

Supplement of:

HYPHOP: a tool for high-altitude, long-range monitoring of hydrogen peroxide and higher organic peroxides in the atmosphere

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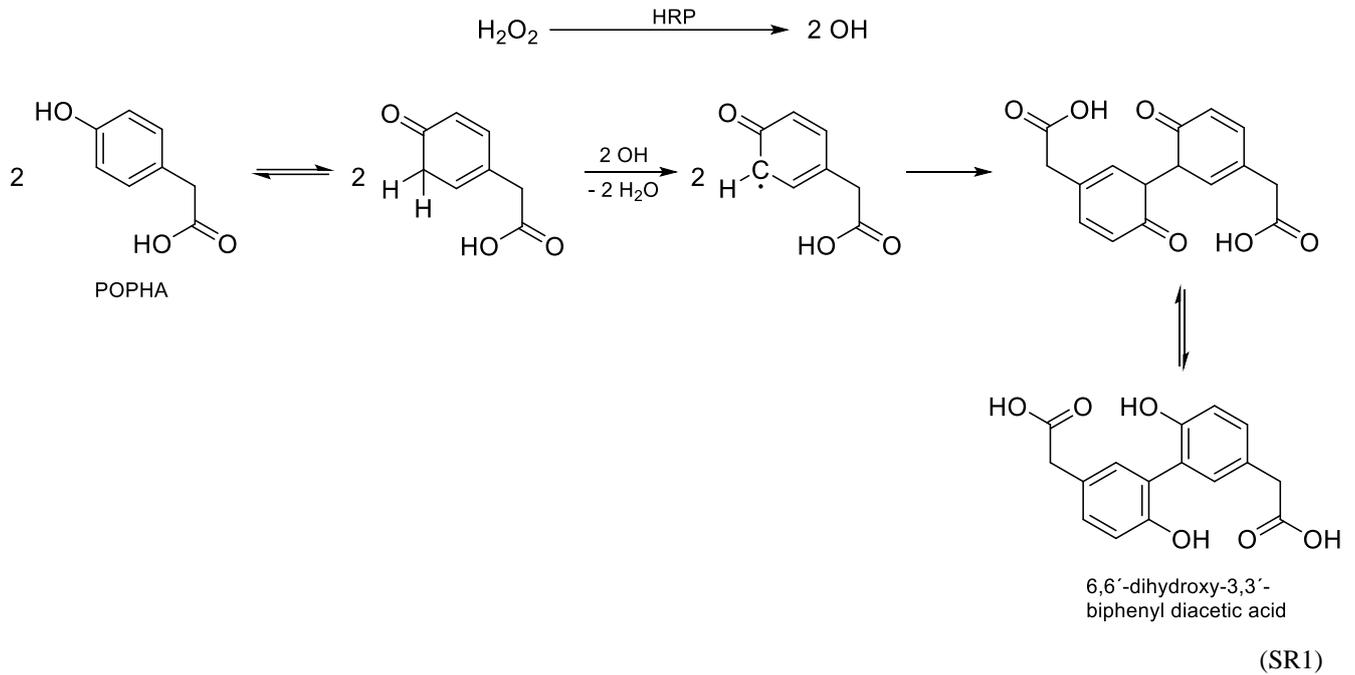
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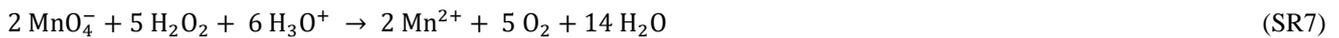
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$$c(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5 \cdot \left(\frac{c(\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot V(\text{KMnO}_4)}{2 \cdot V(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)_{\text{STM}}} \right) \quad (\text{S1})$$

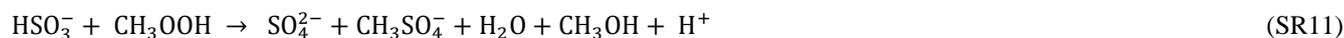
$$Q_{\text{Air}} = Q_{\text{real}} \cdot \frac{T_{\text{std}} \cdot p_{\text{real}}}{T_{\text{real}} \cdot p_{\text{std}}} \quad (\text{S2})$$

$$Q_{\text{stripping}} = \frac{V_{\text{stripping}}}{t} \quad (\text{S3})$$



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Figure S1: Front view of the measurement rack (a) and the HYPHOP monitor (b).



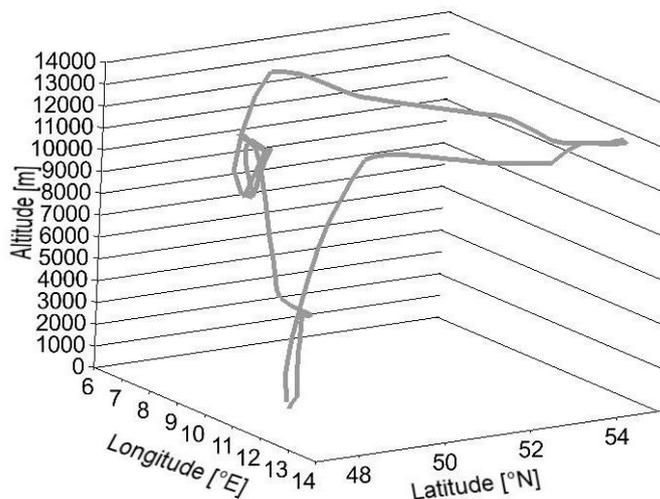
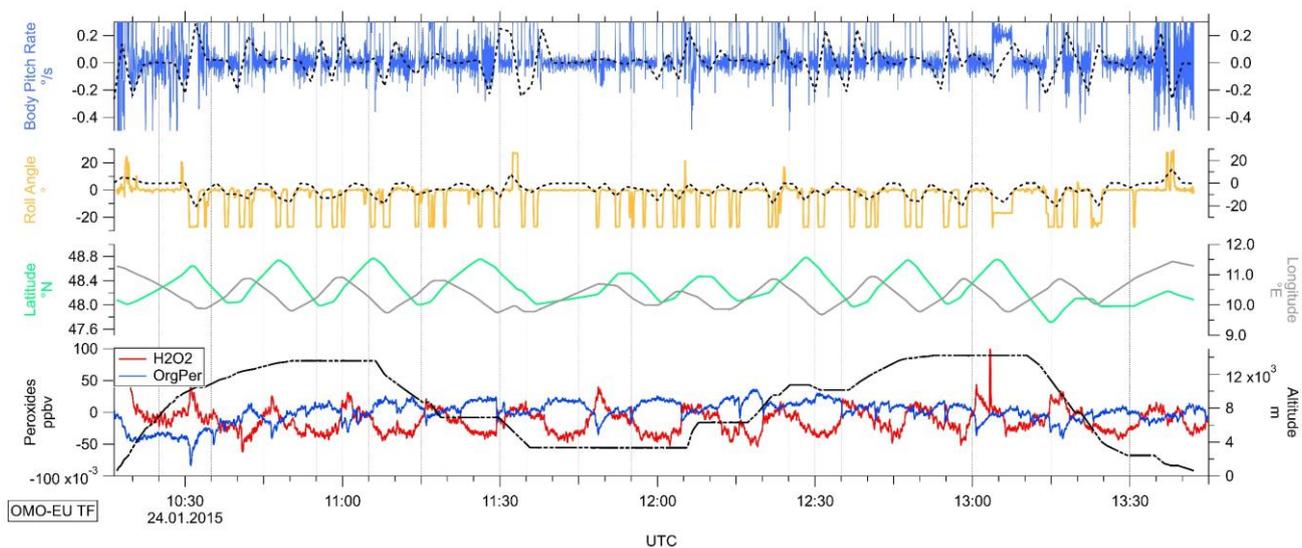


Figure S2: Flight pattern of the research aircraft HALO during the test flight on 22nd November 2022.



65 Figure S3: Temporal series of the measured signals in channel A ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{ROOH}$; red) and B (ROOH ; dark blue; bottom plot) in correspondence with the altitude (black), latitude (green), longitude (grey), roll angle (yellow) and body pitch rate (blue; top plot) of the aircraft during an exemplary test flight of the OMO-EU campaign performed on 24th January 2015. Dashed lines (black) represent the temporal trends of the roll angle and the body pitch rate based on 2 min bins.

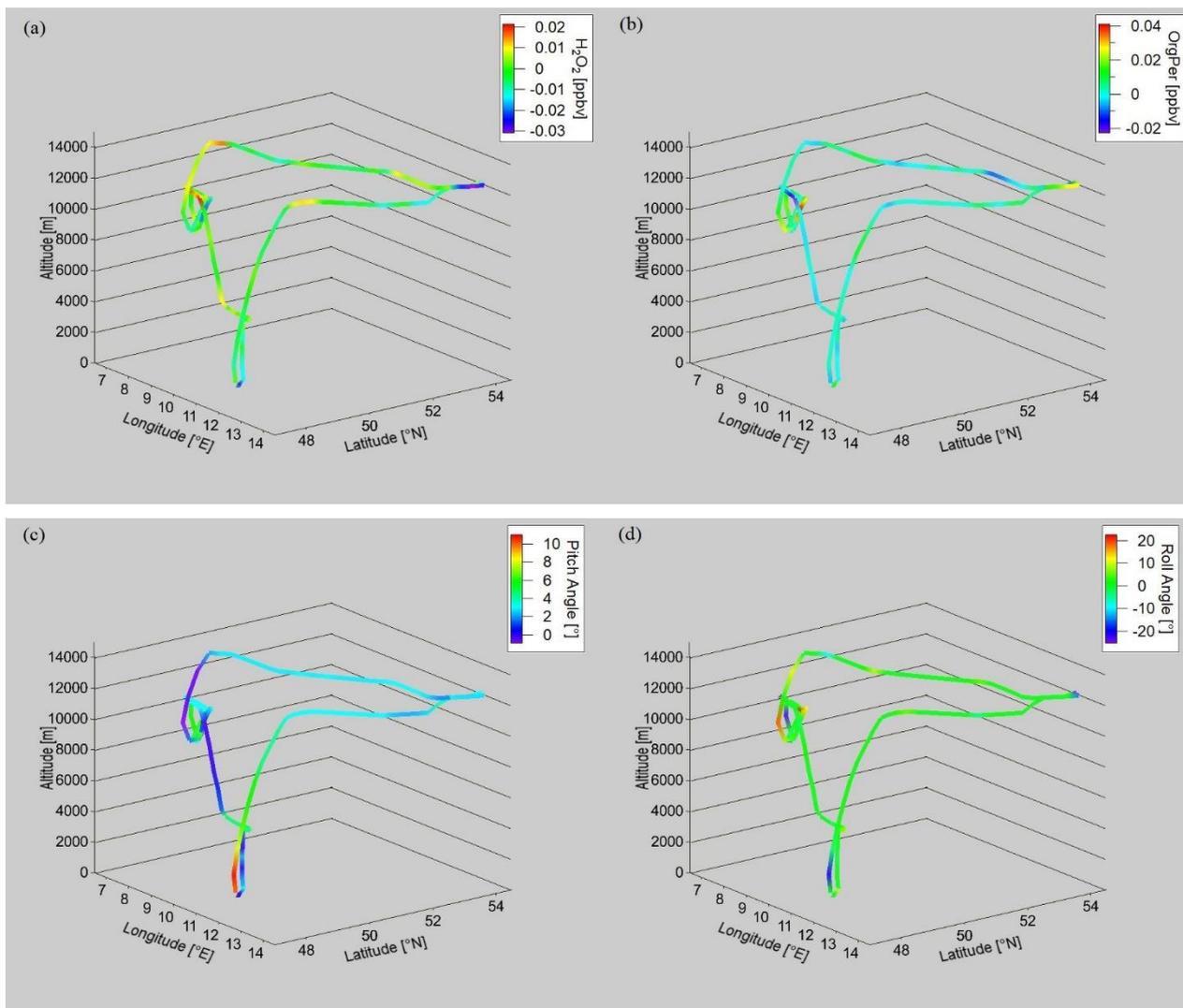
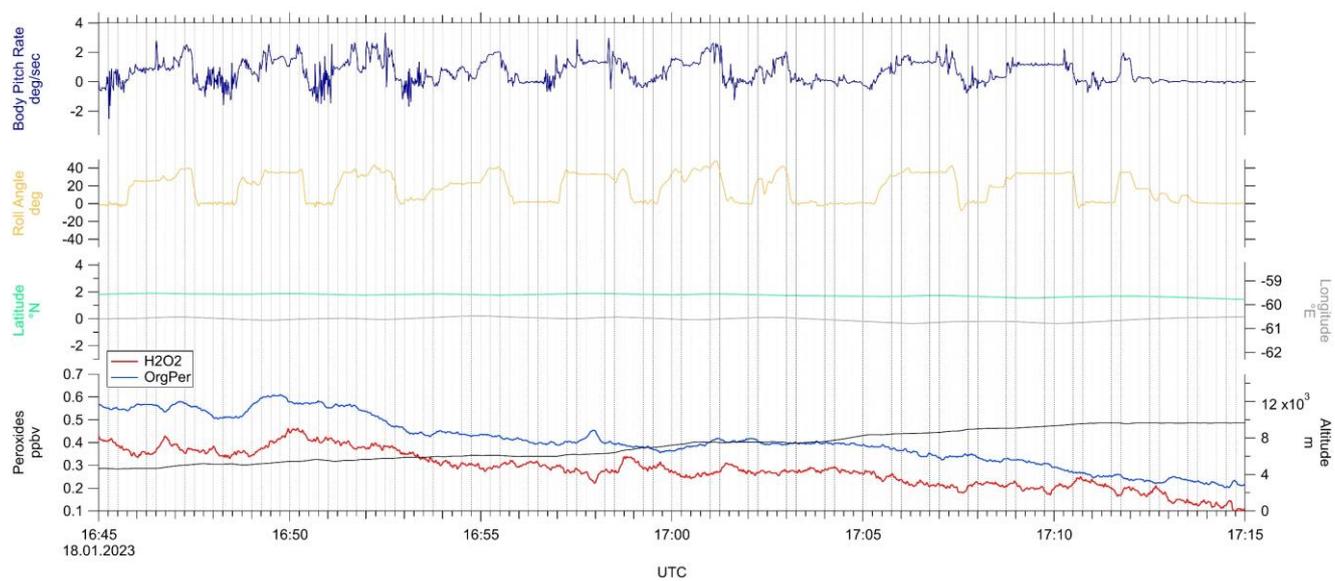
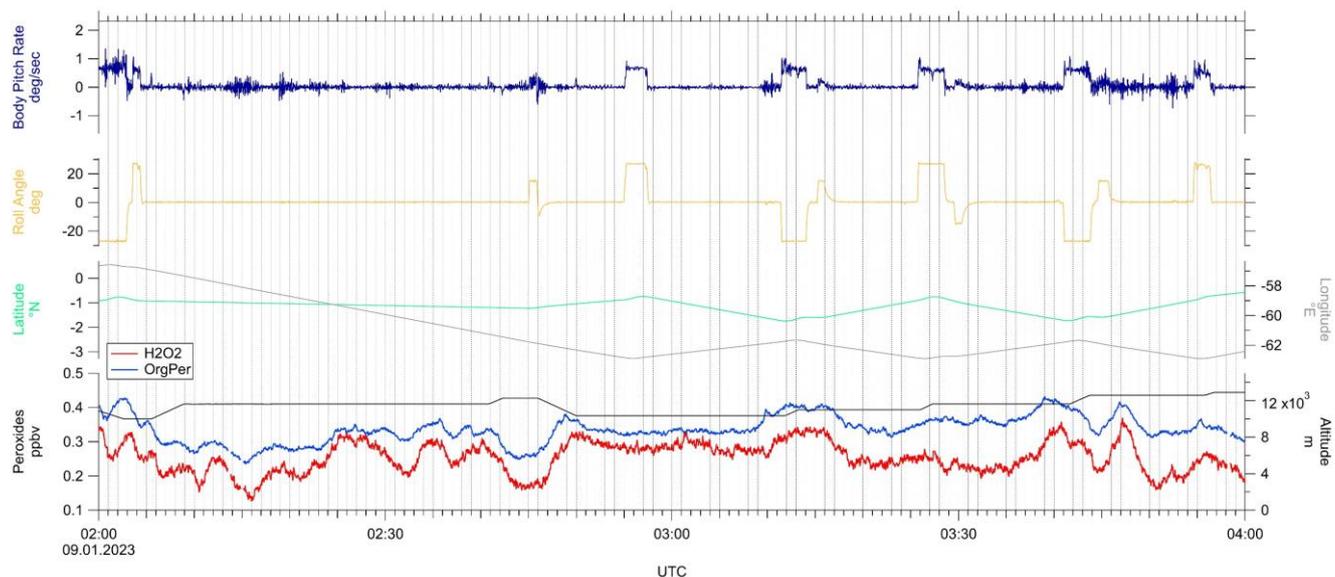


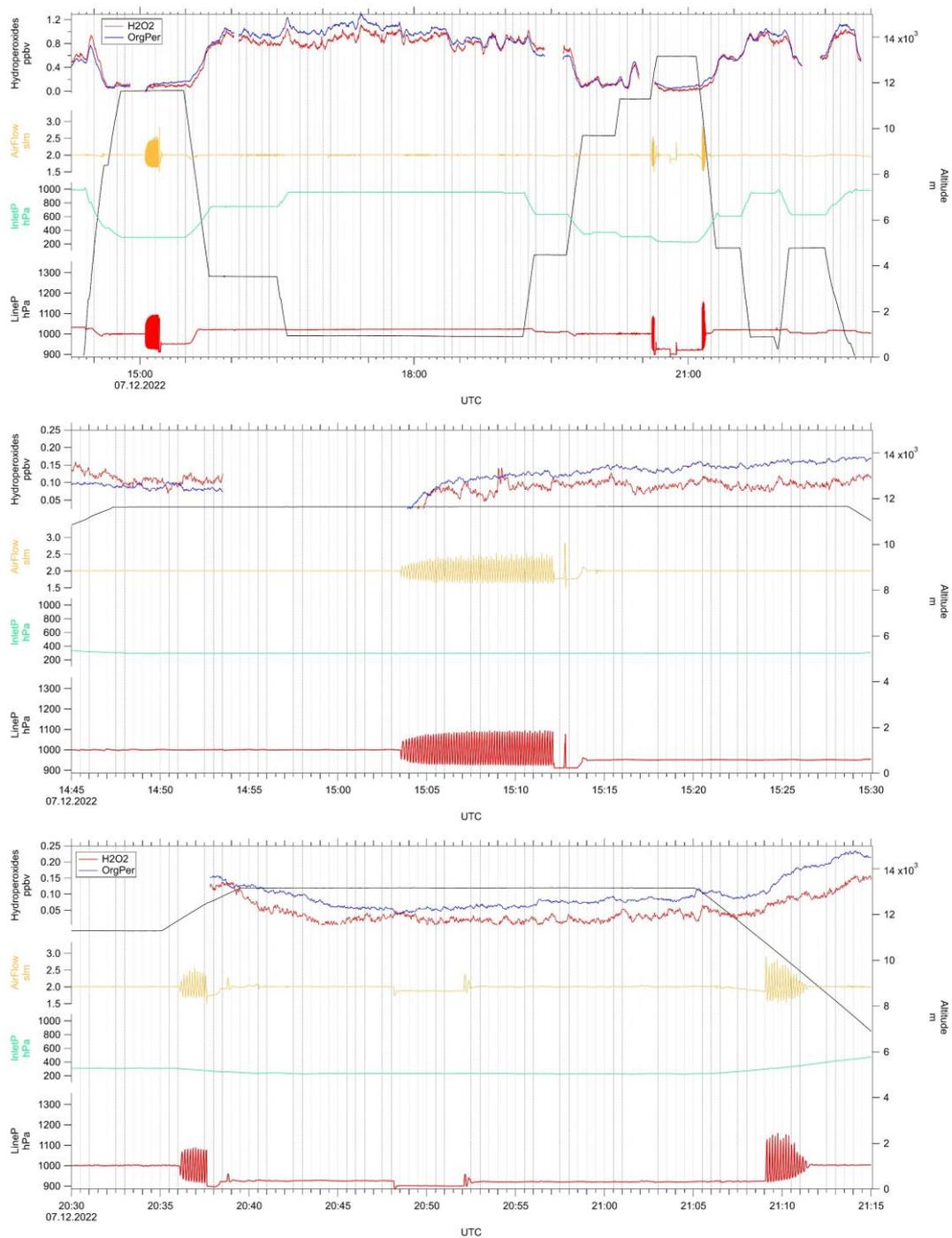
Figure S4: GPS flight pattern of the research aircraft HALO during the test flight on 22nd November 2022 with respect to the observed background signals (channel A: H₂O₂ + ROOH; (a); channel B: ROOH; (b)), pitch angle (c) and roll angle (d) of the aircraft based on the instrumental time resolution of 2 min.

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80 **Figure S5: Temporal series of the measured hydrogen peroxide (red) and the sum of organic hydroperoxides (dark blue) in correspondence with the altitude (black), latitude (green), longitude (grey), roll angle (yellow) and body pitch rate (blue) of the aircraft during two exemplary measurement flights RF#13 (top panel) and RF#17 (bottom panel) performed on 9th and 18th January 2023 as a part of the CAFE-Brazil campaign.**

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90 **Figure S6: Temporal series of the tracked line pressure (red) complimented by the GPS flight altitude (black), measured inlet pressure (green), the air mass flow (yellow), and hydroperoxide levels (H2O2:red and ROOH: blue) of the aircraft during an exemplary measurement flight of the CAFE-Brazil campaign performed on 12th December 2022 with 1 sec temporal resolution (overview: top panel; detailed insight during high legs: middle and bottom panels).**

Table S1: Mean ($\pm 1\sigma$) of the estimated time resolution in sec based on the signal rise and fall from 10% to 90% and vice versa assumed to be the lowest temporal limit and the pump time of the flow-through cuvettes assumed as the highest temporal limit of the monitor.

Mean ($\pm 1\sigma$)/sec	Calibrations		Background		Convection peaks		Varying LqStd		Cuvettes
Channels	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Signal rise	120 (± 7.12)	135 (± 10.8)	86.3 (± 14.4)	88.8 (± 16.3)	120 (± 61.6)	124 (± 59.6)	111 (± 23.9)	134 (± 21.2)	-
Signal fall	114 (± 7.17)	107 (± 30.9)	98.3 (± 16.2)	99.7 (± 16.1)	129 (± 56.8)	132 (± 53.1)	110 (± 7.25)	114 (± 8.58)	-
Pump-through	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.5 (± 2.32)
Measurement density	15		70		22		14		4

Table S2: Instrumental precision, limit of detection, temporal resolution and total measurement uncertainty (TMU) of HYPHOP during the airborne campaigns OMO 2015 (Hottmann et al. 2020), CAFE-Africa (Hamryszczak et al. 2022a), BLUESKY 2020 (Hamryszczak et al. 2022b) and CAFE-Brazil 2022/23.

	OMO 2015	CAFE-Africa 2018	BLUESKY 2020	CAFE-Brazil 2022/23
Precision H ₂ O ₂	0.2% (5.2 ppbv) – 1.3% (5.9 ppbv)	1.3% (5.5 ppbv)	0.3 % (5.1 ppbv)	6.4% (5.7 ppbv)
Precision ROOH	0.3% (5.0 ppbv) – 2.1% (6.0 ppbv)	0.8% (5.6 ppbv)	0.2 % (5.4 ppbv)	3.6% (5.8 ppbv)
LOD H ₂ O ₂	8 – 53 pptv	15 pptv	35 pptv	20 pptv
LOD ROOH	9 – 52 pptv	6 pptv	13 pptv	19 pptv
Time resolution	120 sec	122 sec	120 sec	52.5 – 114 sec
TMU H₂O₂	25%	9%	28%	12%
TMU ROOH	40%	41%	40%	40%

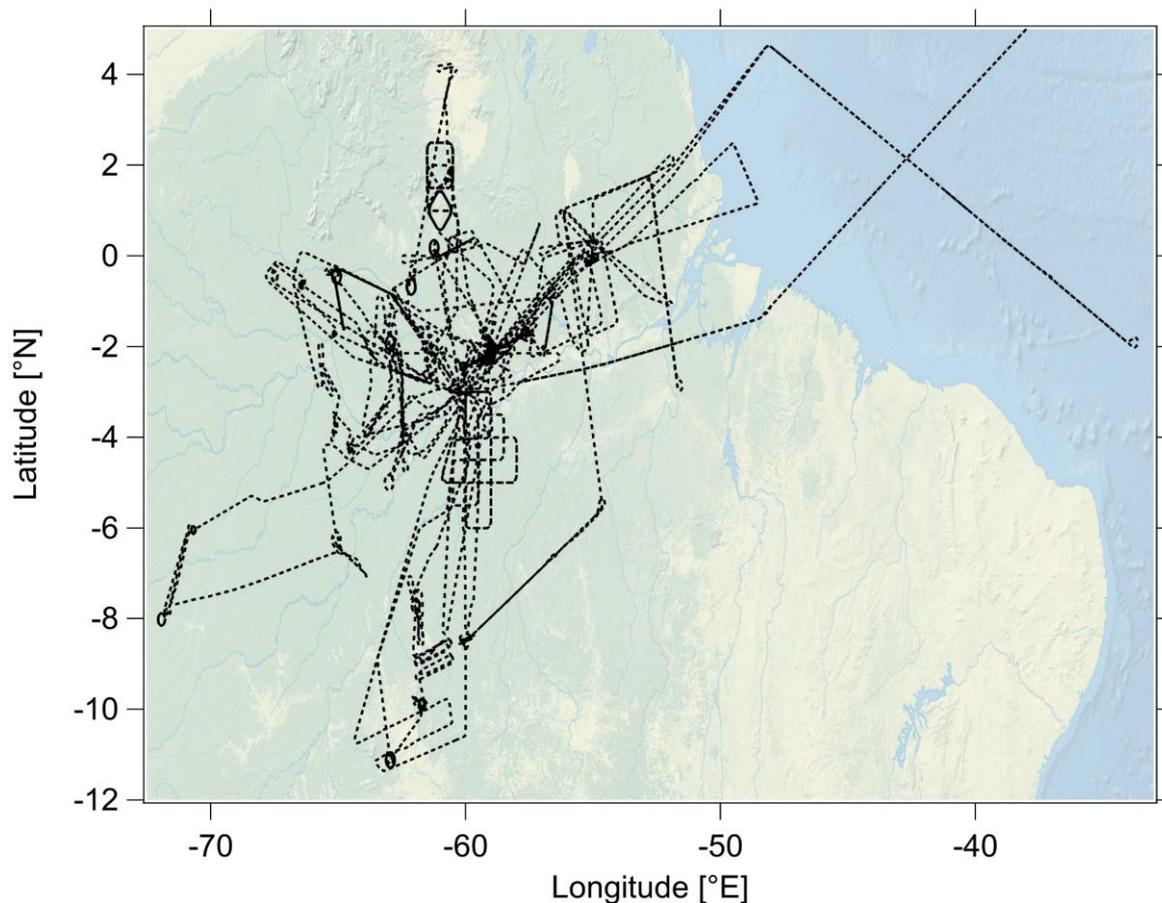


Figure S7: Spatial resolution of the flight tracks during CAFE-Brazil campaign performed in December 2022 and January 2023. Global topography relief raster is based on data set available from WaveMetrics.¹

105 Table S3: Mean ($\pm 1\sigma$), median and maximum hydroperoxide mixing ratios (ppbv) over the entire tropospheric column (left column) and subdivided into the approximate main tropospheric regions (right).

	Total		0 < 2 km		2 < 8 km		≥ 8 km	
	H ₂ O ₂	ROOH	H ₂ O ₂	ROOH	H ₂ O ₂	ROOH	H ₂ O ₂	ROOH
Mean	0.30	0.43	0.74	0.99	0.45	0.62	0.12	0.22
($\pm 1\sigma$)	(± 0.30)	(± 0.36)	(± 0.25)	(± 0.31)	(± 0.26)	(± 0.34)	(± 0.09)	(± 0.12)
Median	0.17	0.28	0.76	1.00	0.43	0.59	0.10	0.22
Maximum	1.94	1.73	1.76	1.73	1.94	1.51	0.85	0.85

¹ WaveMetrics, Inc. 10200 SW Nimbus, G-7 Portland, OR 97223.

<https://www.wavemetrics.net/Downloads/IgorGIS/GISData/> <last access: 09.06.23023>