

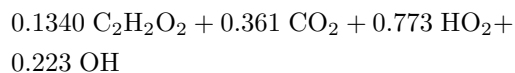
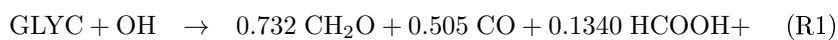
This is a supplement to the paper:

Importance of secondary sources in the atmospheric budgets of formic and acetic acids

by F. Paulot, D. Wunch, J. D. Crouse, G. C. Toon, D. B. Millet, P. F. DeCarlo, C. Vigouroux, N. Deutscher, G. González Abad, J. Notholt, T. Warneke, J. W. Hannigan, C. Warneke, J. A. de Gouw, E. J. Dunlea, M. De Mazière, D. W. T. Griffith, P. Bernath, J. L. Jimenez, P. O. Wennberg

Yield of formic and acetic acids from the from the oxidation of glycolaldehyde and hydroxyacetone by OH

The photooxidation of glycolaldehyde yields FA (Butkovskaya et al., 2006a). The yield of FA decreases while the yield of CH_2O increases as temperature increases. This is likely related to the channel $\text{CO} + \text{HCOOH} + \text{OH}$ (R2) since the increased production of FA is accompanied by an increased production of OH. To simplify the representation of this reaction, we divide the oxidation of glycolaldehyde by OH into two different pathways



The branching ratio between the pathways (R1) and (R2) is calculated using the measured yield of CH_2O and HCOOH at different temperatures : $Y_1 = 1 - 5.01 \times 10^{-6} \times \exp(\frac{2612}{T})$.

FA and AA are also formed in the photooxidation of hydroxyacetone (Butkovskaya et al., 2006b). The yields of FA and AA are obtained by assuming $Y_{\text{FA}} = Y_{\text{AA}}$ and $Y_{\text{FA}} + Y_{\text{AA}} + Y_{\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_2} = 1$ which yields

$$\beta(T) = Y_{\text{FA}} + Y_{\text{AA}} = 2.63 \times 10^{-3} \times \exp(1206/T) \quad (\text{R3})$$

Retrieval of FA by ground FTS

Method

For all stations but Thule and La Réunion, FA is retrieved from spectra using GFIT (Wunch et al., 2010). For Thule (Hannigan et al., 2009) and La Réunion (Senten et al., 2008), FA is retrieved using SFIT2 (Rinsland et al., 1998). Both retrieval methods consist of a “forward model”, which computes an atmospheric transmittance spectrum for a prescribed set of conditions, and an “inverse method” which compares each measured spectrum with the calculation, and decides how best to modify the a priori profile to achieve a better match. GFIT scales the a priori profile via a non-linear least-squares spectral fitting algorithm. SFIT2 enables to retrieve a vertical profile by the use of the optimal estimation method (Rodgers, 2000). **However, in the case of FA, the degrees of freedom of the signal are close to one**, such that the essential result is the total column, as for GFIT.

The a priori altitude, pressure, temperature and specific humidity profiles used in GFIT and SFIT2 are from NCEP/NCAR analysis product (Kalnay et al., 1996) with the exception of the cruises in the Atlantic ocean. The window used to retrieve FA is centered at 1106.32 cm^{-1} with a width of 6.75 cm^{-1} . For La Réunion, a smaller window ($1102.75 - 1106.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) is used to avoid the strong water band at 1106.7 cm^{-1} .

Interfering gases are H_2O , O_3 , HDO , CH_4 , NH_3 , CCl_2F_2 and CHClF_2 (+ H_2^{18}O , H_2^{17}O , $^{16}\text{O}^{16}\text{O}^{18}\text{O}$ for La Réunion). For La Réunion, the profile of H_2O , O_3 , HDO , CCl_2F_2 and CHClF_2 is first retrieved using dedicated windows for each target molecule. Their profiles are then used to retrieve FA.

The FA retrieval is especially sensitive to the H_2O and O_3 profiles. We find that small modifications of the water spectroscopy in the FA window reduces the residuals. These modifications are :

- increase in the pressure shift from -0.0175 to $-0.0210 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{atm}$
- increase in the width from 0.061 to $0.062 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{atm}$
- increase in the temperature dependence of the width from 0.29 to 0.45 .

These modifications were applied in the retrieval at Barcroft, Bremen, Paramaribo and Wollongong as well as for the cruises.

For the cruises, we use measured H_2O and O_3 vertical profiles over the ship by balloon-borne radio and ozone sonde.

For Paramaribo, the O_3 profile is inferred from Shadoz measurements at the Paramaribo station (Thompson et al., 2003) combined with an ACE-FTS climatology.

For Thule, H_2O is retrieved by scaling H_2O a priori profile. O_3 and HCOOH are retrieved simultaneously.

For Wollongong, O_3 profiles are derived from monthly mean HALOE data (Russell et al., 1993).

Error Analysis

Error in the spectroscopy

The FA Q branch line intensity has an uncertainty of $\sim 7\%$ (Vander Auwera et al., 2007) which translates into a $\sim 7\%$ error in the retrieved FA total column. Fig. S1 illustrates the dependence of the retrieved FA at Paramaribo on the window used to retrieve FA (Table S1). The choice of the spectral microwindow used to retrieve FA could result in a systematic bias in the FA total column as large as $\sim \pm 2.7 \times 10^{15}$ molec/cm².

Error in FA profile

Fig. S2 illustrates the effect of the a priori FA vertical profile (Fig. S3) on the retrieved FA total column at Paramaribo. FA retrieval at Barcroft, Bremen, Paramaribo, Thule and Wollongong as well as the Atlantic cruises use the FA vertical profile from the ATMOS mission as a priori. This profile assumes most FA is located in the boundary layer, i.e., that FA total column is driven by local sources. In contrast, the FA a priori vertical profile used in La Réunion (from PEM-tropics A (Hoell et al., 1999) and ACE-FTS (González Abad et al., 2009)) assumes that most FA peaks in the free troposphere, i.e., that FA total column is driven by transport. At Paramaribo, the modeled FA vertical profile shows evidence of both transport and local sources. The choice of a priori profile results in an uncertainty of $\sim 17\%$ in the retrieved FA profile.

The overall uncertainty is thus $\sim 19\%$ with a systematic bias up to $\pm 2.7 \times 10^{15}$ molec/cm².

Tab. S1: Windows used to retrieve FA

	Center (cm^{-1})	Width (cm^{-1})	Interfering Chemical Species
P	1090.00	13.00	O_3 H_2O HDO CCl_2F_2 CHClF_2 CH_4 NH_3 CO_2 CH_3OH CCl_3F
Ps	1091.50	10.50	O_3 H_2O HDO CCl_2F_2 CHClF_2 CH_4 NH_3 CO_2 CH_3OH CCl_3F
Q	1106.32	6.75	O_3 H_2O HDO CCl_2F_2 CHClF_2 CH_4 NH_3
Qs	1104.60	3.65	O_3 H_2O HDO CCl_2F_2 CHClF_2 CH_4 NH_3
R	1221.00	12.00	O_3 H_2O HDO CCl_2F_2 CHClF_2 CH_4 NH_3 N_2O
Rs	1119.00	8.00	O_3 H_2O HDO CCl_2F_2 CHClF_2 CH_4 NH_3 N_2O

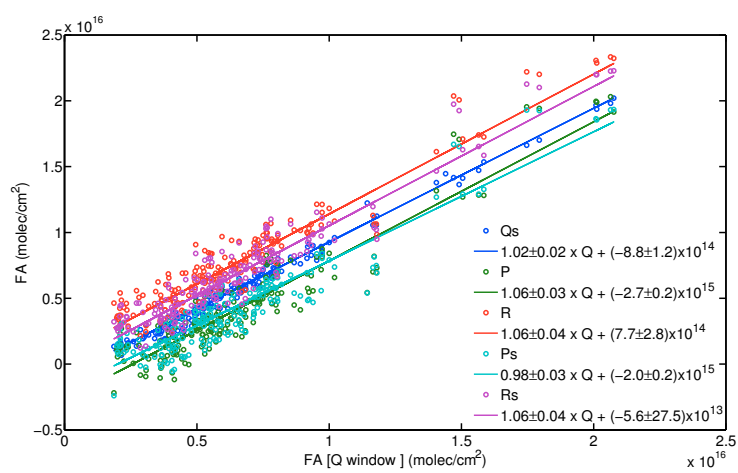


Fig. S1: Influence of the window on the retrieved FA total column at Paramaribo.

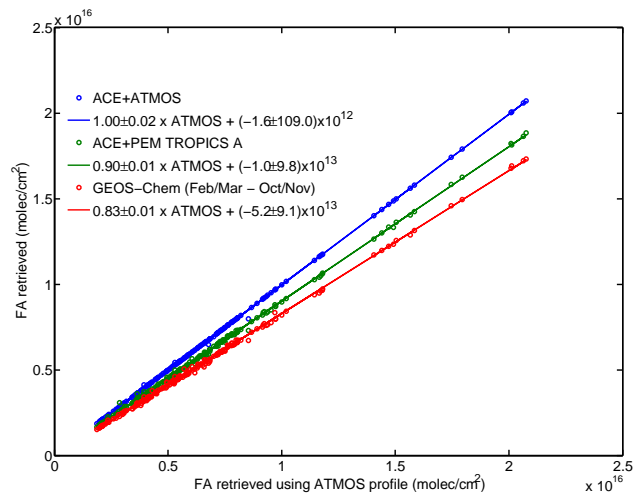


Fig. S2: Influence of FA a priori vertical profile on the retrieved FA total column at Paramaribo

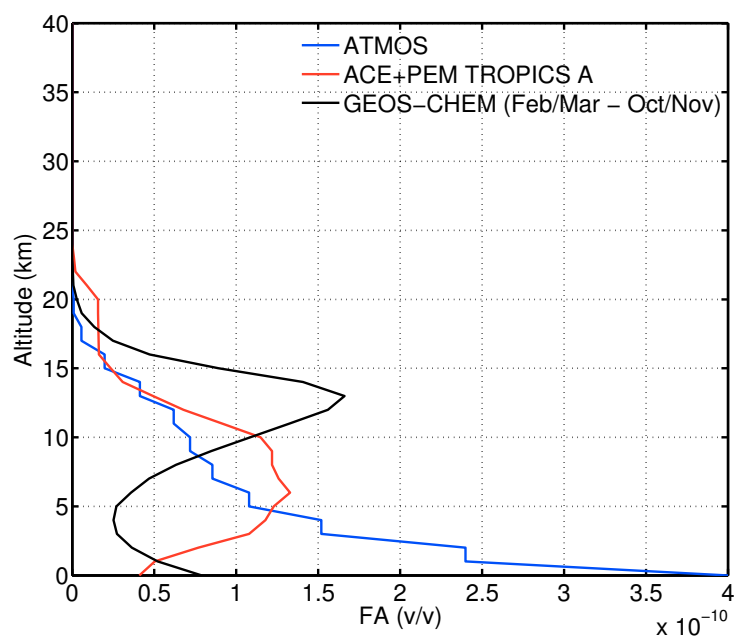


Fig. S3: A priori vertical profiles of FA used to retrieve FA total column.

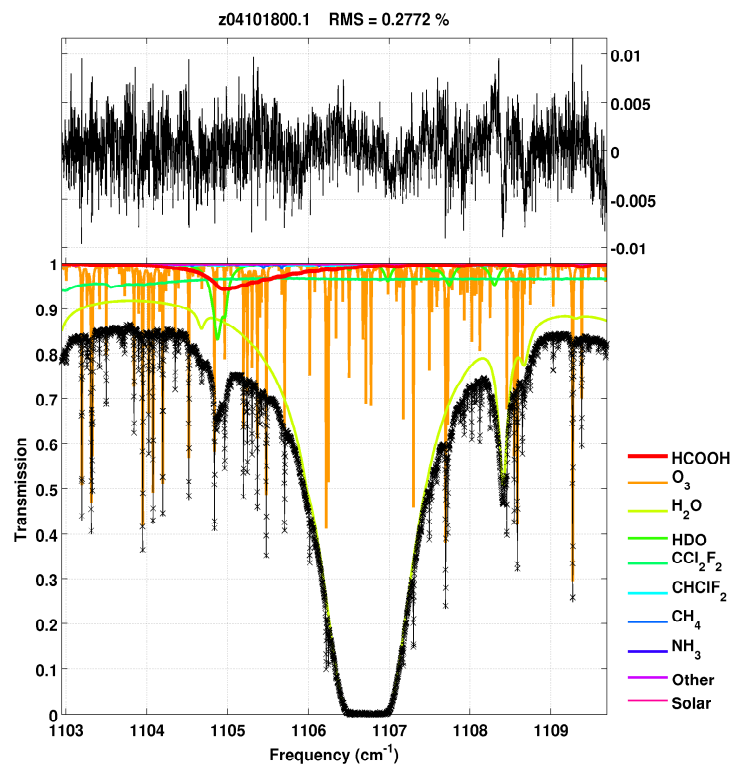


Fig. S4: An example of FA retrieval at Paramaribo using GFIT using the Q window. Top panel represent the fit residuals (computed - measured spectrum). Bottom panel represents the computed spectrum (black line), measured spectrum (black crosses) as well as the contribution of the different gases in the window used to retrieve FA. The weakness of FA absorption and the strong interference of H₂O in the region make the retrieval of FA challenging. For this spectrum, the retrieved FA total column is 1.02×10^{16} molec/cm².

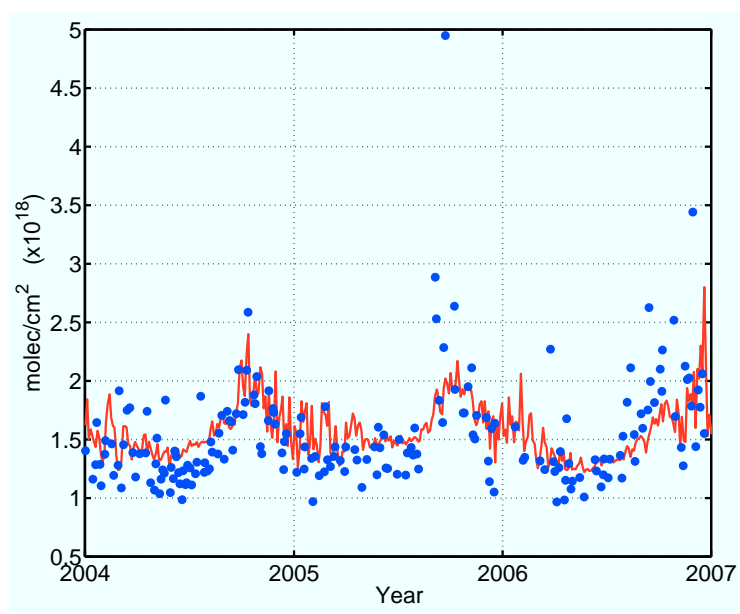


Fig. S5: Same as Fig. 3a for CO (Wollongong). Note the anomalously high CO at the end of 2007, reflecting intense biomass burning in the region.

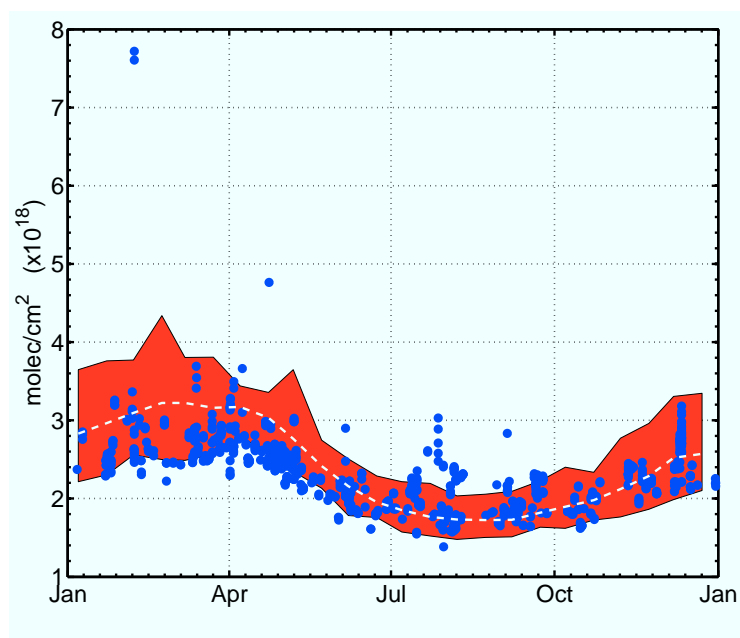


Fig. S6: Same as Fig. 4 for CO at Bremen

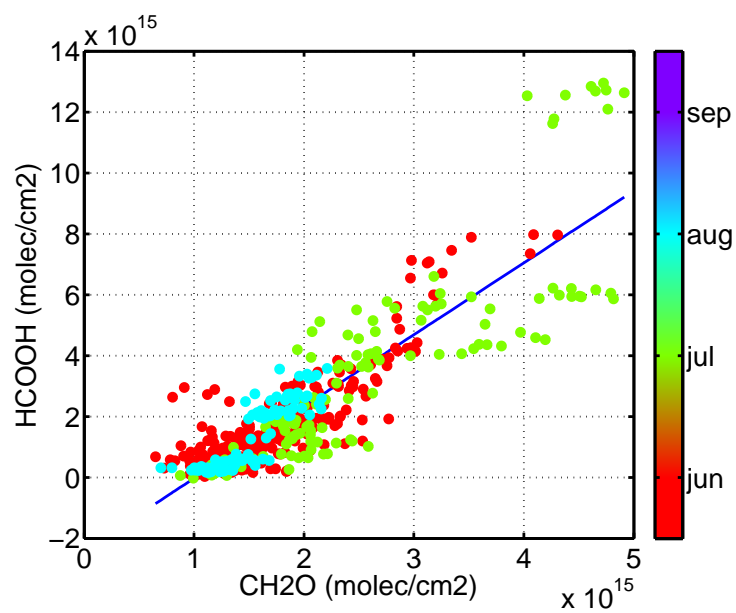


Fig. S7: Relationship between FA and CH₂O at Barcroft ($FA \simeq 2.3 \times CH_2O$, $R^2 = 0.77$)

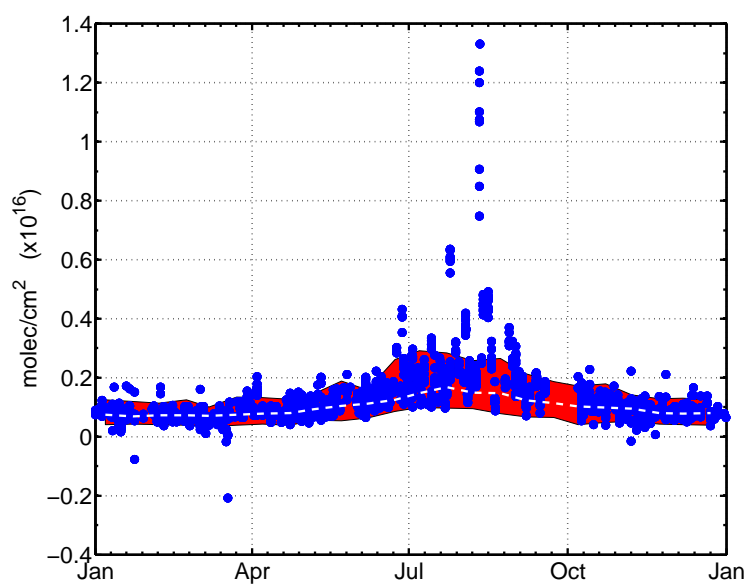


Fig. S8: Same as Fig. 4 for CH_2O at Barcroft

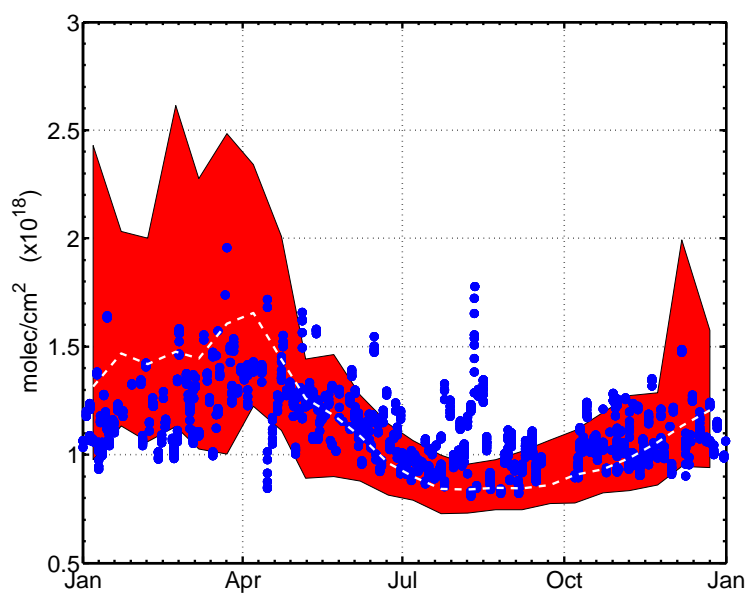


Fig. S9: Same as Fig. 4 for CO at Barcroft

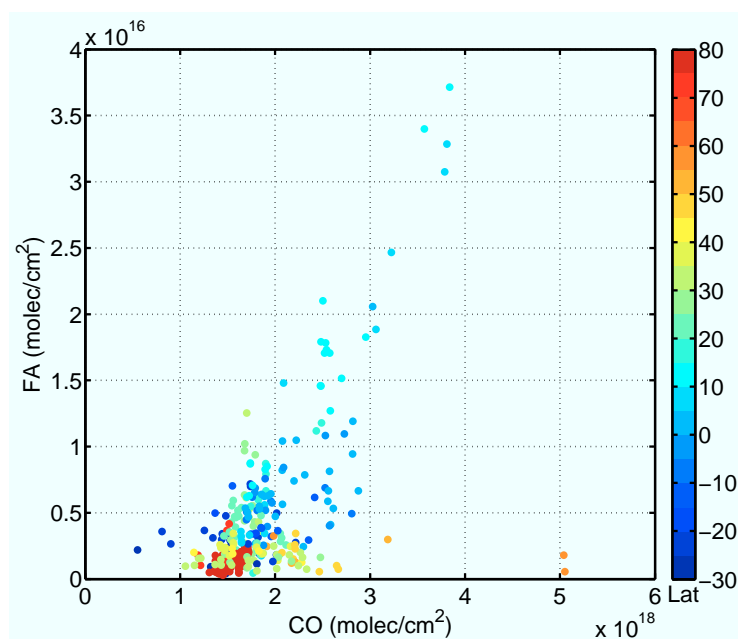


Fig. S10: Relationship between CO and FA total columns (molec/cm²) measured during cruises in the Atlantic Ocean.

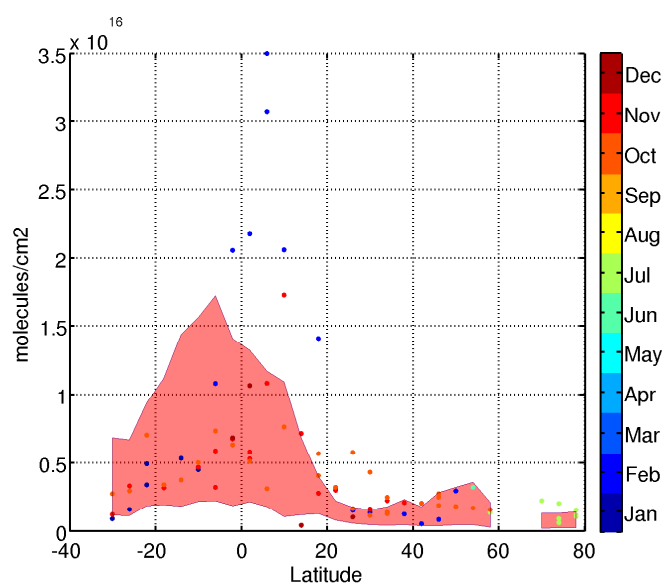


Fig. S11: Effect of a diffuse source of FA associated with aerosol aging on FA total column over the Atlantic (scenario R3). Color code same as Fig. 5.

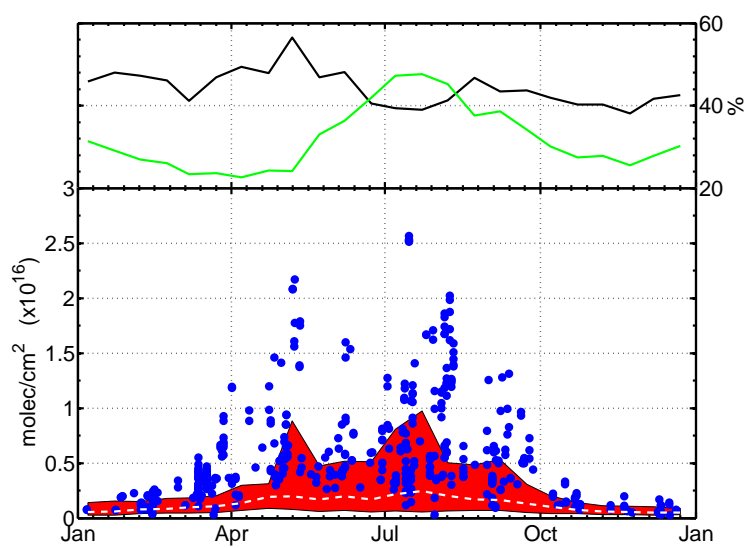


Fig. S12: Same as Fig. S10 for Bremen. Color code same as Fig. 4b.

Tab. S2: Regional and Global Burden for FA (in %)

	Tropics (24°S – 24°N)		Mid latitudes (24°N – 76°N)		Polar regions (76°N – 90°N)		Global
	(76°S – 24°S)	(24°S – 24°S)	(24°N – 76°N)	(90°S – 76°S)	(76°N – 90°N)	(76°N – 90°N)	
Biomass burning	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Biofuel	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Terrestrial vegetation	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.4
Soil	2.0	1.1	3.3	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.0
Anthropogenic (Fossil fuel + Cattle)	0.6	0.3	7.0	0.1	3.7	1.7	1.7
Photooxidation (biogenic)	82.5	82.7	64.2	76.2	55.5	79.2	79.2
Photooxidation (Anthropogenic + Biomass)	10.7	12.7	21.3	20.9	37.0	13.3	13.3
Overall	58.9	22.4	17.8	0.4	0.5	10.7	10.7 Gmol

Tab. S3: Regional and Global Burden for AA (in %)

	Tropics (24°S – 24°N)		Mid latitudes (76°N – 24°S)		Polar regions (76°N – 90°N)		Global
	(24°S – 24°N)	(76°S – 24°S)	(76°N – 24°N)	(90°S – 76°S)	(76°N – 90°N)	(76°N – 90°N)	
Biomass burning	12.3	6.0	8.2	3.7	6.7	10.2	
Biofuel	3.6	1.5	12.1	0.7	9.7	4.7	
Terrestrial vegetation	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	
Soil	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	
Anthropogenic (Fossil fuel + Cattle)	0.7	0.4	9.3	0.2	4.7	2.2	
Photooxidation (biogenic)	77.2	86.5	64.2	91.1	74.4	76.9	
Photooxidation (Anthropogenic + Biomass)	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.7	1.3	
Overall	61.4	20.2	17.7	0.2	0.5	9.1 Gmol	

Tab. S4: Photochemical sources of FA and AA implemented in the GEOS-Chem chemical mechanisms. Acronyms are detailed in Table . HC5: Hydroxymethylbutenal (from isoprene), ISOP: isoprene, IEPOX: Dihydroxyepoxide from isoprene photooxidation, δ - ISOPN: Organic nitrates from isoprene (1,4 and 4,1 additions), MACR: methacrolein, MBO: Methylbutenol, MONX: lumped monoterpenes, MVK: Methylvinylketone, PRPE: propene + $\geq 4C$ alkene

PRPE + O ₃	→	0 · 148 FA + 0 · 096 AA	Assume 3:2 relationship between [CH ₃ CHOO]* + HCHO channel and CH ₃ CHO + [CH ₂ OO]* channel Carter (2010)
ISOP + O ₃	→	0 · 204 FA	Derived from Aschmann et al. (1996); Grosjean et al. (1993)
MVK + O ₃	→	0 · 352 FA	Derived from Aschmann et al. (1996); Grosjean et al. (1993)
MACR + O ₃	→	0 · 326 FA	Assumed to be similar to isoprene
HC ₅ + O ₃	→	0 · 200 FA	Carter (2010)
C ₂ H ₄ + O ₃	→	0 · 370 FA	cf. Main text
MONX + O ₃	→	0 · 075 FA + 0 · 080 AA	Carrasco et al. (2007)
MBO + O ₃	→	0 · 300 FA	Atkinson et al. (2006)
CH ₃ C(O)O ₂ + HO ₂	→	0 · 150 AA	From the alcohol+carbonyl channel Lightfoot et al. (1992)
CH ₃ C(O)O ₂ + RO ₂	→	0 · 110 AA	Hatakeyama et al. (1986)
C ₂ H ₂ + OH	→	0 · 4FA	Butkovskaya et al. (2006a)
GLYC + OH	→	$\alpha(T)(FA + AA)$	Reactions (R1) and (R2)
HAC + OH	→	$\beta(T)(FA + AA)$	Butkovskaya et al. (2006b)
IEPOX + OH + NO/HO ₂	→	0 · 074 FA	Reaction (R3)
ISOPN δ + OH + NO	→	0 · 310FA	Paulot et al. (2009b)
MACRN + OH + NO	→	0 · 08AA + 0 · 07FA	Paulot et al. (2009a)
MVKN + OH	→	0 · 650 FA	Paulot et al. (2009a)

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