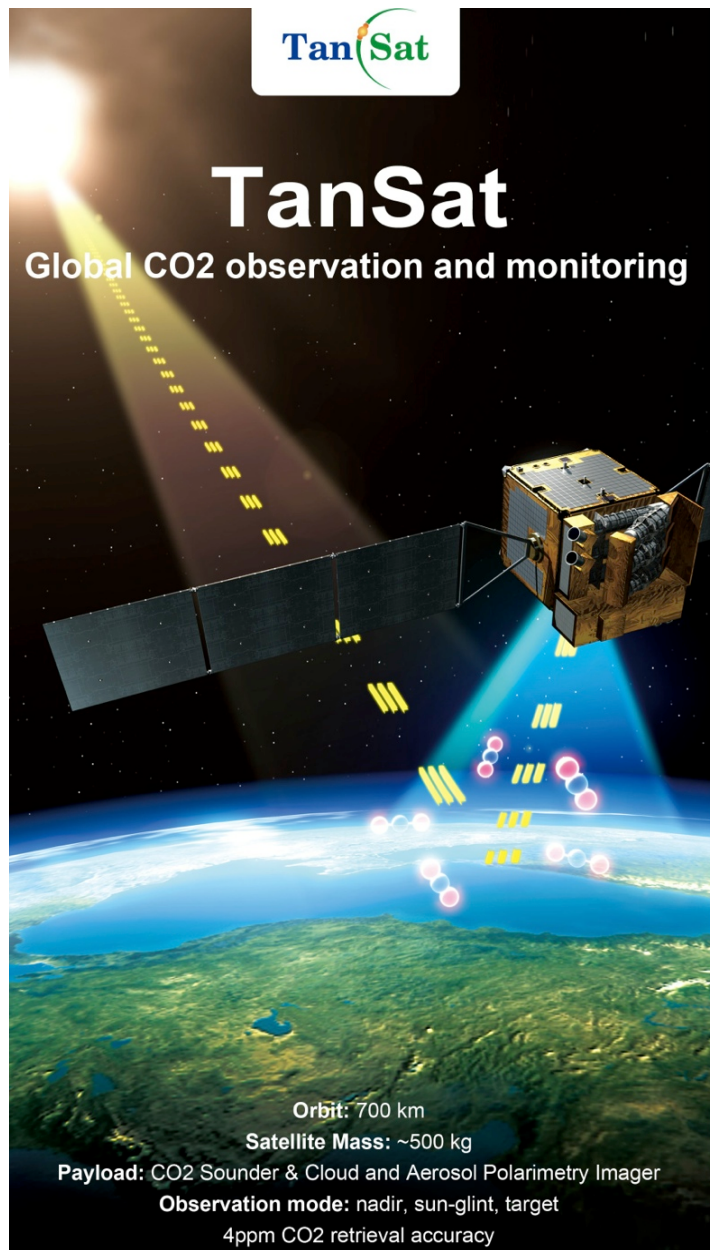




Towards high Precision XCO2 Retrievals from TanSat Observations

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Peter Somkuti⁵, and UoL GHG team and TanSat team

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2 Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

3 Shanghai Advanced Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China

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The TanSat Mission



- National High Technology Research & Development Programs by **Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST)** (2011-2017)
- Strategic Priority Research Program from **Chinese Academy of Sciences**
 - Climate Change: Carbon Budget and Relevant Issue
 - Space Science: Scientific Research Satellite
- NSMC (CMA) -- (2016- NOW) , Ground segment— Satellite data receive and process

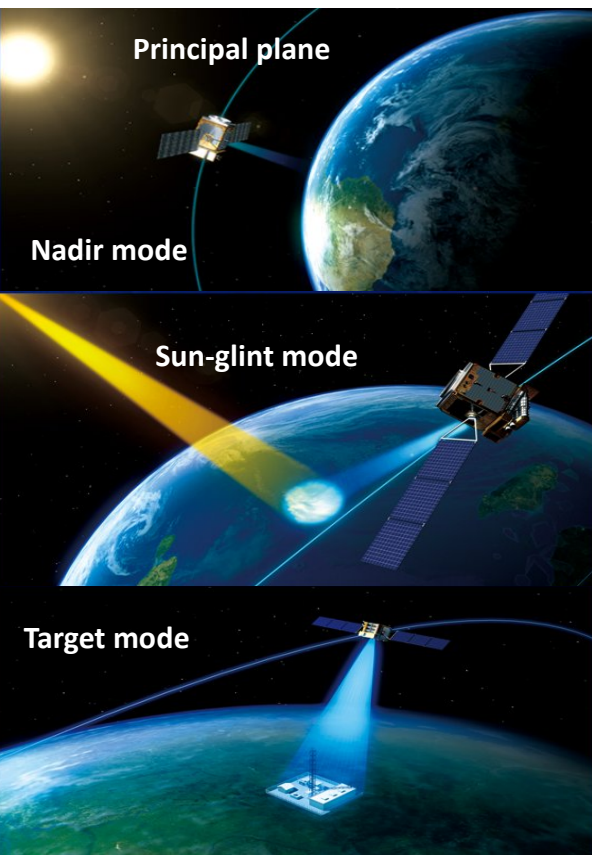
TanSat mission kicked-off at 2011, launched at 2016

TanSat mission will join the ESA 3rd Party mission

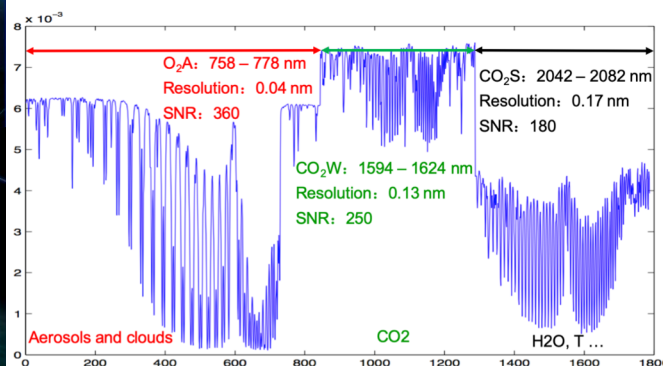
Term-1
Measurement Goals
XCO₂
1~4 ppmv
Monthly
500 x 500 km²

Term-2
Measurement Goals
CO₂ Flux
Relative flux error 20%
Monthly
500 x 500 km²

TanSat & Instrument

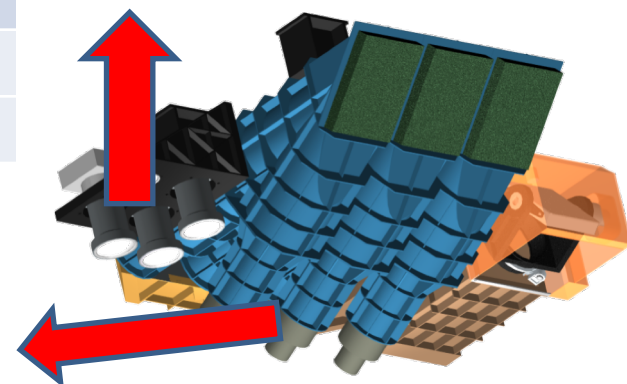


Name	Characters
Orbit type	sun-synchronous
Altitude	700 km
Inclination	98°
Local time	13:30
Weight	500Kg



Cloud and Aerosol Polarization Imager - CAPI

- A wide field multi-band imager with polarization channels
- UV: 0.38 μ m; VIS: 0.67 μ m; NIR: 0.87, 1.375 and 1.64 μ m
- Polarization: 0.67 & 1.64 μ m



Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide Grating Spectrometer - ACGS

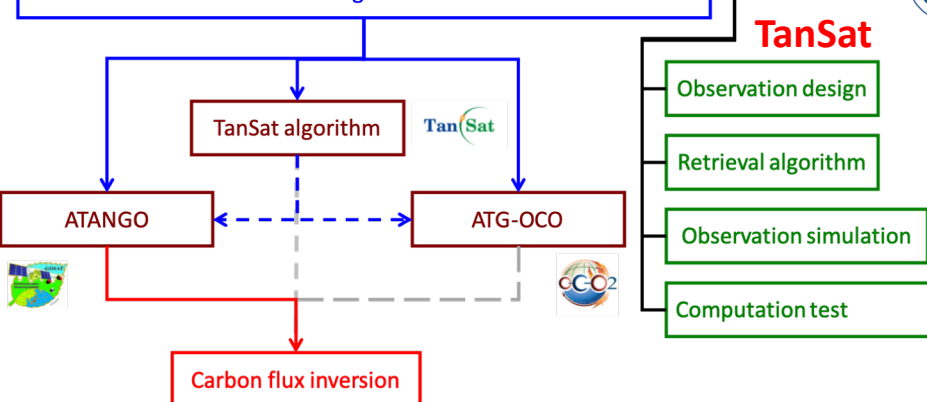
- Hyperspectral grating spectrometer with 3 bands

TanSat

L2 Retrieval Algorithms

IAPCAS

IAP Carbon dioxide retrieval Algorithm for Satellite observation



TanSat

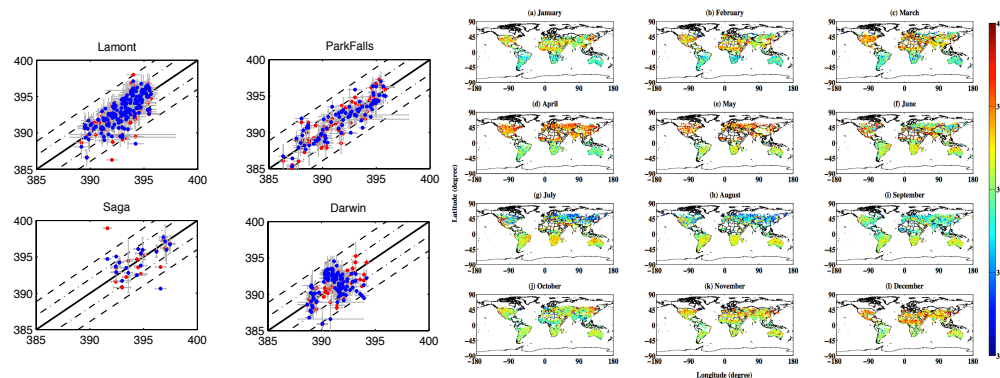
Observation design

Retrieval algorithm

Observation simulation

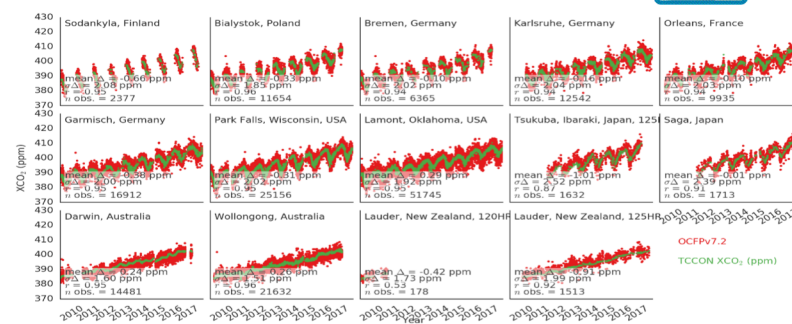
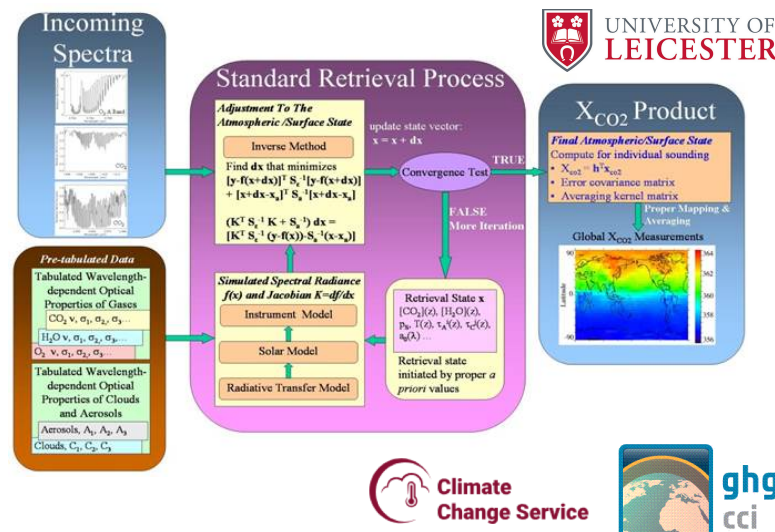
Computation test

Carbon flux inversion



(Yang et al., 2018, Liu et al., 2018)

UoL-FP

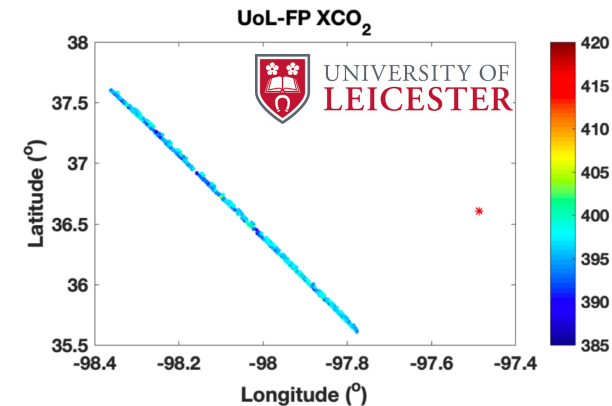
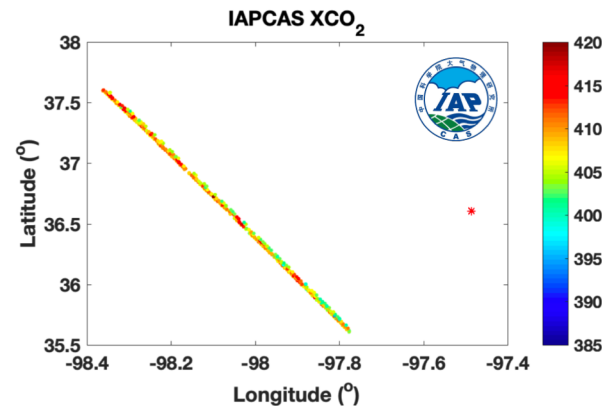
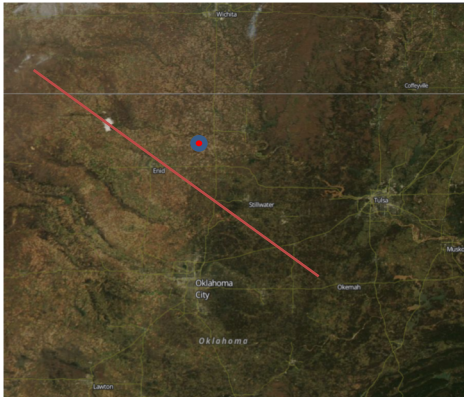


(Parker et al., 2011; Cogan et al., 2012; Boesch et al., 2013; Somkuti et al., 2018)

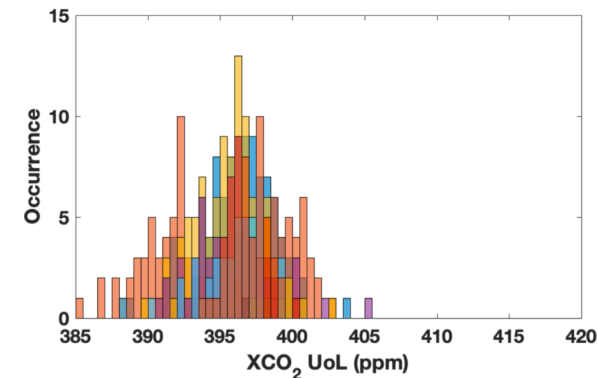
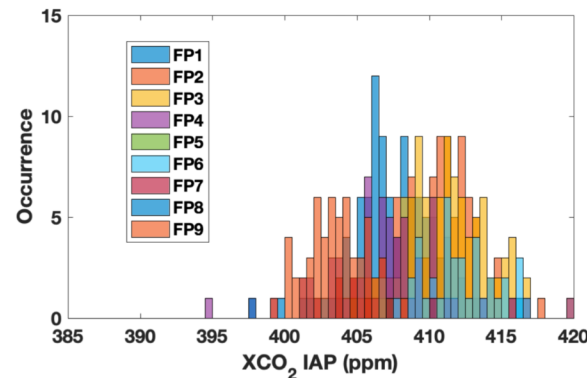
Here, a 2-band retrieval (NIR + 1.6 μm CO₂ band) is used for IAPCAS and UoL-FP

Preliminary Result: Comparison of Retrieval Results from Original L1B Data

Retrieval comparison between UoL-FP .VS. IAPCAS



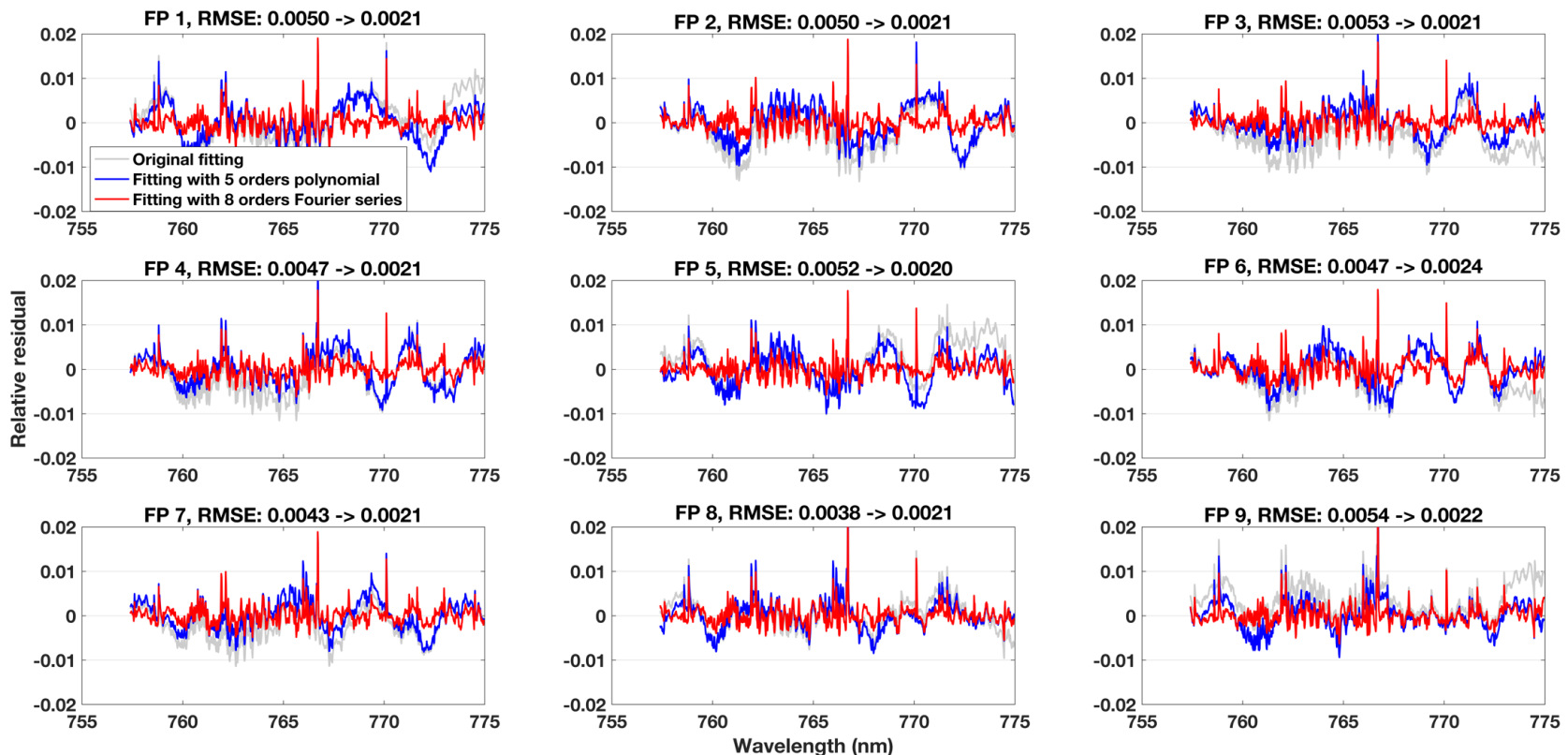
Case study, TanSat 8 Oct. 2017,
around Lamont with almost cloud
free condition



- Large spread of XCO2 retrieval results
- Poor consistency between different TanSat footprints (FP1-FP8)
- Large differences between UoL-FP and IAPCAS retrievals

Analysis of TanSat Solar Measurements

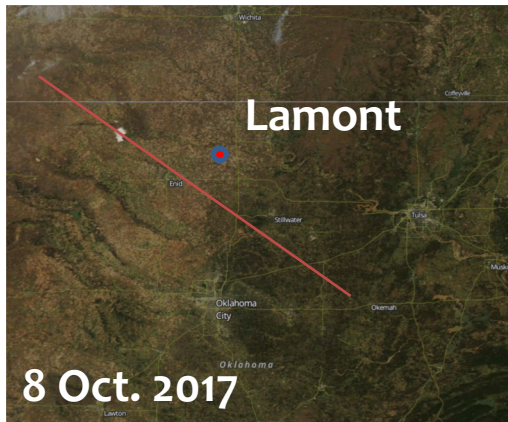
- A persistent frequency pattern is observed in O₂ A band when compared to UoL-FP solar model
- A Fourier series correction has been developed for radiometric correction
- Method minimizes residual pattern when solar measurements are analyzed



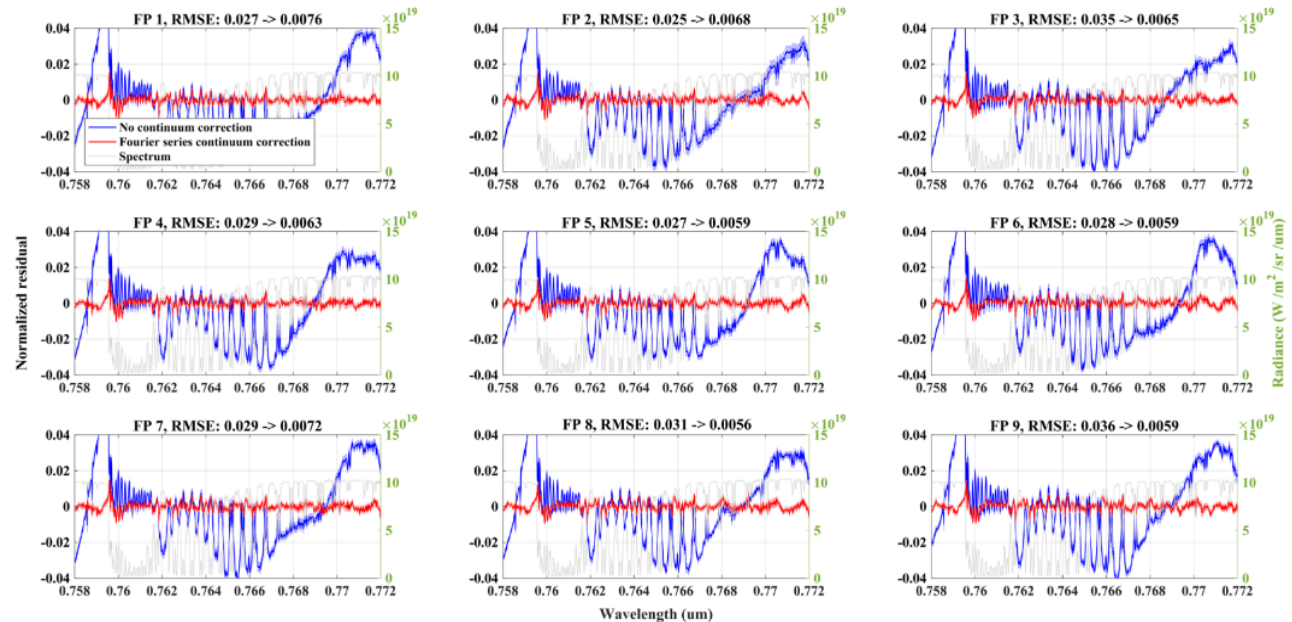
Impact of L1B Correction Method on XCO₂ Retrievals

- New method for radiometric correction of TanSat L1b measurement leads to much improved the fitting residual and consistency of the XCO₂ retrieval

TanSat overpass over Lamont



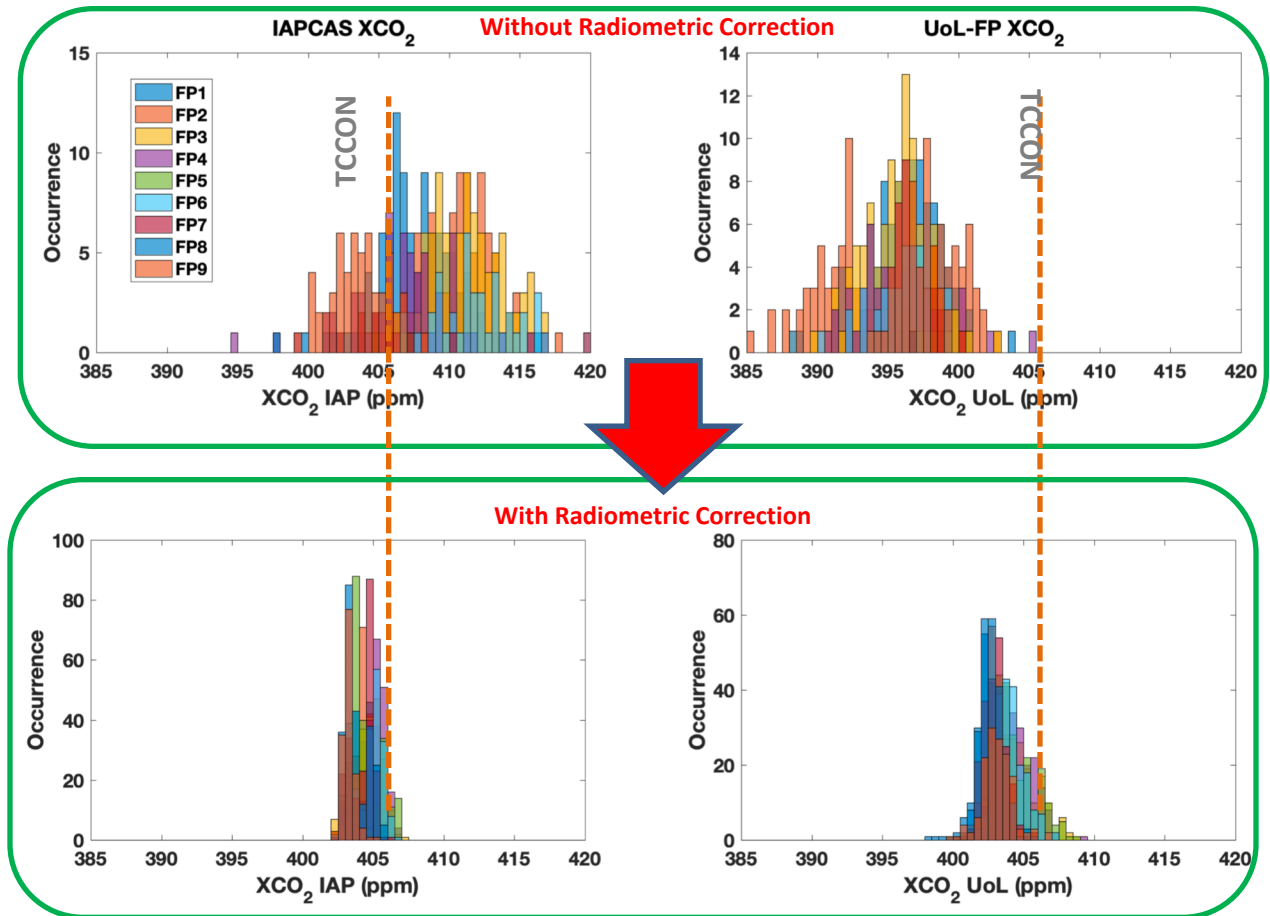
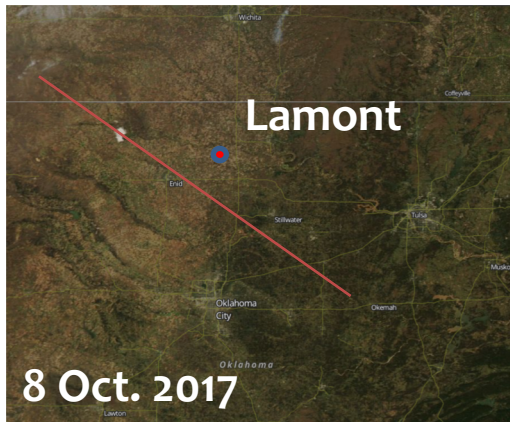
Mean O₂ A band fitting residuals



Impact of L1B Correction Method on XCO₂ Retrievals

- New method for radiometric correction of TanSat L1b measurement leads to much improved the fitting residual and consistency of the XCO₂ retrieval

TanSat overpass over Lamont



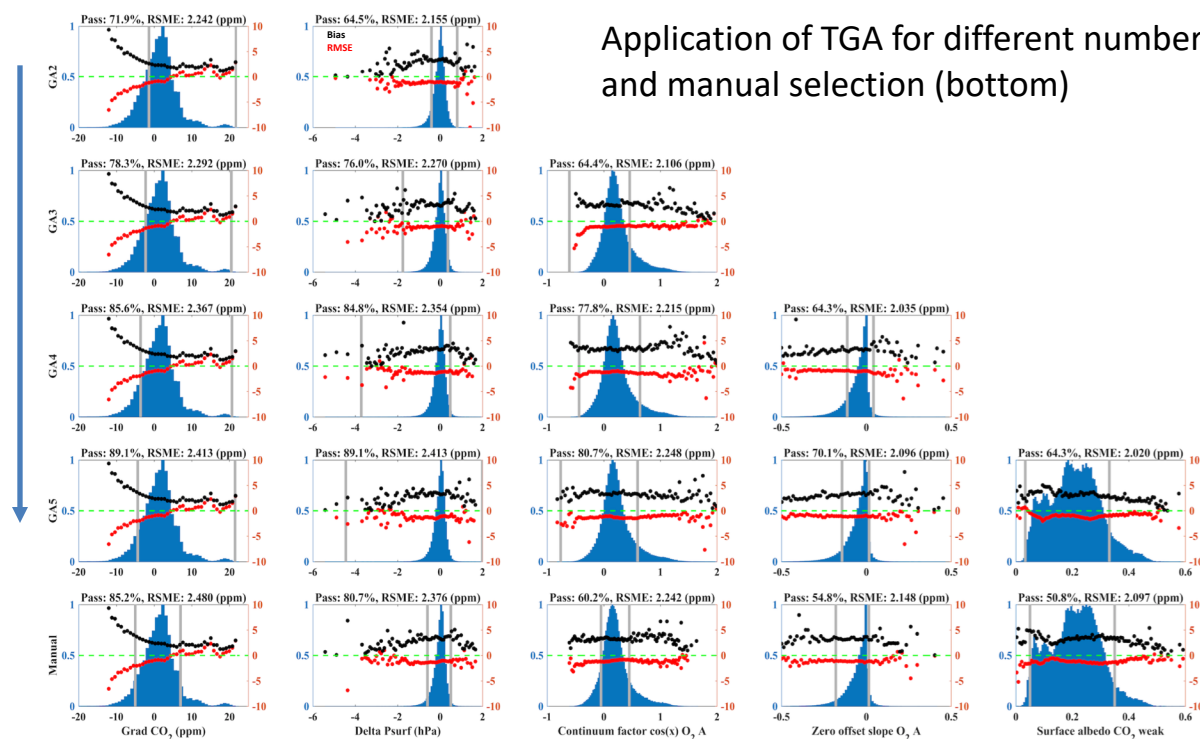
Filtering and Bias Correction

Application of Target Genetic algorithm for quality filtering of TanSat retrievals:

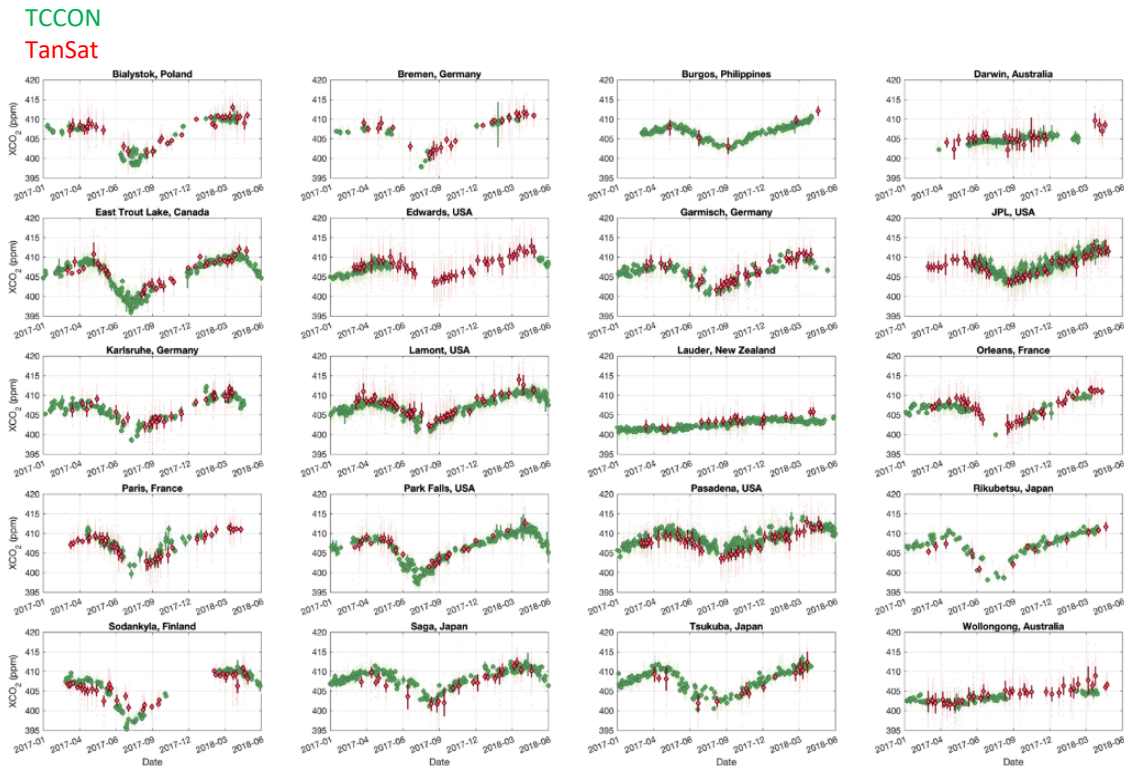
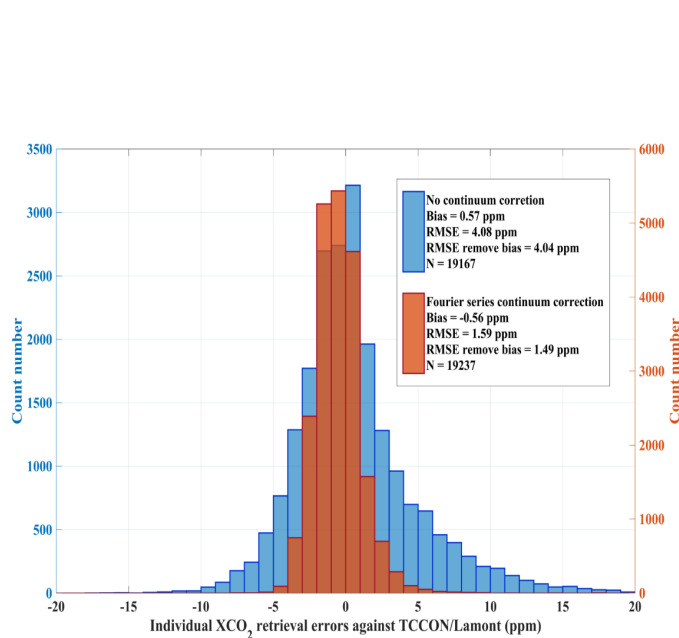
- Pre-selects transparency and complexity based on candidate filters selected according to correlation of error against TCCON
- Transparency of ~65% and 2 ppm RMSE can be achieved with 5 filters
- Empirical selection results in additional 13.5% loss of data

Bias correction based on multi-linear regression of same 5 parameters against TCCON

Increasing number
of filter parameters
for TGA

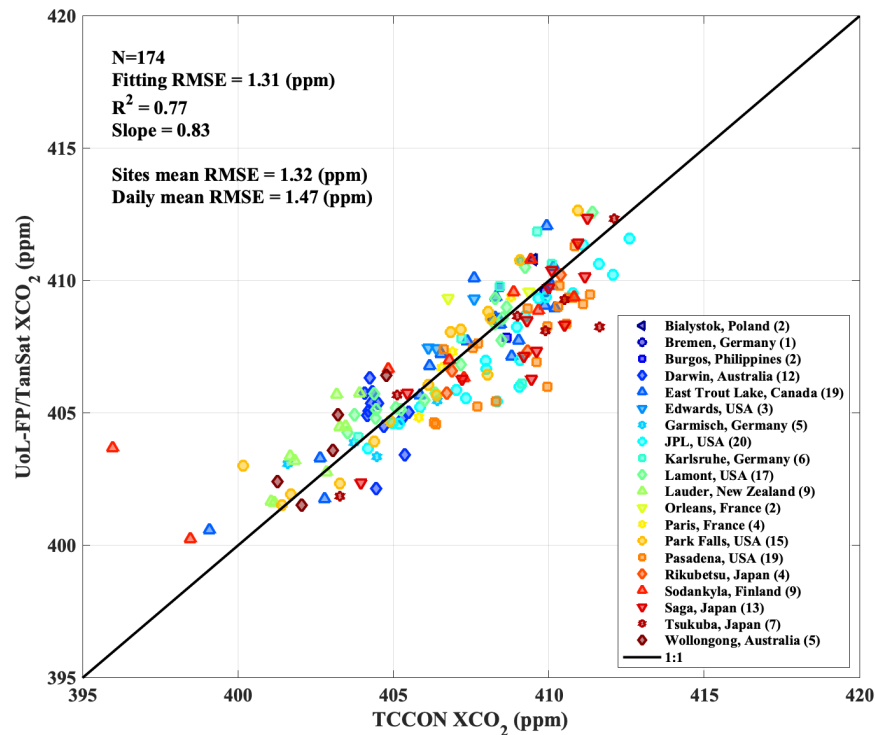


Validation of UoL-FP XCO₂ against TCCON



- Good comparisons of UoL-FP TanSat retrieval against TCCON similar to other missions (OCO-2, GOSAT)

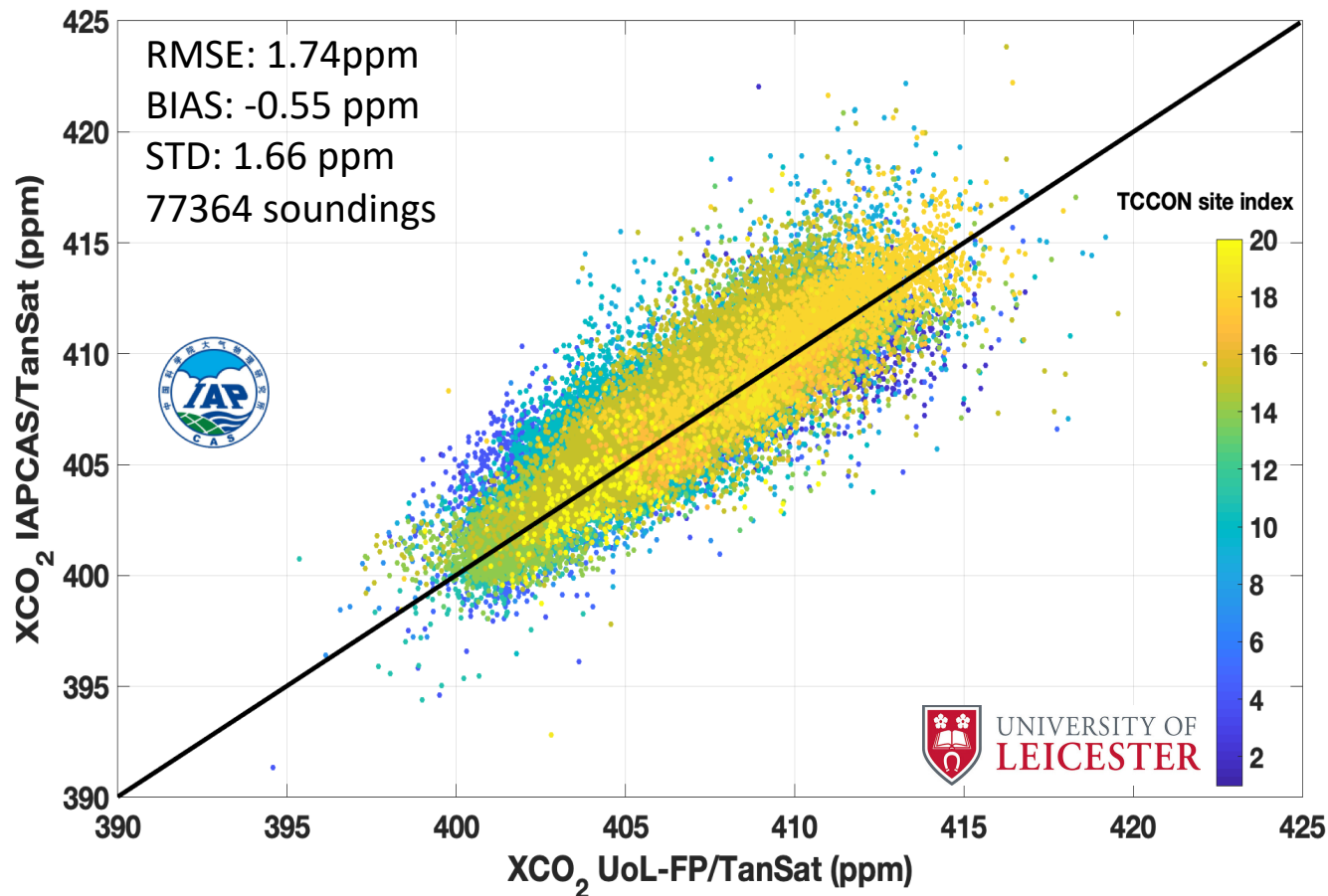
Validation of UoL-FP XCO₂ against TCCON



Site		validation	
	N (overpasses)	bias (ppm)	RMSE (ppm)
Bialystok, Poland	2	0.78	0.93
Bremen, Germany	1	-0.29	0.29
Burgos, Philippines	2	0.27	1.10
Darwin, Australia	12	0.29	1.36
East Trout Lake, Canada	19	0.21	1.12
Edwards, USA	3	1.36	1.39
Garmisch, Germany	5	0.24	1.18
JPL, USA	20	-1.12	1.39
Karlsruhe, Germany.	6	0.33	1.67
Lamont, USA	17	0.37	0.76
Lauder, New Zealand	9	1.19	1.40
Orléans, France	2	1.40	1.83
Paris, France.	4	0.048	0.62
Park Falls, USA	15	0.41	1.20
Pasadena, USA	19	-1.41	1.84
Rikubetsu, Japan	4	-0.85	1.12
Sodankylä Finland	9	1.17 (0.35)*	2.83 (1.25)*
Saga, Japan	13	-0.92	1.53
Tsukuba, Japan	7	-1.04	1.62
Wollongong, Australia	5	0.90	1.23

- Good comparisons of UoL-FP TanSat retrieval against TCCON similar to other missions (OCO-2, GOSAT)

Inter-comparisons of TanSat UoL-FP and IAPCAS Retrieval



- Direct intercomparisons show good agreement between UoL and IAPCAS retrieval
- Note that no bias correction is applied here to both retrievals

Summary and Outlook

- We have applied the UoL-FP retrieval to TanSat XCO₂ retrieval over TCCON sites
- By analyzing the solar calibration measurement, we found spectral artifacts can be effectively eliminated by applying a Fourier series model for radiometric correction
- This correction significantly improves fitting residual, and accordingly reduces XCO₂ retrieval RMSE against measurements from the TCCON
- After applying a bias correction and filtering, a mean RMSE of 1.47 ppm against TCCON is found with typical biases of a few tenths of a ppm for individual TCCON sites but larger biases (~1 ppm) are observed for some sites
- The methods developed in this study will be applied to IAPCAS XCO₂ retrieval which is used for the operational processing of TanSat L2 data. IAPCAS data will be available on the China GEO data service (www.chinageoss.org/tansat)
- UoL-FP TanSat data will be made available via ESA CCI+ website.