



## Operational O3M-SAF trace gas column products: GOME-2 NO<sub>2</sub>, BrO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>O, and H<sub>2</sub>O

Pieter Valks (1), Nan Hao (1), Isabelle De Smedt (2), Steffen Beirle (3), Gaia Pinardi (2), Jean Christophe Lambert (2), Diego Loyola (1), Kornelia Mie (3), Meike Rix (1), and Niilo Kalakoski (4)

(1) German Aerospace Center, Remote Sensing Technology Institute, Wessling, Germany (pieter.valks@dlr.de), (2) Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA-IASB), (3) Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, (4) Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)

This contribution focuses on the operational GOME-2 trace gas column products developed in the framework of EUMETSAT's Satellite Application Facility on Ozone and Atmospheric Chemistry Monitoring (O3M-SAF). We present an overview of the retrieval algorithms and exemplary results for NO<sub>2</sub>, BrO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O. These trace gas column products are retrieved from GOME-2 solar backscattered measurements in the UV and VIS wavelength regions, and are generated operationally by DLR using the GOME Data Processor (GDP) version 4.4.

Total and tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> is retrieved with the Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS) method in the 425-450 nm wavelength region. The GOME-2 NO<sub>2</sub> product is available for the users in near real time, i.e. within two hours after sensing. SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from volcanic and anthropogenic sources can be measured by GOME-2 using the UV wavelength region around 320 nm. For BrO and CH<sub>2</sub>O, optimal DOAS fitting windows have been determined for GOME-2 in the UV wavelength region. H<sub>2</sub>O columns are retrieved with the classical DOAS retrieval in the visible spectral range. The GOME-2 SO<sub>2</sub>, BrO, CH<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O products have reached the operational O3M-SAF status, and are routinely available to the users.

More than four years of operational trace gas column measurements are now available from GOME-2. We present validation results using ground-based measurements, as well as comparisons with other satellite products, such as those from SCIAMACHY and OMI. The use of tropospheric NO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>2</sub>O columns for air quality applications will be presented, and we will show examples of SO<sub>2</sub> measurements from volcanic eruptions and anthropogenic emissions. Finally, exemplary GOME-2 measurements of H<sub>2</sub>O will be shown.