5}(see Sect.3.4 for further discussion).

3.5 Conversion to cloud parameters

3.5.1 Radiative Transfer Simulation

To convert the DOAS fit parameters into cloud fraction and cloud pressure, we use version 2.8 of the Vector-LInearized Discrete Ordinate Radiative Transfer (VLIDORT) radiative transfer model (RTM) (Spurr and Christi, 2014, 2019), following a LUT-based approach similar to that described in Veefkind et al. (2016).

In the forward model, LUTs are generated for the O_2-O_2 box-AMF and the corresponding TOA reflectance at a wavelength of 465 nm, storing these values as functions of solar-satellite geometry, surface pressure, and surface albedo. The RTM simulations use the independent pixel approximation (IPA, Chambers et al., 1997; Stammes et al., 2008) along with Lambertian equivalent reflector (LER, Acarreta et al., 2004; Veefkind et al., 2016) model. In the IPA, the reflectance is represented as a linear weighted average of the clear and cloudy parts of the scene, while in the LER model, both clouds and the surface are treated as opaque Lambertian reflectors. Thus, the TOA reflectance R and O_2-O_2 SCD $N_S^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}}$ can be expressed as follows:

$$R = (1 - cf_r) \cdot R_{clr}(a_s, p_s) + cf_r \cdot R_{cld}(a_c, p_c) \tag{2}$$

$$N_S^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}} = (1 - cf_w) \cdot N_{S,clr}^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}}(a_s, p_s) + cf_w \cdot N_{S,cld}^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}}(a_c, p_c) \tag{3}$$

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Here, a_s and p_s represent the surface albedo and surface pressure, respectively, while a_c and p_c denote the cloud albedo and cloud pressure. The cloud albedo a_c is assumed to be a constant value of 0.8. The radiometric cloud fraction is represented by cf_r, while the intensity-weighted cloud fraction, also known as the cloud radiance fraction, is denoted by cf_w. The cloud radiance fraction is calculated as $cf_r \cdot R_{cld} \,/\, R$. These simulations are performed for a mid-latitude summer atmosphere. Note that this study uses the TOA reflectance, which accounts for both Rayleigh scattering and atmospheric absorption, whereas the OMCLDO2 algorithm, as described in Acarreta et al. (2004), uses the continuum reflectance derived from a polynomial fit in the DOAS analysis. Since liquid water is included in our DOAS fit and has a broad-band feature, it significantly contributes to the retrieved optical depth (OD), which characterizes the surface albedo variation with wavelength. Consequently, the fitted polynomial cannot accurately represent reflectance in the absence of atmospheric absorption. Moreover, atmospheric absorption at 465 nm is much weaker compared to 475 nm, which is used in OMCLDO2 retrieval.

3.5.2 LUT inversion

The LUTs for the O_2-O_2 SCDs and corresponding TOA reflectances were generated using the RTM simulations described above, based on the IPA and LER methods. These values are stored as functions of radiometric cloud fraction cf_r, effective cloud pressure p_c, and vector $\boldsymbol{x}$ of parameters from the box-AMF LUT: $N_S^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}}(cf_r, p_c, \boldsymbol{x})$ and $R(cf_r, p_c, \boldsymbol{x})$. The set of model parameters $\boldsymbol{x}$ includes surface albedo, surface pressure, solar zenith angle, viewing zenith angle, and relative azimuth angle. To minimize interpolation errors inherent in the LUT approach, the O_2-O_2 SCDs are converted into VCDs ($N_V^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}}$) using the geometric AMFs (Wang et al., 2020).

Instead of expressing the O_2–O_2 VCDs and reflectances in terms of cloud parameters, the retrieval requires inverse functions. For each set of the O_2–O_2 VCDs, reflectances, and parameters $\boldsymbol{x}$, the cloud fraction and cloud pressure can be retrieved using Eq. 2 and Eq. 3, referred to as functions r_1 and r_2, respectively, and the results are stored in LUTs.

$$cf_r = r_1(R, N_V^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}}, \boldsymbol{x}) \tag{4}$$

$$p_c = r_2(R, N_V^{\mathrm{O_2\text{-}O_2}}, \boldsymbol{x}) \tag{5}$$

In the LUTs, retrieved cloud fraction is constrained to the range [-0.2, 1.6], while the cloud pressure, normalized by the surface pressure, is limited to [0, 1.1]. These ranges are slightly broader than those used for the final results, where the cloud fraction lies within [0, 1.5] and the cloud pressure is within [0.1, 1]. Given the wide range of conditions covered by the simulated spectra, extrapolations during this inversion process can affect the final results, particularly in nearly cloud-free scenarios. These constraints help to improve retrieval accuracy when using this interpolation approach (not shown). Linear interpolation is applied across all dimensions of the inverted LUT obtained here to determine the retrieved cloud fraction and cloud pressure.

3.5.3 Temperature Correction

Two temperature effects may influence the accuracy of the O_2-O_2 cloud retrieval:

Firstly, the influence of temperature on atmospheric O_2-O_2 absorption is driven by the variability in the abundance of oxygen dimers, which varies proportionally to with the square of the density, inversely related to temperature (Veefkind et al.,

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2016). Consequently, the slant column amount of O_2-O_2 is highly sensitive to the temperature profile. To address this, a temperature correction factor, γ (see Eq. 10 in Veefkind et al. (2016)), is applied to compensate for discrepancies between the actual atmospheric conditions and the reference temperature profile used in the inversion LUT. This correction is essential for accurately retrieving cloud pressures, particularly when cloud cover is below 30%.

The second effect arises from the temperature dependence of the O_2-O_2 absorption cross-section. As shown in Fig. 1, the O_2-O_2 absorption cross-section varies with temperature. In the DOAS slant column retrieval, a fixed-temperature absorption cross-section is typically used, neglecting temperature variations that influence O_2-O_2 absorption. To improve the accuracy of the O_2-O_2 cloud retrieval, a temperature correction factor can be introduced. This correction accounts for discrepancies between the absorption derived from the satellite-observed temperature profile and the fixed temperature used in the DOAS fit. This approach aligns with established methods for addressing the temperature dependence of NO_2 and SO_2 cross-sections (Boersma et al., 2004; Bucsela et al., 2013; Theys et al., 2017).

By fitting TROPOMI reflectance spectra with O_2-O_2 cross-sections measured at different temperatures, the retrieved O_2-O_2 SCDs exhibit a strong linear correlation, as shown in Fig. 6(a). The scaling factors for the retrieved O_2-O_2 SCDs at different temperatures relative to 293 K, closely match those obtained from the maximum O_2-O_2 absorption around 477 nm (see Fig. 6(b)). These scaling factors are then fitted to a quadratic polynomial (Fig. 6(b)) to characterize the temperature dependence of the O_2-O_2 absorption:

$$c(T) = 1 - 2.1208 \times 10^{-4} \cdot (T - T_0) + 1.4366 \times 10^{-5} \cdot (T - T_0)^2 \tag{6}$$

Here, T represents the atmospheric temperature representative of satellite observations, while T_0 denotes the cross-section temperature used in the fit, fixed as 293K. This correction factor is incorporated into the simulation of O_2-O_2 SCD (see Eq. 1) to align the simulated values with the SCDs derived from the DOAS fit. Subsequently, the calculation of γ is refined by explicitly considering the temperature-dependence of the O_2-O_2 absorption cross-section, as follows:

$$\gamma = \frac{N_s^{\text{ref}}}{N_s^{\text{meas}}} = \frac{\int_{p_0}^{p_{\text{TOA}}} m(p) \cdot \frac{p}{T_{\text{ref}}(p)} \cdot c\left(T_{\text{ref}}(p)\right) dp}{\int_{p_0}^{p_{\text{TOA}}} m(p) \cdot \frac{p}{T(p)} \cdot c\left(T(p)\right) dp} \tag{7}$$

Where N_s^{meas} and N_s^{ref} represent the measured slant column and the slant column corresponding to the reference pressure-temperature profile, respectively. $T(p)$ and $T_{\text{ref}}(p)$ denote the actual temperature profile and the temperature profile used to create the LUT, respectively.

The temperature correction factor is computed using LUTs for O_2-O_2 box-AMF and the corresponding reflectance to derive $m(p)$. Additionally, our cloud retrieval algorithm performs three iterations to accurately determine the temperature correction factor for each observation. It is worth mentioning that, in our approach, the temperature correction for the O_2-O_2 cross-section must be accounted for when creating the inverted LUT.

To assess the impact of the temperature correction factor on cloud retrieval, we consider data from a single orbit of TROPOMI data (orbit 5003 on 1 October 2018). Figure 7 compares temperature correction factors calculated using the BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 algorithms (left panel) and demonstrates their impact on cloud pressure retrieval (right panel). The BIRA-IASB approach includes both temperature-related factors described above, whereas the OMCLDO2 retrieval considers only the first

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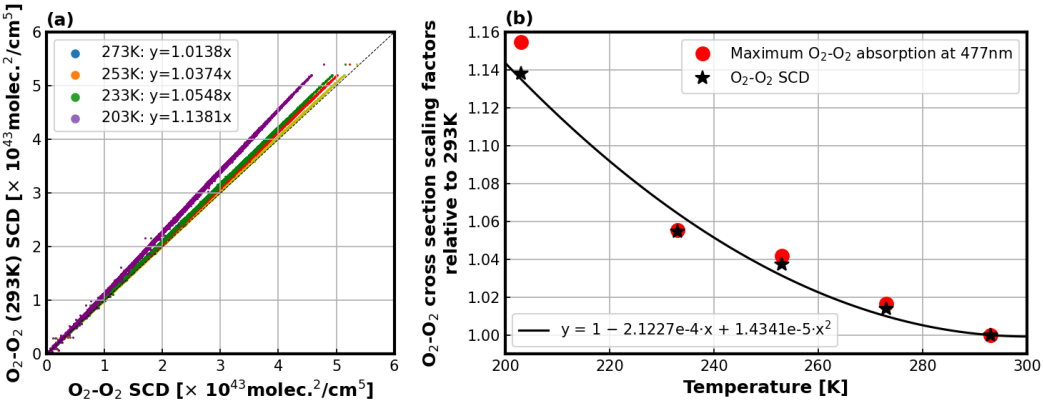

Figure 6. Effect of temperature-dependent cross-sections on O_2-O_2 SCD retrieval. (a) Comparison of retrieved O_2-O_2 SCDs using the 293 K cross-section with those retrieved from cross-sections at various temperatures; (b) Scaling factors for maximum O_2-O_2 absorption around 477 nm(red circles) and retrieved O_2-O_2 SCDs (black stars) at different temperatures relative to 293 K. The black line represents the fitted curve used to correct the temperature dependency of the O_2-O_2 cross-section based on the retrieved O_2-O_2 SCDs.

factor. Accordingly, as shown in Figure 7(a), the BIRA-IASB temperature correction factors are stronger. The impact on the cloud fraction is negligible whereas the effect on the cloud pressure is significant, as shown in Figure 7(b), which focuses on the differences in cloud pressure retrievals due to various temperature correction factors. Cloud pressures calculated with the BIRA-IASB correction factor systematically exhibit lower values, with differences increasing as cloud fractions decrease. The median difference ranges from 17 hPa for cloudy scenes to 30 hPa for nearly cloud-free scenes. The differences remain relatively small when the retrieved BIRA-IASB cloud pressure exceeds 900 hPa. Note that all cloud pressures in this analysis are capped at the surface pressure.

3.6 Surface Albedo Dataset

Surface albedo is an important parameter for accurately retrieving cloud properties. In the OMI OMCLDO2 product, surface albedo is derived from a five-year climatology of the OMI LER (Veefkind et al., 2016), based on OMI L1b collection 3 data, provided on a grid of 0.5° × 0.5° (Kleipool et al., 2008). Recently, a dedicated TROPOMI surface albedo climatology has been developed using TROPOMI measurements (Tilstra et al., 2024). This new climatology offers both a traditional LER and a directionally dependent LER (DLER), similar to the version derived from GOME-2 measurements by Tilstra et al. (2021), with a finer spatial resolution of 0.125° × 0.125°. The differences in the visible band between the OMI and TROPOMI LER databases are generally small, with a slightly highly bias over high latitudes and some land regions (Tilstra et al., 2024). The DLER dataset has been implemented in version 2.4 of operational processing for cloud retrievals (FRESCO and OMCLDO2) and NO_2 retrievals (van Geffen et al., 2022).

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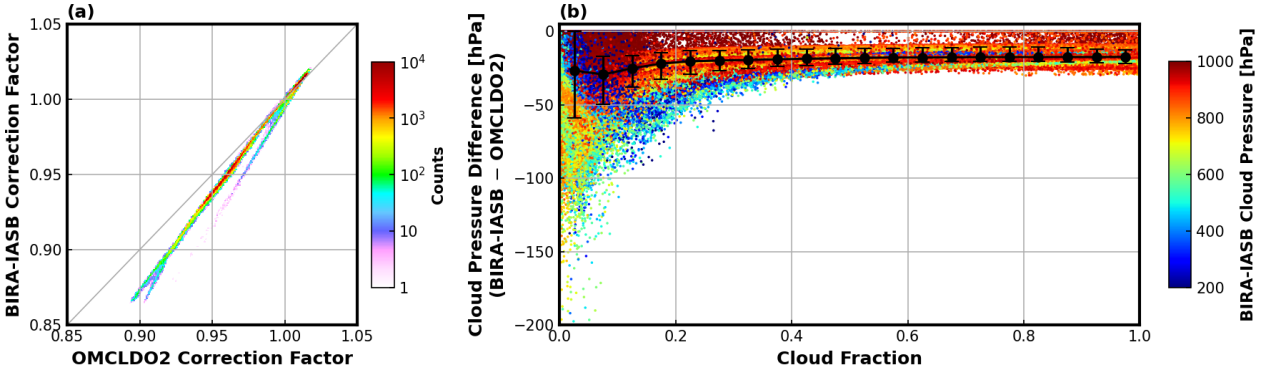

Figure 7. Impact of temperature correction approaches. (a) Comparison of temperature correction factors calculated from BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 algorithms, The colorbar indicates the sample counts. (b) Difference in the effective cloud pressure retrievals between the difference temperature correction approaches (BIRA-IASB minus OMCLDO2), plotted against the effective cloud fraction. The color of the symbols represents the BIRA-IASB cloud pressures. The black circles indicate the median values within each 0.05 interval of cloud fraction, while the error bars represent the 10th and 90th percentiles of values within each bin. The analysis is based on TROPOMI measurements from orbit 5003 on 1 October 2018.

For OMI, the "mode LER" is used, representing the most frequently observed value derived through a statistical method, which is particularly effective for improving surface albedo retrieval over scenes with snow, ice, or desert cover (Kleipool et al., 2008). In contrast, for TROPOMI, the surface albedo is determined using the minimum surface LER for snow/ice-free scenes, parameterized as a function of the viewing zenith angle (van Geffen et al., 2022). The OMI mode LER is systematically higher than the TROPOMI minimum LER, especially over bright surfaces (see Fig. A1), mainly due to differences in the statistical analysis methods used. Over land-covered surfaces, the TROPOMI DLER values at the east edge of the swath are 0.02–0.03 higher than those at the west edge of the swath, and are comparable to OMI mode LER (Fig. 8). Over water surfaces, the DLER is identical to the corresponding LER, representing the diffuse component of reflection from the water surface (Tilstra et al., 2024).

The BIRA-IASB approach uses version 2.1 of the TROPOMI DLER dataset for retrievals in both OMI and TROPOMI, taking advantage of TROPOMI's overpass time, which closely aligns with that of OMI. Compared to version 1.0, which was used in the NO_2 processor version 2.4 (van Geffen et al., 2024) and based on 3 years of collection-1 L1 data, version 2.1 is based on 5 years of collection-3 L1 data. It also includes enhancements for detecting and handling snow/ice contamination and excludes measurements affected by cloud shadows from the analysis (Tilstra et al., 2024). It should be noted that there are still some geometric differences between OMI and TROPOMI, which can introduce biases in DLER. Additionally, interannual variability is not accounted for. However, these differences are expected to be smaller than the discrepancy between OMI LER and TROPOMI LER in most scenarios, particularly for snow/ice-free pixels.

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In OMCLDO2 retrievals, surface albedo values are calculated as the average of the albedo at 463 and 494 nm (Boersma et al., 2007). In contrast, the BIRA-IASB approach directly uses albedo values from the surface albedo dataset at 463 nm, which is close to the center of the O_2-O_2 fitting window. Additionally, the current cloud retrieval approach is only valid when the surface albedo is below 0.6. As surface albedo approaches 0.8, the cloud retrieval becomes unstable, making it challenging for the algorithm to distinguish between clouds and the surface. This issue commonly occurs over snow- and ice-covered surfaces (Veefkind et al., 2016). In such cases, OMCLDO2 performs the retrieval using the LER method. This method models the scene by assuming a Lambertian surface that covers the entire pixel, fitting only the scene albedo and scene pressure. Consequently, it eliminates the need to distinguish between clouds and the surface. On the other hand, this study focuses on the cloud parameters for tropospheric trace gas retrievals in snow/ice-free scenes.

Figure 9 compares cloud fraction retrievals using various surface albedo datasets. Since cloud fraction retrievals can be influenced by variations in viewing geometries for cloudy scenes, we calculate the 1st percentile of cloud fraction values for each row to minimize the impact of clouds. These values, representing retrievals over cloud-free scenes, are plotted as a function of tan(θ). The results indicate that TROPOMI cloud fractions using TROPOMI DLER are generally close to 0, with slightly lower values at the nadir and relatively higher towards the edge of the swath, with minimal west-east bias. An exception is the enhancement around tan(θ) of -0.5 over the Pacific Ocean, attributed to sun glint effects. OMI cloud fractions using TROPOMI DLER exhibit similar patterns to TROPOMI values but display a consistently high bias. The OMI cloud fraction values are comparable between 2004 (green) and 2018 (brown), except at the edges of the OMI swath over the eastern US, where the 2004 values are relatively higher. This difference may be related to changes in land vegetation over time, which could have influenced the DLER values. When using TROPOMI LER, the cloud fractions are 0.02-0.04 higher on the east side of the OMI swath compared to those using TROPOMI DLER over land regions. In contrast, cloud fractions derived using OMI LER are systematically lower, particularly for nadir measurements.

4 Results and Discussion

Figure 10 presents examples of the global distribution of cloud fraction and cloud pressure retrieved from OMI and TROPOMI measurements using the BIRA-IASB approach. Since the algorithm is not sensitive to the high surface albedo conditions, such as those in ice- or snow-covered areas in polar regions, the retrievals are limited to latitudes between 60° and 60°. The TROPOMI data are from 1 October 2018, while the OMI data include both 1 October 2018 and 1 October 2004. Missing data in the OMI maps for 1 October 2018 (gray regions) are primarily due to the OMI row anomaly. Additionally, cloud pressure retrievals are shown only for pixels with cloud fractions above 0.01.

The BIRA-IASB cloud retrievals from OMI and TROPOMI on 1 October 2018 demonstrate a high degree of consistency. However, OMCLDO2 retrievals exhibit a systematic bias in cloud pressure, with OMI values being consistently lower (see Fig. A2). Despite being from different years, the cloud maps from OMI on 1 October, 2004, also display a very similar distribution pattern. Most mid- to high- latitude regions are predominantly cloud-covered, while desert areas tend to have fewer clouds. Over oceans, cloud heights are generally lower (indicating higher cloud pressure), whereas they are significantly

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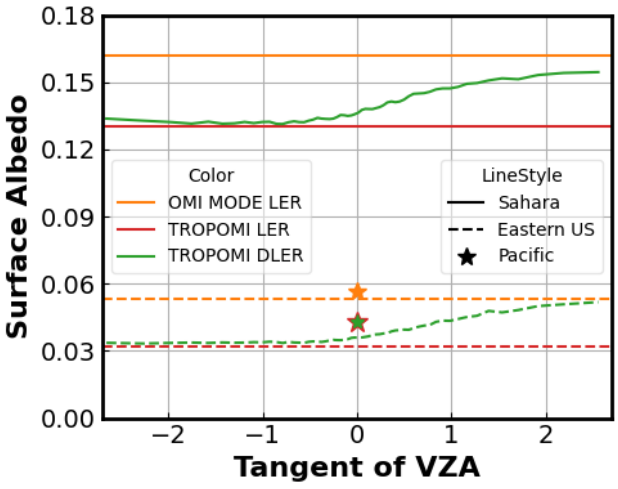

Figure 8. Comparison of OMI mode LER, TROPOMI minimum LER for snow/ice-free scenes, and DLER as a function of tan(θ) at 463 nm for the three surface types defined in Fig. A1. Note that the TROPOMI DLER retrieval is applied only to land-covered surface pixels.

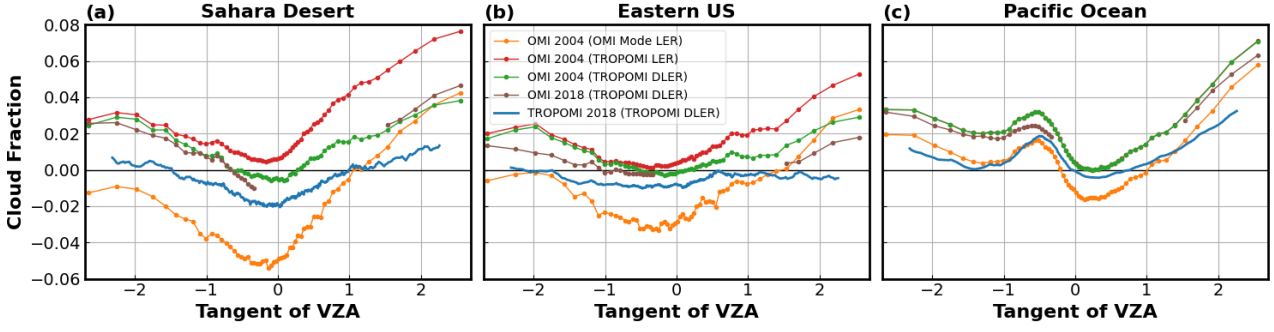

Figure 9. Comparison of cloud fraction retrievals based on various surface albedo datasets as a function of tan(θ). The data presented in the figure represent the 1st percentile of retrieval values for each row across three selected regions (as defined in Fig. A1), based on one month of measurements in October. The sensors, measurement years, and surface albedo datasets (in brackets) are specified in the legend. Note that the TROPOMI LER surface albedo corresponds to TROPOMI DLER over the Pacific Ocean.

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higher in the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). Additionally, cloud heights tend to be greater over land compared to oceans.

To assess our retrieval algorithm, we first compare our retrievals with the OMCLDO2 products for both OMI and TROPOMI, investigate the impact of cloud corrections on NO_2 retrievals, and finally evaluate the consistency of our retrievals between OMI and TROPOMI. The analysis is based on OMI measurements from October 2004 and October 2018, as well as TROPOMI measurements from October 2018. It is worth noting that tests were also conducted for other months, and the conclusions remained consistent.

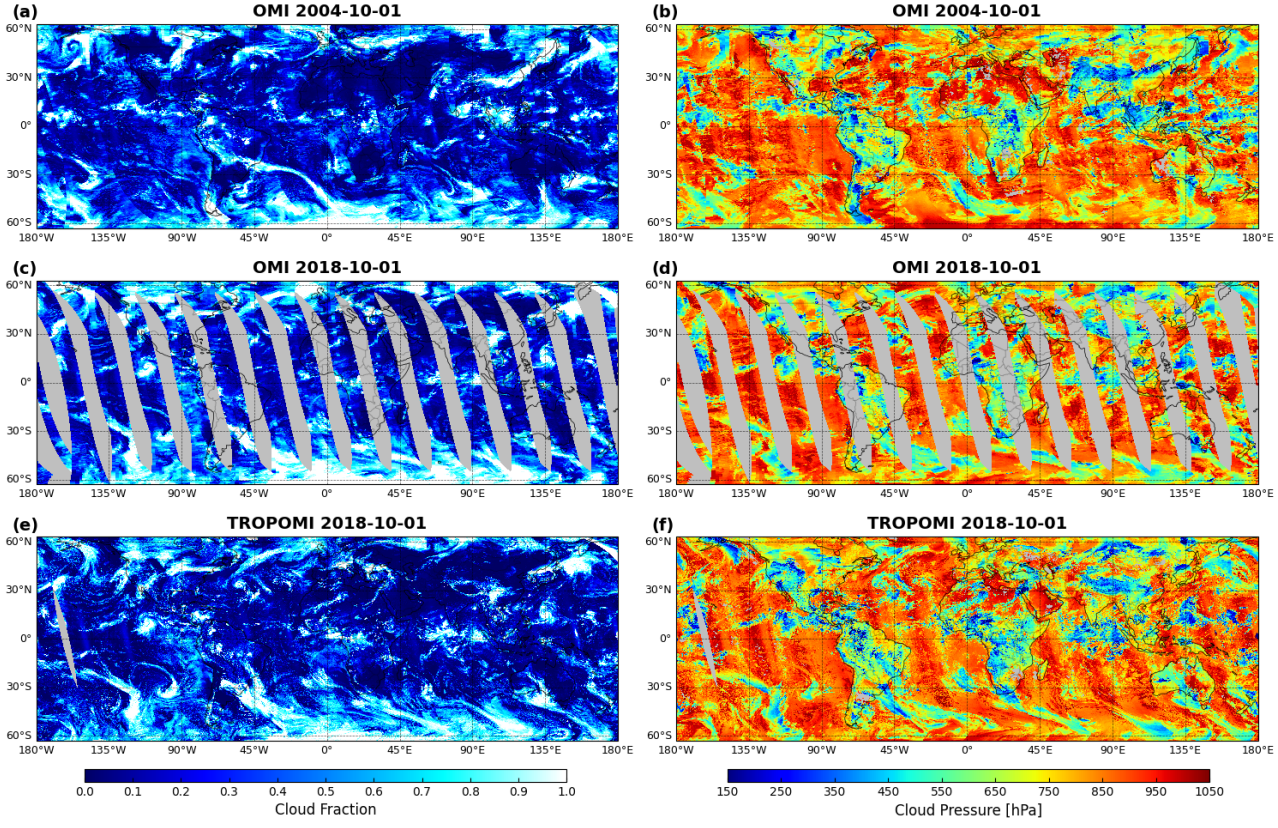

Figure 10. Maps of BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 cloud retrievals for OMI and TROPOMI. The top row shows OMI retrievals for 1 October, 2004; the middle row displays OMI retrievals for 1 October, 2018; and the bottom row illustrates TROPOMI retrievals for 1 October, 2018. The left column depicts cloud fraction retrievals, while the right column shows cloud pressure (in hPa) for regions where the cloud fraction > 0.01. Missing data for OMI on 1 October 2018 (gray areas) are due to the application of a row anomaly filter.

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4.1 Comparison with OMCLDO2

4.1.1 Overall Performance

To evaluate our cloud algorithm, we compare the retrieved values of radiometric cloud fraction and effective cloud pressure with those from OMI OMCLDO2 version 2 (Veefkind et al., 2016), which have been newly processed using OMI Collection 4 data (Kleipool et al., 2022) with serveral improvements, as well as TROPOMI OMCLDO2 in the operational NO_2 processing (van Geffen et al., 2022). Figure 11 presents comparison maps of cloud retrievals from OMI on 1 October 2004, and TROPOMI on 1 October 2018. Regardless of the date chosen, the comparison results are generally similar. The differences in cloud fraction generally do not exceed 0.01, with the BIRA-IASB values showing a slight positive bias, except for some pixels over East Asia and high latitudes. These discrepancies are likely due to differences in the surface albedo datasets used in the retrieval. Specifically, OMI OMCLDO2 uses the OMI climatological surface LER (Kleipool et al., 2008), TROPOMI OMCLDO2 uses the TROPOMI DLER v1.0 (van Geffen et al., 2024; Tilstra et al., 2024) (for processor versions 2.4.0), while our retrievals use the TROPOMI DLER v2.1 dataset. The difference between TROPOMI DLER v1.0 and v2.1 primarily arises from the treatment of snow/ice pixels. For cloud pressure, our OMI retrievals exhibit a higher bias compared to OMCLDO2, particularly in nearly cloud-free scenes over oceans. In contrast, our TROPOMI values are generally lower than those of OMCLDO2, especially over land, which helps bring OMI and TROPOMI cloud pressure retrievals closer to alignment.

Figure 12 shows scatter plots comparing cloud fraction retrieved using OMCLDO2 algorithm with those obtained with our retrieval, for both ocean and land regions between 50°S and 50°N. This geographical range is selected to minimize the impact of snow/ice and large SZAs. The analysis is based on one month of OMI measurement from October 2004 and TROPOMI measurement from October 2018. The correlation coefficients between the two algorithms are close to 1, with a slightly lower value for OMI over land. The mean differences between the two datasets are less than 0.01 for all cloud fraction values. Significant differences in cloud fraction retrieval are mainly attributed to variations in the surface albedo used in the retrievals. Specifically, the relatively large scatter in low cloud fraction cases for OMI over land is attributed to the lack of consideration for geometry-dependence in the OMI LER dataset. It is also worth noting that the BIRA-IASB approach retrieves cloud fraction at 465 nm using TOA reflectance, whereas OMCLDO2 retrieves it at 477 nm using continuum reflectance. The continuum reflectance is derived from the fitted polynomial of the DOAS results, representing reflectance without atmospheric absorption. However, these differences are expected to have a negligible impact on cloud fraction retrievals.

Figure 13 presents scatter plots of cloud pressures calculated with OMCLDO2 compared to those calculated using our approach, based on one month of OMI and TROPOMI measurements. The analysis is categorized into several scenarios: scenes with significant cloud cover (cloud fraction > 20%) and scenes with low cloud fraction (cloud fraction $\leq$ 20%), with the latter further categorized by surface type as either over oceans or over land. For cloudy scenes, the slopes of linear fits are approximately 1.04 for OMI and 0.92 for TROPOMI, with small offsets. This indicates that BIRA-IASB cloud pressures are generally higher for OMI and lower for TROPOMI. The data exhibit low scatter for high cloud pressure cases, with slightly increased scatter for low cloud pressure cases. In contrast, cloud-free scenes exhibit significantly more scatter, and the mean differences are relatively larger than those observed for cloudy scenes. For OMI data over land, however, the mean differences

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are comparable, with BIRA-IASB retrievals showing a slight negative bias for high cloud pressures and a positive bias for low cloud pressures.

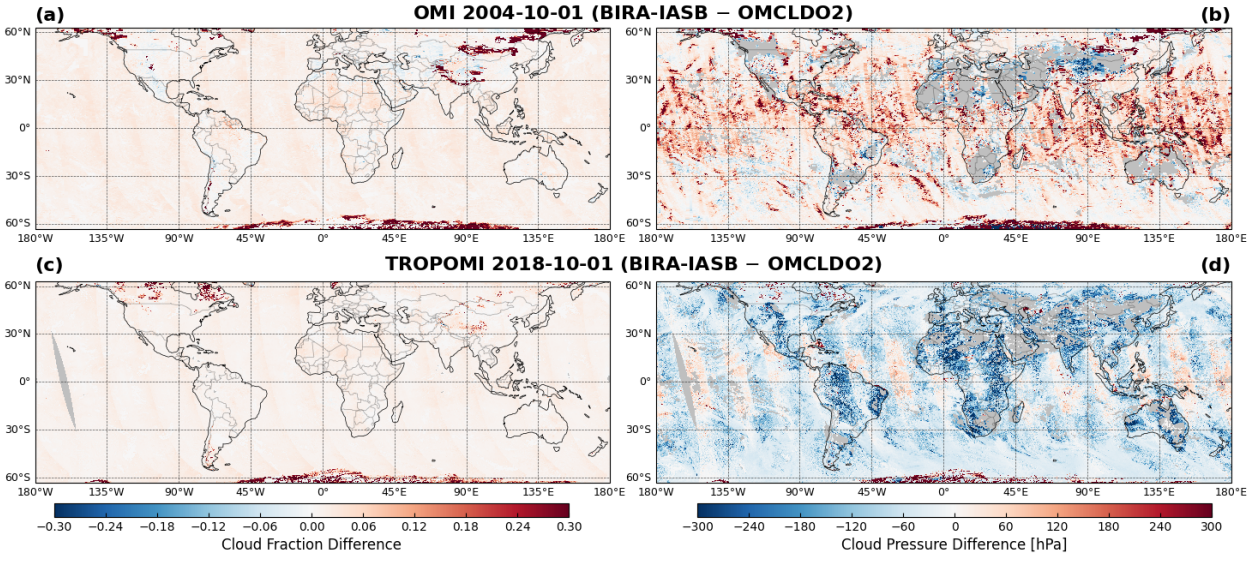

Figure 11. Maps of cloud retrieval differences between BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 algorithms. The top row shows OMI measurements from 1 October, 2004, while the bottom row presents TROPOMI measurements from 1 October, 2018. The left column depicts cloud fraction retrievals, while the right column displays cloud pressure retrievals.

4.1.2 Across-Track Dependence

Synthetic analysis indicates that the O_2-O_2 cloud retrieval is sensitive to both solar and viewing geometry (Wang et al., 2020; Yu et al., 2022). This section examines the across-track dependencies of the BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 cloud products for OMI and TROPOMI, displayed as monthly mean cloud fractions and cloud heights plotted against $\tan(\theta)$, as shown in Fig. 14. The analysis is based on measurements collected over ocean and land between 50°S and 50°N latitudes, with a VZA of less than 60°. Additionally, pixels with a cloud fraction below 0.05 are excluded from the cloud pressure analysis to avoid high uncertainty in cloud height at very low cloud fractions. The dataset includes OMI measurements from October 2004 and October 2018, as well as TROPOMI measurements from October 2018. The retrieved cloud fraction is constrained between 0 and 1, while the cloud pressure is limited to values between 150 hPa and the surface pressure.

Figure 14 shows that the mean cloud fractions over oceans are slightly higher compared to land. The cloud fraction values increase towards the edges of the swath, likely due to enhanced cloud scattering along the slant path. Over oceans, a peak is observed in the sun glint region, located west of the swath's center, whereas over land, an enhancement is also evident east of the middle row. This enhancement is also reflected in the dependence on reflectance values, becoming more pronounced over land and for high clouds (not shown). Further investigation is required to fully understand this behavior, but it is beyond the

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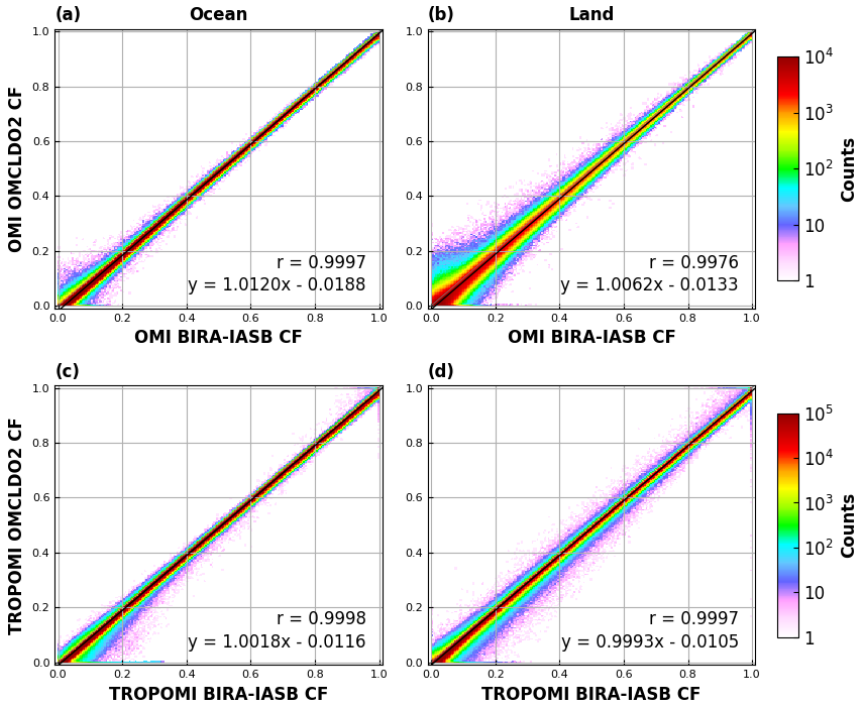

Figure 12. Comparison of cloud fraction retrievals between BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 from 50°S to 50°N. The top panels show OMI measurements from October 2004; while the bottom panels show TROPOMI measurements from October 2018. The left panels represent measurements over oceans, and the right panels represent measurements over land. Sun-glint-affected pixels over oceans have been excluded from the analysis. The color bar indicates the sample counts, with the correlation coefficient and linear fit parameters provided in the legend.

scope of this study. The cloud fractions from the different products exhibit similar patterns, with slight offsets. The BIRA-IASB cloud fraction values are higher than those from OMCLDO2, with the difference ranging from approximately 0.015 at nadir to 0.03 at the edge of the swath. The difference in OMI cloud fractions between 2004 and 2018 is minimal over oceans, while over land, the 2018 values are 0.02-0.03 higher compared to 2004. This difference may be attributed to changes in surface albedo or atmospheric scattering (e.g., aerosols) between 2004 and 2018. OMI cloud fractions are consistently higher than those from TROPOMI. Although the solar geometries of OMI and TROPOMI are not identical, the observed differences in cloud fractions cannot be fully explained by these geometric variations alone.

The mean cloud pressure values are generally higher over oceans compared to land, with similar across-track dependence patterns observed over ocean and land across all products. Although there is a small dependence on VZA, most cloud products exhibit a noticeable west-east difference. For instance, both BIRA-IASB cloud pressures are generally higher on the west side compared to the east side. Meanwhile, TROPOMI OMCLDO2 cloud pressures are slightly lower on the west side of the swath over oceans but higher over land. Notably, the SZA for each satellite scanline increases from west to east of the swath, which may contribute to the observed west-east dependence in cloud pressure retrievals. The sun-glint effect has minimal impact

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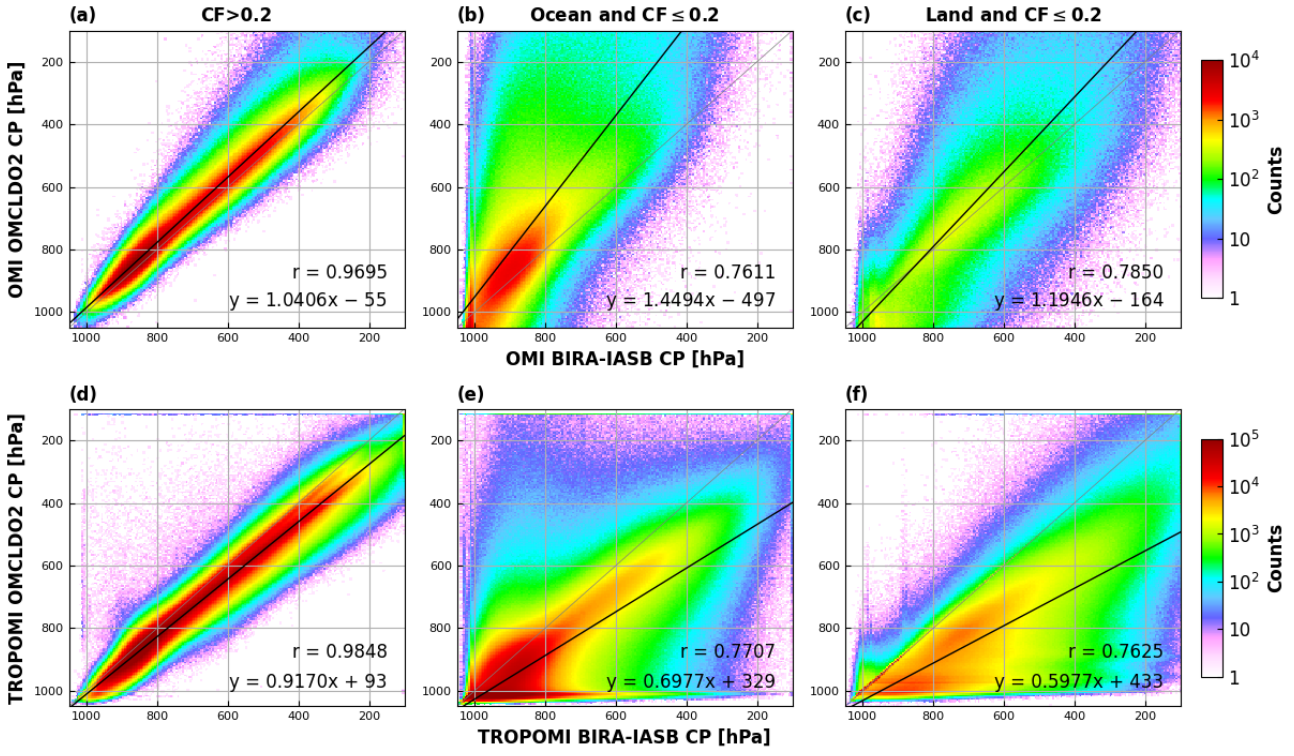

Figure 13. Comparison of cloud pressure retrievals between BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2. The top row shows OMI measurements from October 2004, while the bottom row shows TROPOMI measurements from October 2018. The analysis includes measurements over cloudy scenes(left column), ocean-clear scenes (middle column), and land-clear scenes (right column). Measurements with cloud fractions below 0.01 in either retrieval have been excluded. The color bar indicates sample counts, and the correlation coefficient along with linear fit parameters are provided in the legend.

on cloud pressure retrievals, implying that the accuracy of O_2-O_2 cloud pressure retrieval is not highly sensitive to surface albedo accuracy. OMI OMCLDO2 cloud pressures exhibit significant across-track variability due to the lack of a de-striping correction, resulting in amplitudes exceeding 50 hPa in certain rows. The difference between 2004 and 2018 values is minimal. In the BIRA-IASB approach, TROPOMI cloud pressures are slightly lower than OMI, while for OMCLDO2, TROPOMI cloud pressures are generally higher. Note that the pixel size of the satellite can affect the frequency distribution of values for each cloud property, particularly cloud pressures, leading to differences in average values. This analysis does not allow us to determine which algorithm achieves better agreement between the two sensors.

4.1.3 Comparison of Zonal Means

In this section, zonal mean comparisons are presented for the various cloud products. Figure 15 shows the monthly zonal mean cloud retrievals for OMI in October 2004 and TROPOMI in October 2018. Both cloud fraction and cloud pressure retrievals

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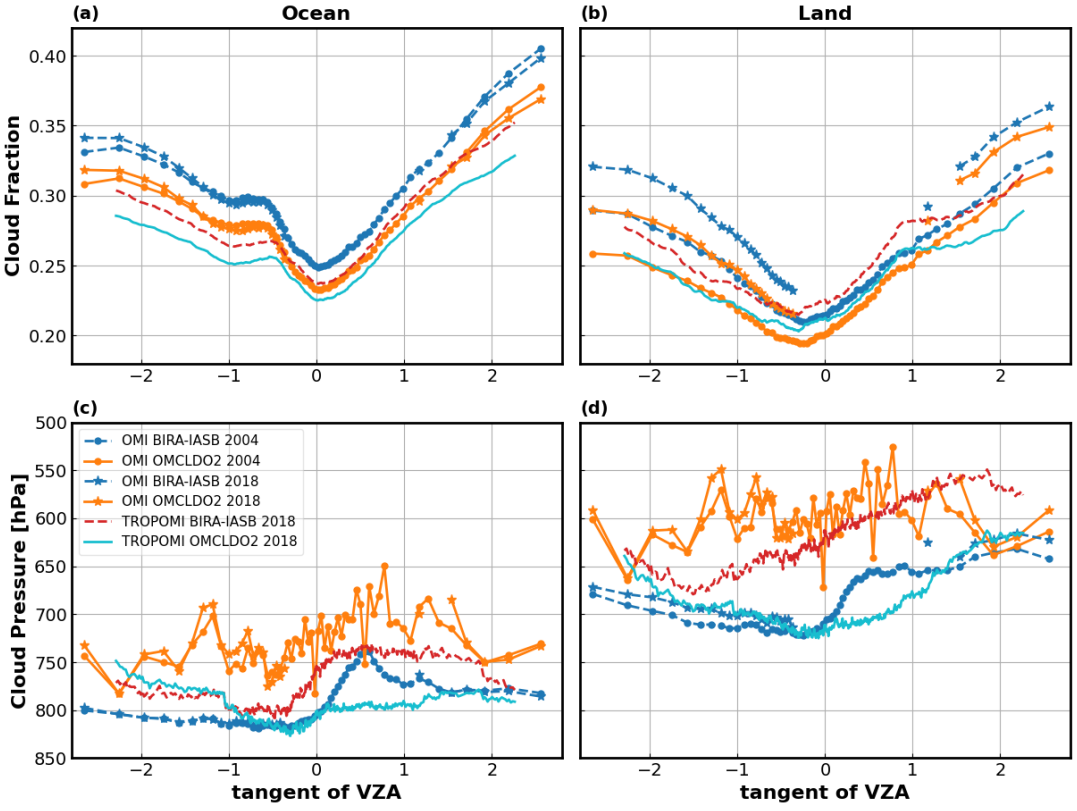

Figure 14. Across-track dependence of monthly mean cloud retrievals from OMI and TROPOMI for October, based on the measurements between 50°S and 50°N latitudes. Panels show: (a) cloud fraction over oceans; (b) cloud fraction over land; (c) cloud pressure over oceans; (d) cloud pressure over land. The legend details the sensors, retrieval methods, and time periods included in the analysis.

demonstrate similar latitudinal patterns across the different cloud products. The left panel shows that cloud fractions tend to be lower at low latitudes, with a slight increase around 5°N to 10°N, and gradually increase towards higher latitudes. Differences between the products are generally within 0.05, with slightly larger discrepancies observed between 20°S and 10°N, as well as at high latitudes. In the cloud pressure comparison (right panel), lower cloud pressures are observed in tropical regions, increasing towards higher latitudes. The OMI OMCLDO2 values are consistently lower, while TROPOMI OMCLDO2 values are generally higher, with BIRA-IASB cloud pressures typically falling in between. The difference between OMI OMCLDO2 and TROPOMI OMCLDO2 ranges from 50 to 150 hPa. BIRA-IASB cloud pressures from the two sensors show good overall agreement, with slightly larger differences observed in regions at latitudes 35°S-15°S and 10°N-30°N.

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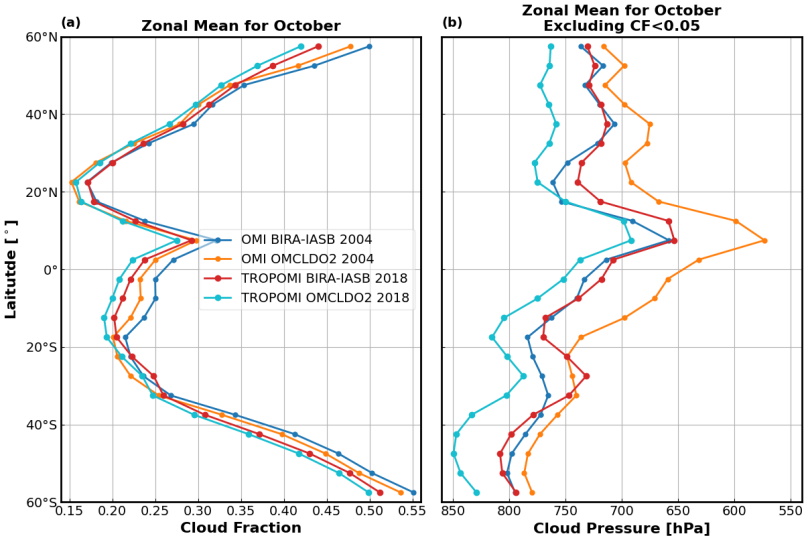

Figure 15. Monthly zonal mean cloud retrievals for OMI (October 2004) and TROPOMI (October 2018), derived from measurements with a VZA less than 60°: (a) cloud fraction and (b) cloud pressure. To ensure reliable cloud pressure comparisons, pixels with a cloud fraction below 0.05 are excluded, as very low cloud fractions lead to high uncertainties in cloud pressure retrievals. The legend provides details on sensors, retrieval methods, and time periods used in the analysis.

4.1.4 Dependence of Cloud Pressure on Cloud Fraction

To further analyze the difference between BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 cloud retrievals, Figure 16 presents the mean cloud pressures as a function of effective cloud fraction. Measurements with retrieved cloud fractions below 0.01 are excluded from the analysis due to the high uncertainty in cloud pressure retrieval under these conditions. Over oceans, the mean cloud pressures are below 700 hPa for fully cloudy scenes across all retrievals, increasing as cloud fractions decrease. The differences between cloud products are within 15 hPa for large cloud fractions but grow slightly as cloud fractions decrease. These differences become significant for nearly cloud-free scenes, with OMCLDO2 cloud pressure reaching as high as 950 hPa for TROPOMI, compared to as low as 700 hPa for OMI. Over the land, the averaged cloud pressure exhibits only minor variations in different cloud fractions, except for cloud fractions below 0.2. In these low cloud fraction cases, similar to observations over oceans, the OMCLDO2 cloud pressure is higher for TROPOMI and lower for OMI, with the two BIRA-IASB cloud pressures falling in between. Additionally, these two BIRA-IASB cloud products exhibit strong agreement in their values, demonstrating consistent dependence over both land and ocean.

4.2 Cloud effects on NO_2 retrieval

The satellite NO_2 retrieval algorithm employs the DOAS approach, which consists of three main steps: (1) the NO_2 SCDs are retrieved by spectral fitting within a predefined wavelength window, matching the satellite-measured reflectance spectrum

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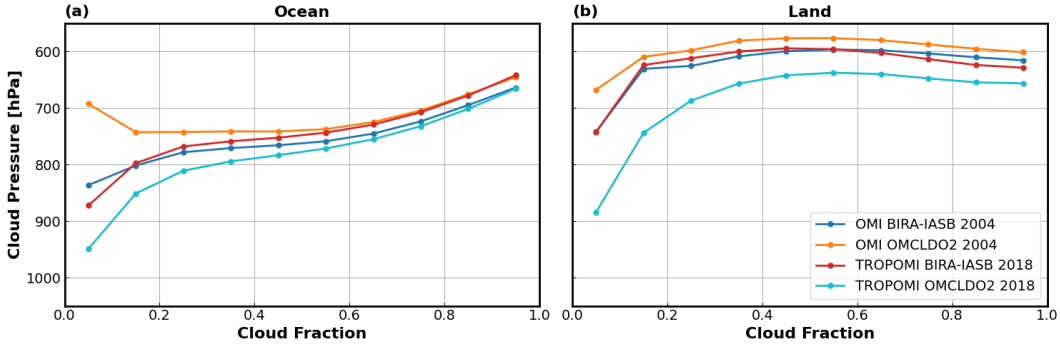

Figure 16. Dependence of monthly mean cloud pressures on cloud fractions over oceans (left) and land (right). The analysis uses OMI and TROPOMI measurements for latitudes between 50°S and 50°N for the month of October. The legend provides details on the sensors, cloud retrieval methods, and time periods used in the analysis.

to a set of relevant reference spectra; (2) stratospheric contribution is estimated and removed from the NO_2 slant column; (3) residual tropospheric slant column is converted into a vertical column density using a tropospheric AMF. Cloud retrievals mainly influence the calculation of the AMF, which relies on the independent pixel approximation (IPA). The AMF is expressed as a linear combination of clear-sky and cloudy AMFs, with the retrieved cloud fraction and cloud pressure used to determine the cloudy AMF.

In this study, we use the OMI QA4ECV NO_2 product version 1.1 (Boersma et al., 2018) and the TROPOMI operational NO_2 product version 2.4 (van Geffen et al., 2022), to evaluate the impact of changes in cloud correction methods on the derived tropospheric NO_2 VCDs. The NO_2 SCDs and stratospheric components are directly obtained from these products, while the calculation of the NO_2 AMF follows the approach described in (Boersma et al., 2004), using scripts developed at BIRA-IASB. The box-AMF and TOA reflectance LUTs are pre-calculated at 437.5 nm using VLIDORT v2.8. Surface albedo data are taken from the TROPOMI DLER climatology dataset v2.1 at 440 nm, and a-priori NO_2 profiles are obtained from the TM5-MP model (Williams et al., 2017), providing vertical profiles simulated at a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ spatial resolution for 34 atmospheric layers, ranging from the surface up to 0.1hPa.

Figure 17 presents monthly mean tropospheric NO_2 VCDs from OMI and TROPOMI, using BIRA-IASB cloud corrections, for October 2018. The lower noise level of TROPOMI is evident, particularly for low NO_2 levels, such as over oceans. Note that approximately half of the OMI measurements are excluded from the analysis due to a detector row anomaly (Dobber et al., 2008). Overall, We observe a good agreement in both the magnitude and spatial distribution of the NO_2 columns.

The uncertainty in the tropospheric NO_2 is primarily driven by spectral fitting uncertainty in clean areas, whereas in regions with high NO_2 columns, the uncertainty is largely dominated by the estimation of the tropospheric AMF (Boersma et al., 2004). For quantitative comparisons, we calculate the monthly averaged AMFs and NO_2 columns for 5 regions (large black boxes in Fig. 17) representing some of the most polluted areas globally. To assess the impact of cloud corrections on NO_2 retrievals, we

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compare the cloud-corrected AMFs with the clear-sky AMFs, as well as the NO_2 retrievals using AMFs with and without cloud correction, results are presented in Fig. 18. In addition to the BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 clouds, the analysis implements the cloud correction approach used in the TROPOMI operational NO_2 product. This correction is based on a radiometric cloud fraction calculated in the NO_2 fitting window at 440 nm, combined with a cloud pressure derived from the dedicated TROPOMI FRESCO-S algorithm (version 2.4, van Geffen et al., 2022). Fig. 18(a) shows that the impact of cloud corrections ranges from -6% to 11%, depending on the cloud product used. The difference in AMF resulting from cloud corrections can exceed 10% for the polluted regions. The AMFs show little variation when using OMI BIRA-IASB, OMI OMCLDO2, and TROPOMI BIRA-IASB cloud corrections. However, the AMF obtained with the TROPOMI OMCLDO2 cloud correction is systematically higher compared to the others, while the AMF based on the cloud correction used in the TROPOMI operational process generally falls between these values, except for a deviation in Western Europe. Additionally, the cloud correction effect over Southern Africa is smaller compared to other regions, likely due to the relatively higher clouds in this area. The NO_2 VCDs generally exhibit an inverse relationship with the AMFs, except in certain cases, such as the TROPOMI BIRA-IASB cloud correction over Western Europe, as shown in Fig. 18(b), which may be influenced by sampling differences. The difference in NO_2 VCDs resulting from the use of different cloud corrections can be as large as 15%. In general, the TROPOMI NO_2 retrieval based on BIRA-IASB cloud correction aligns more closely with OMI NO_2 retrievals compared to TROPOMI NO_2 retrievals using other correction methods.

4.3 Comparison between OMI and TROPOMI

In this section, we assess the consistency of BIRA-IASB cloud retrievals between OMI and TROPOMI. Additionally, we compare NO_2 retrievals that utilize the cloud correction based on the BIRA-IASB cloud products. The analysis relies on OMI and TROPOMI measurements from October 2018. To illustrate the improved consistency achieved with the new cloud retrievals, the OMCLDO2 cloud retrievals are also included in the analysis.

4.3.1 Clouds

Figure 19 shows scatter plots of gridded cloud fraction and cloud pressure retrievals from OMI and TROPOMI for October 2018. For each TROPOMI orbit, the corresponding OMI measurement with an overpass time difference of less than 50 min is selected. The data are gridded on a resolution of $0.5° \times 0.5°$, considering only ground pixels with latitude $\leq 50°$. For cloud fraction comparison, only grid cells with valid measurements covering more than 75% of the cells are included in the analysis. For cloud pressure comparison, the cloud pressure values are computed as the average of all pressures within each grid cell, weighted by cloud fraction. Grid cells with an average cloud fraction below 0.05 or valid measurements coverage of less than 75% are excluded from the analysis.

The results show generally good agreement for both cloud fraction and cloud pressure comparisons. Figure 19(a) shows a linear fit for cloud fraction, with a slope of 0.93, an offset of -0.02, and a correlation coefficient of 0.95 between the two datasets. The binned average values reveal a consistent bias between OMI and TROPOMI, which decreases slightly as the cloud fractions approach zero. This difference is primarily due to discrepancies in the L1 reflectances, as shown in Fig. 20.

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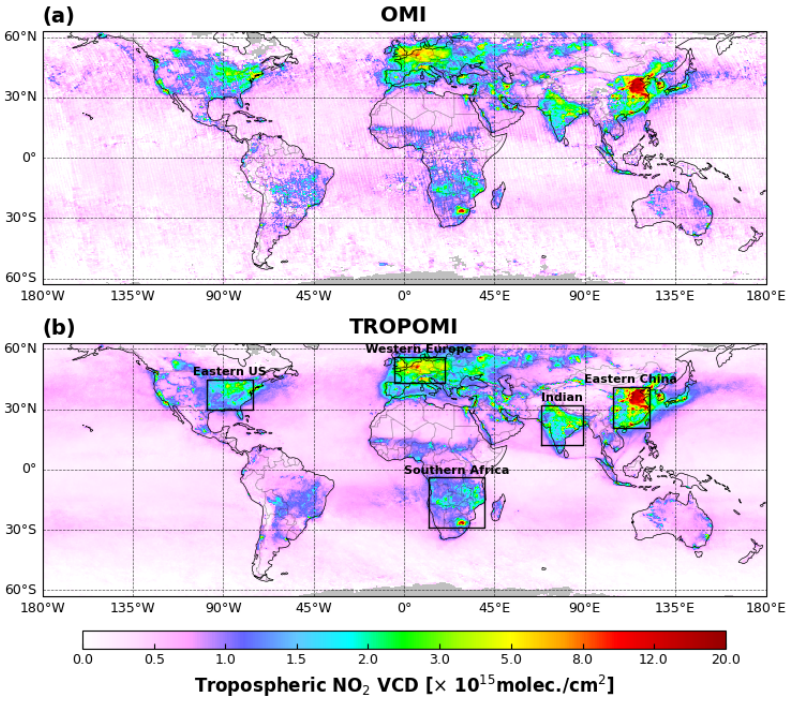

Figure 17. Average tropospheric NO_2 VCD retrieved from OMI (top panel) and TROPOMI (bottom panel) using BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 cloud correction for October 2018. These data are gridded at a spatial resolution of 0.5°, considering only observations with a cloud radiance fraction below 50% are considered. The large black boxes on the TROPOMI map represent regions used for comparison (see Fig. 18).

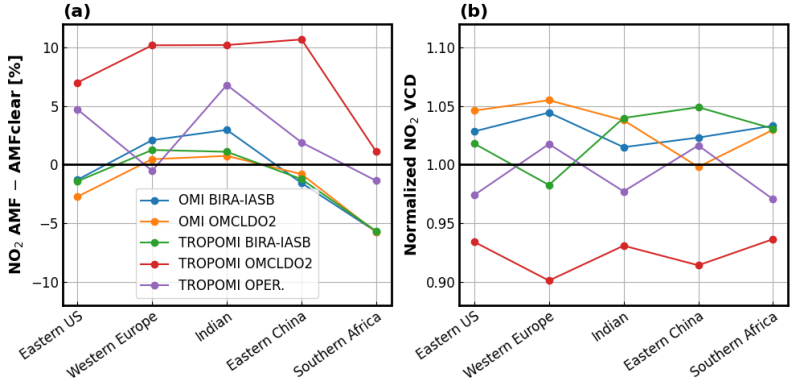

Figure 18. Impact of cloud corrections on NO_2 retrievals. Left panel: difference between the cloud-corrected AMF and the clear-sky AMF; right panel: difference in NO_2 VCD retrievals using the cloud-corrected AMF compared to those using the clear-sky AMF. Data analysis is based on monthly average maps for October 2018 over selected regions, as shown in Fig. 17. The colors represent NO_2 AMF calculations using various cloud correction methods and different sensors, while the x-axis indicates the selected regions.

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However, this bias is challenging to correct with a simple linear fit to align the two sensors, as it depends not only on radiance or irradiance but also varies with sensor rows (as discussed in Sect. 4.1.2). The cloud pressure comparison (Figure 19(b)) shows a linear fit with a slope of 0.9, an offset of 65 hPa, and a correlation coefficient of 0.91. The binned averages demonstrate a high level of agreement, except for very low (< 350 hPa) or very high (> 950 hPa) cloud pressures, where OMI cloud pressures are biased low for low pressures and high for high pressures compared to TROPOMI. When stricter data selection criteria are applied, such as reducing the overpass time difference to less than 15 min (instead of 50 min) and considering only west-side satellite measurements, as shown in Fig. 19(c) and (d), the data exhibit reduced scatter. However, the mean differences remain largely consistent with previous results. The conclusions remain valid across different time periods, as shown in Fig. A3. For OMCLDO2, the cloud fraction differences between OMI and TROPOMI are comparable to those observed using the BIRA-IASB approach. However, larger discrepancies are evident in cloud pressure when it is below 900 hPa, as shown in Figure A4.

4.3.2 NO_2

To evaluate the consistency of tropospheric NO_2 VCDs between OMI and TROPOMI, we use NO_2 retrievals with various cloud corrections obtained from Sect. 4.2 and we grid the data following the approach described in Sect. 4.3.1. It should be noted that only NO_2 data from pixels having a cloud radiance fraction below 50% are included in the analysis.

The comparison of NO_2 retrievals between OMI and TROPOMI is shown in Fig. 21. Retrievals using BIRA-IASB and OMCLDO2 cloud corrections generally show good agreement between the two sensors. More specifically, the binned average data show minimal differences in NO_2 retrievals using the BIRA-IASB cloud correction, with OMI NO_2 columns generally being slightly higher. This bias is more pronounced for high NO_2 levels. The differences in NO_2 retrievals based on OMCLDO2 cloud correction are slightly larger compared to those using BIRA-IASB. Since clouds primarily affect the estimation of the NO_2 AMF, the accuracy of the cloud correction significantly influences NO_2 retrievals, particularly in polluted conditions. To further evaluate this, a linear fit is applied to the NO_2 data for retrieved values greater than 1×10^{15} molec cm^{-2} for both sensors. Compared to the retrievals using OMCLDO2 cloud correction, the BIRA-IASB correction increases the TROPOMI NO_2 VCDs, aligning them more closely with OMI values. This correction has the potential to improve the validation results for TROPOMI NO_2 (Judd et al., 2020; Lange et al., 2023). The other time periods have been analyzed, as shown in Fig. A5. While the agreement between OMI and TROPOMI shows a slight seasonal variation, the NO_2 retrievals based on the BIRA-IASB correction consistently demonstrate better agreement than those using the OMCLDO2 correction.

5 Conclusions and Outlook

We have developed a new cloud retrieval algorithm based on the O_2-O_2 absorption band at 477 nm. Compared to the operational O_2-O_2 cloud algorithm OMCLOD2, our retrieval introduces several main improvements: (1) the DOAS slant column fitting employs a larger fitting window, capturing both O_2-O_2 absorption bands at 446 and 477 nm; (2) a de-striping correction is applied to reduce across-track variability; (3) an SCD offset correction ensures consistency between OMI and TROPOMI measurements; (4) a temperature correction accounts for the temperature dependence of the O_2-O_2 cross-section; (5) consistent

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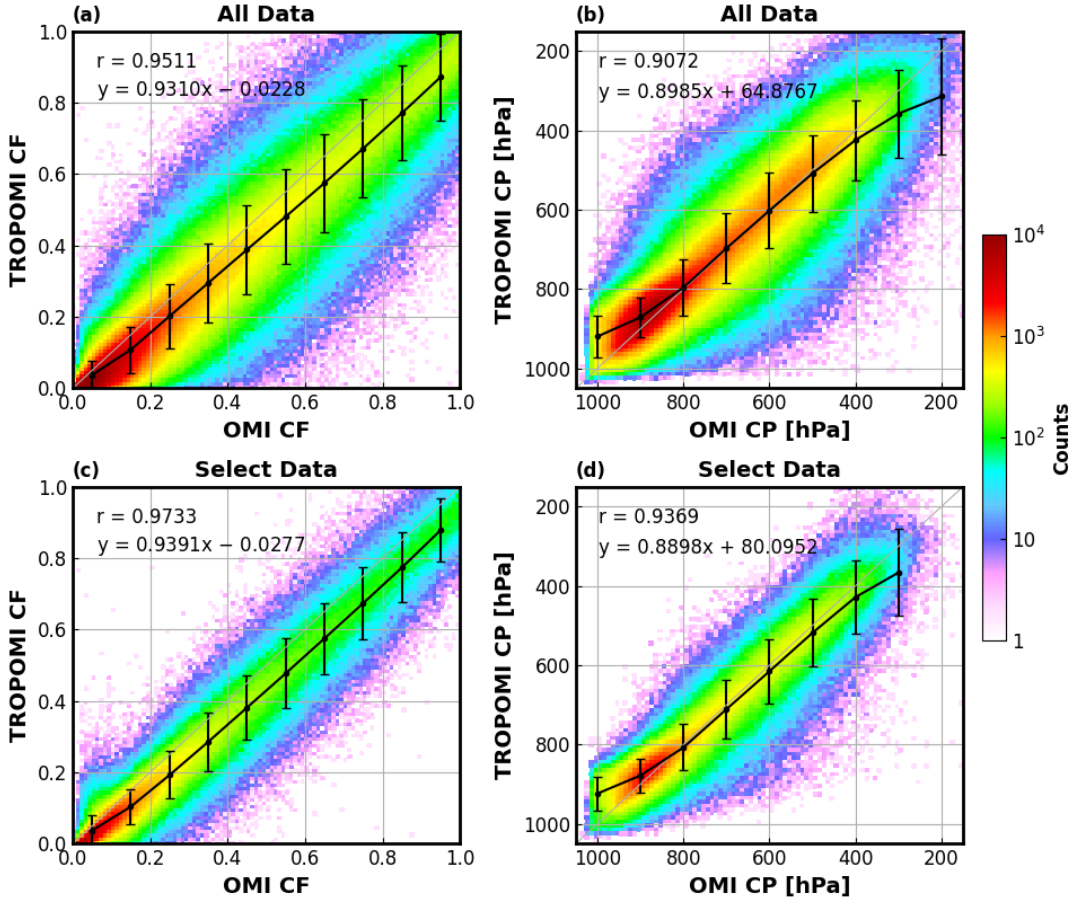

Figure 19. Scatter plots of the OMI and TROPOMI gridded cloud parameters for October 2018 (left panel: cloud fraction, right panel: cloud pressures). The top panels include all matched pixels with latitude < 50°; while the bottom panels include only the pixels with observation times differing by less than 15 minutes between OMI and TROPOMI, restricted to measurements form the west side of the satellite swath. For cloud pressure comparisons, cloud pressure values are weighted by cloud fraction, and grid cells with cloud fractions below 0.05 are excluded. The correlation coefficient and linear fit coefficients are presented in the legend, and black circles with error bars represent the binned average values, along with their standard deviations. Refer to text for further details.

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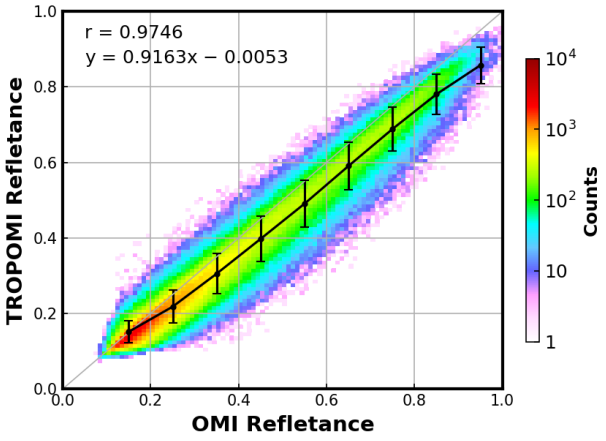

Figure 20. Similar with Fig. 19, this figure presents a scatter plot of OMI and TROPOMI reflectance for October 2018, including pixels between 50°S and 50°N. The correlation coefficient and linear fit parameters are provided in the legend.

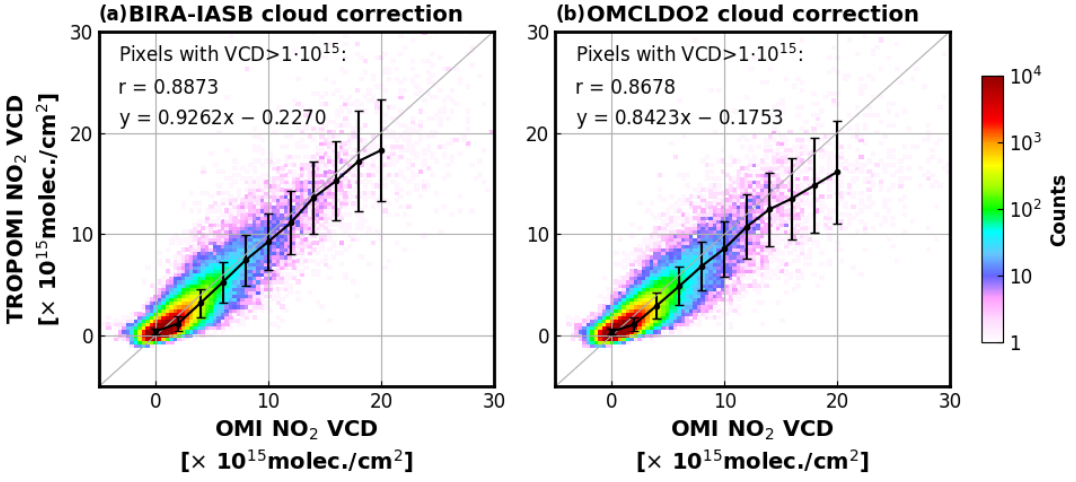

Figure 21. Scatter plots of the OMI and TROPOMI gridded NO_2 tropospheric VCDs for October 2018, considering only the ground pixels with a cloud radiance fraction below 50% and latitudes between 50°S and 50°N. Black circles with error bars represent the binned average values, along with their standard deviations. The correlation coefficient and linear fit parameters are provided in the legend. The NO_2 retrievals are based on the cloud correction using cloud information from the BIRA-IASB approach (left panel) and the OMCLDO2 approach (right panel).

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auxiliary data, such as atmospheric information and surface albedo, are used for both OMI and TROPOMI sensors. This new cloud algorithm is designed for use in tropospheric trace gas retrievals from UV-Visible sensors, currently optimized for snow- and ice-free conditions.

We evaluate our cloud algorithm by comparing the retrieved cloud fraction and cloud pressure values with those from the latest version of the OMI and TROPOMI OMCLDO2 products. The results demonstrate good agreement in cloud fraction retrievals, with an average difference of up to 0.01. However, discrepancies are observed in cloud pressure values, with our retrievals generally higher than OMCLDO2 for OMI and lower for TROPOMI. The discrepancies become more pronounced in nearly cloud-free conditions or in scenarios with low cloud pressure. The improved DOAS slant column retrieval approach, incorporating offset correction, improves the alignment of our TROPOMI cloud retrievals with those of OMI compared to OMCLDO2. Additionally, the de-striping correction significantly reduces the across-track variability for OMI. However, differences in cloud pressure retrievals exhibit varying west-east biases. The dependence of cloud pressures on cloud fractions shows similar patterns across all cloud products, except in cases with small cloud fractions. When comparing OMI and TROPOMI, our retrievals show excellent agreement in both cloud fraction and cloud pressure, although a systematic bias of 0.05 in cloud fractions is observed. This bias is attributed to differences in L1b data between the two sensors.

We apply the new cloud algorithm to NO_2 retrievals and analyze changes in NO_2 columns resulting from different cloud correction methods. Overall, the NO_2 maps from OMI and TROPOMI show good agreement when using our cloud correction method. Over polluted regions, the cloud correction impacts the calculation of NO_2 AMFs, resulting in an average difference ranging from -6% to 11%, depending on the cloud correction method and the specific region. The differences in AMF due to varying cloud corrections can exceed 10%, and NO_2 retrievals based on TROPOMI OMCLDO2 cloud correction are systematically lower than those using other cloud correction methods. Additionally, NO_2 VCDs from OMI and TROPOMI using our cloud correction align more closely with the 1:1 line compared to those obtained using the OMCLDO2 cloud correction.

Future work should incorporate error estimation for the retrieval results to better quantify uncertainties. To address snow and ice conditions, the retrieval should be extended to retrieve scene parameters (scene albedo and scene pressure). Once the full TROPOMI and OMI data records are processed, product stability should be assessed, and comprehensive validation studies conducted. Additionally, the algorithm could be adapted for application with other sensors, such as GEMS, TEMPO, and GOME-2, as well as other trace as products (HCHO, SO_2, CHOCHO). Finally, the long-term impact of cloud parameters on tropospheric trace gas retrievals should be investigated to evaluate the importance of cloud corrections, and the consistency of these corrections across different sensors should be assessed.

Code and data availability. The BIRA-IASB O_2-O_2 cloud datasets presented in the study are available upon request. The QDOAS software for DOAS retrieval of trace gases is available from https://uv-vis.aeronomie.be/software/QDOAS/ (last access: 30 Jan 2025). OMI Level 1b Collection 4 product is available at https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets/ (last access: 30 Jan 2025). OMI Level 2 Collection 4 cloud data files are available upon request from Maarten Sneep at KNMI, and OMI/QA4ECV NO_2 data are available via the QA4ECV portal (http://www.qa4ecv.eu/, last access: 30 Jan 2025). TROPOMI operational products including L1, L2 and auxiliary data are downloaded via

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2025-478
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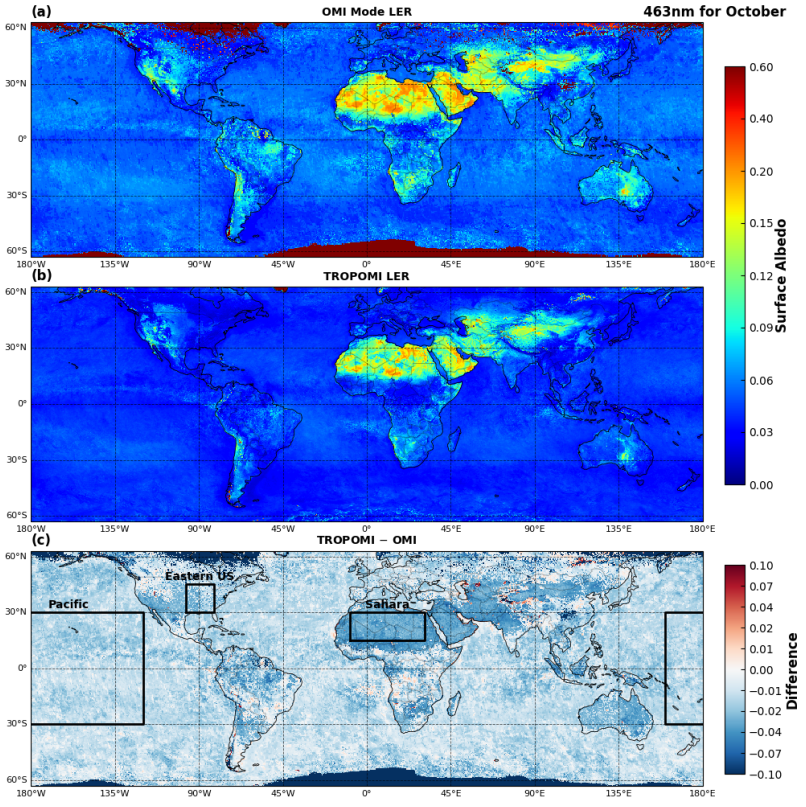

Figure A1. Monthly surface albedo climatology at 463 nm for October, derived from five years of TROPOMI (a) and OMI (b) measurements, along with the difference between TRPOMI and OMI (c). The three large black boxes on the difference map indicate different surface types: desert (Sahara), forest/agriculture (East US), and ocean (Pacific).

ESA's Copernicus Data Space Ecosystem (https://dataspace.copernicus.eu/, last access: 30 Jan 2025). TROPOMI surface DLER database is available at TEMIS website (https://www.temis.nl/surface/albedo/, last access: 30 Jan 2025). CAMS model data are retrieved from the CAMS Atmosphere Data Store (https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu, last access: 30 Jan 2025).

Author contributions. HY is the main contributor to the study. He developed the cloud retrieval algorithm, applied it to the satellite observations, and led the writing of this paper. IDS and MVR provided technical support for satellite retrievals, while NT, MS, PV contributed to conceptualization and methodology. All co-authors participated in discussions of the results and contributed to the writing of this article.

Competing interests. At least one of the (co-)authors is a member of the editorial board of *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*. The authors have no other competing interests to declare.

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2025-478
Preprint. Discussion started: 14 February 2025

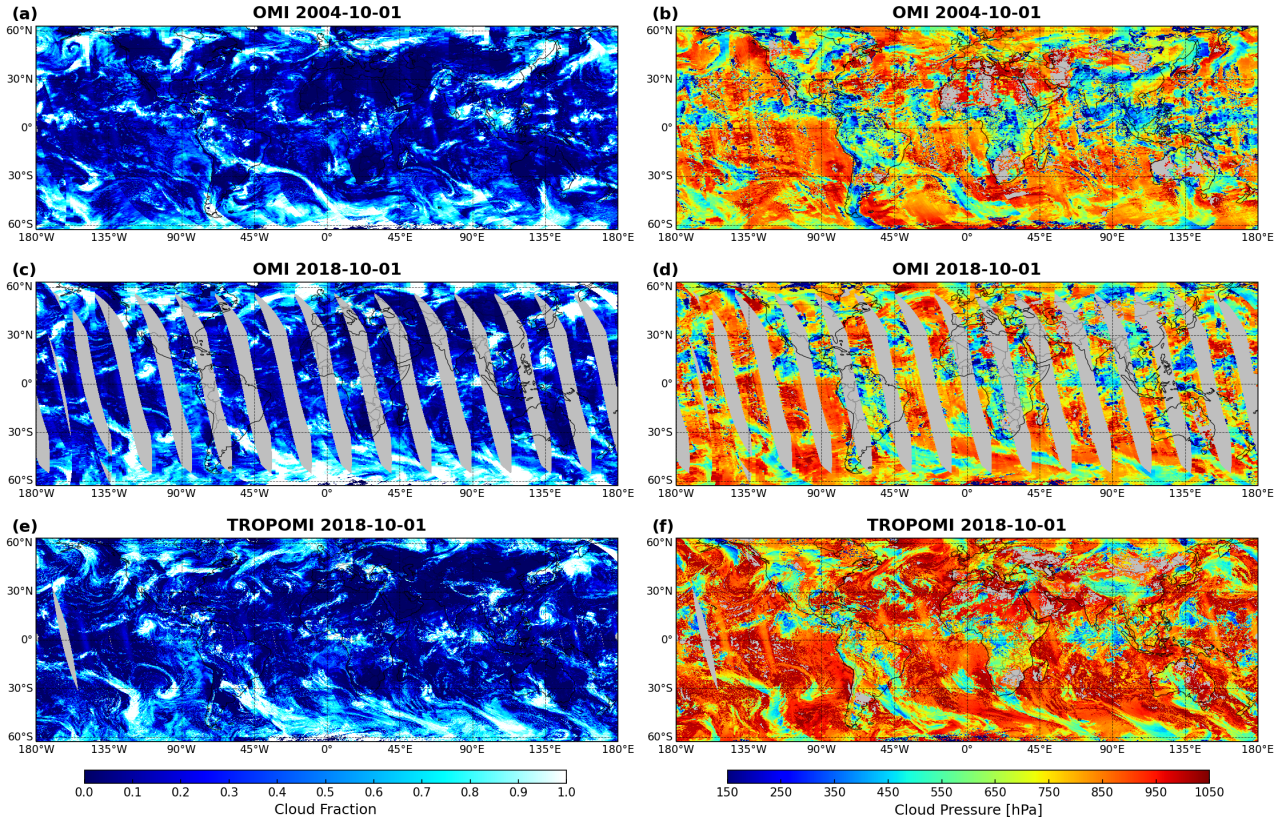

Figure A2. Similar as Fig. 10, but for OMCLDO2 retrieval.

Acknowledgements. This work contains modified S5P TROPOMI L1b data post-processed by BIRA-IASB. We thank Antje Ludewig for providing the annual averaged OMI solar irradiance spectrum from 2005 and for sharing valuable insights on OMI and TROPOMI L1 data. We also acknowledge the use of OMI OMCLDO2 data provided by KNMI and thanks to Robert Spurr for making the VLIDORT model available.

This research has been supported by Belgian PRODEX TRACE-S5P projects and the ESA Precursors_cci+ project (contract no. 4000138243/22/I-NB).

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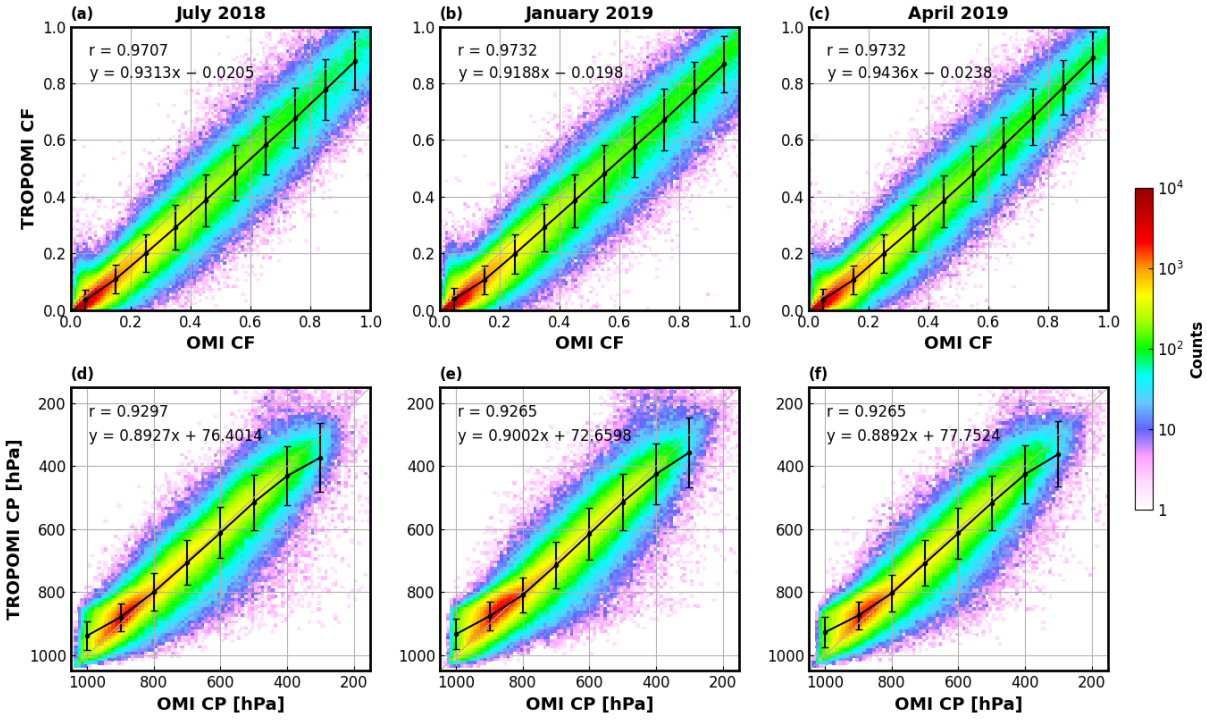

Figure A3. Similar as Fig. 19(c) and (d), but this analysis is based on measurements from July 2018, January 2019, and April 2019.

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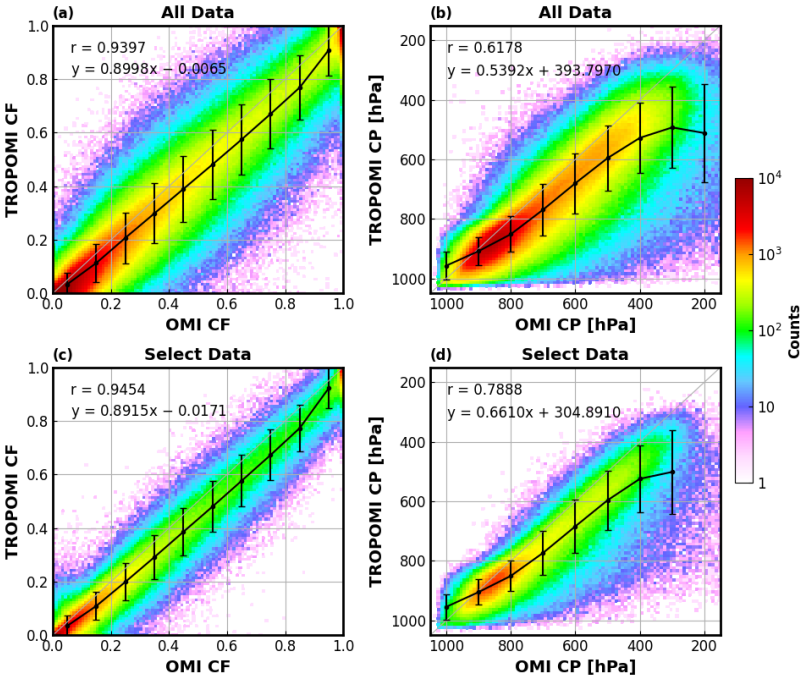

Figure A4. Similar as Fig. 19, but based on OMCLDO2 products.

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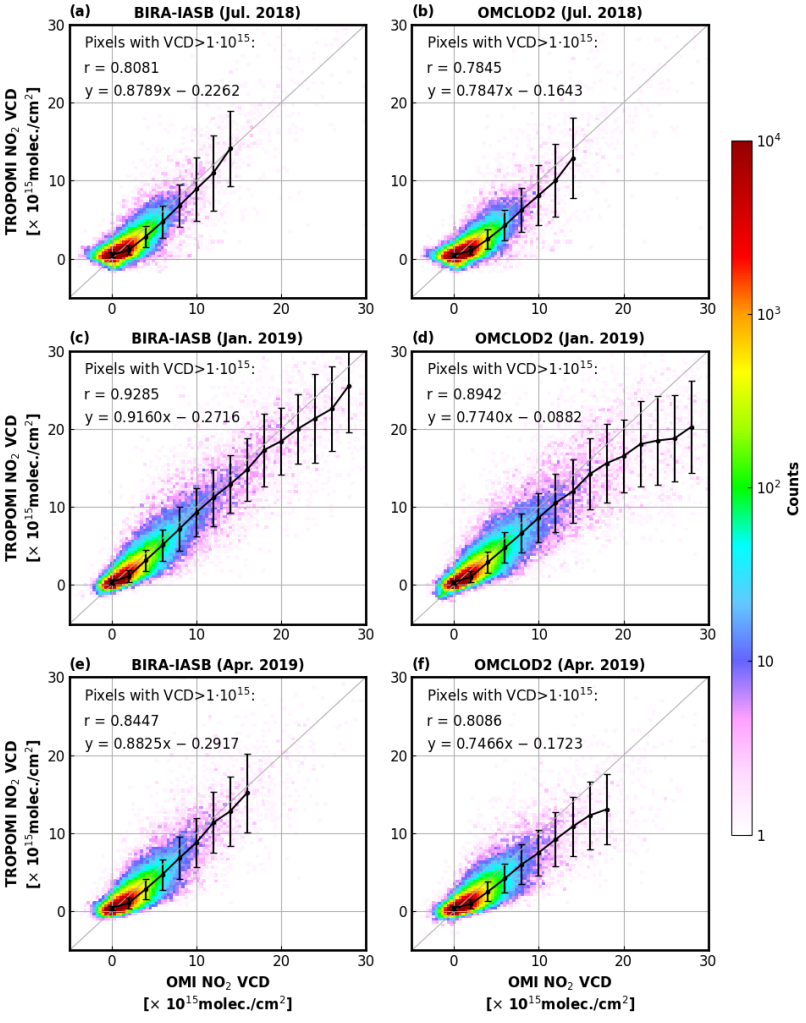

Figure A5. Similar as Fig. 21, but this analysis is based on measurements from July 2018, January 2019, and April 2019.

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