



Retrieval of atmospheric carbon dioxide and methane from GOSAT data with the photon path length probability density function method

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The Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite "IBUKI" (GOSAT) is the world's first spacecraft to measure the concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4). The satellite has been operating properly from January 23, 2009. This paper presents retrievals of CO_2 and CH_4 from GOSAT data with the photon pathlength probability density function (PPDF) method that has been developed at the National Institute of Environmental Studies.

This paper focus on a validation of the retrievals using satellite data during 38 months of GOSAT operation from June 2009 and ground-based Fourier Transform Spectrometer measurements from the Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) as the reference data for the column-averaged dry air mole fractions of the atmospheric gases. The TCCON–GOSAT coincidence criteria for validating the satellite-based retrievals included GOSAT single scan data over land within a 5° radius latitude/ longitude circle centered at each of 12 TCCON stations. The ground-based TCCON data were mean values measured within plus/minus 1 hour of the GOSAT overpass time.

We use the latest version of PPDF-based method that retrieves simultaneously gas abundance and light path modification through the atmosphere. The radiance spectra from all three GOSAT SWIR bands ($0.76 \mu\text{m}$; $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ and $2.0 \mu\text{m}$) were used to retrieve CO_2 and basic PPDF parameters that described light path shortening and light path lengthening. The retrieval state vector also included vertical profile of CO_2 mixing ratio; scaling factor of prior water vapor profile; and stretch factor for adjusting the position of the wave-number grids. Temperature and surface pressure data were prescribed and provided by Japan Meteorological Agency. For the methane retrievals we processed radiance spectra in $1.67\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ absorption band using PPDF parameters derived from simultaneous CO_2 and PPDF retrievals.

In particular, a statistical pairwise comparison between GOSAT and TCCON coincident measurements of CO_2 column abundance (over 3500 GOSAT single scans) performed with the weighed least squares fit showed a correlation coefficient 0.8; a standard deviation of 1.9 ppm, negative bias of 0.4 ppm; and slope of 1.04 for the slope-intercept form of the linear regression. After a posteriori bias correction these characteristics were 0.9; 1.65 ppm; 0.01 ppm; and 0.99, respectively.