The Greenhouse gas Observations of Biospheric and Local Emissions from the Upper sky (GOBLEU): New multi-species observations from passenger aircrafts in support of monitoring of Japan's anthropogenic carbon emissions Hiroshi Suto¹

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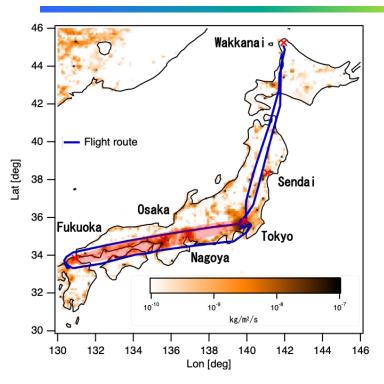
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A STATEMENT AND A STATEMENT

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Suto et al., in prep.

Greenhouse gas Observations of Biospheric and Local Emissions from the Upper



GOBLEU:

ΔΝΔ

- Cities are responsible for more than 70 % of the global total GHG emissions.
- 30 % of the Japan's total CO₂ emissions are emitted between Tokyo and Fukuoka area (shaded in red).
- To achieve the net zero goal, the sectoral emissions and their relative magnitude are expected to change drastically over the next decade.

Our objectives:

 Monitoring Japan's subnational ~ local climate mitigation progress (e.g. emission reduction and sink enlargement) using high-resolution GHG and AQ measurements.

2

 Providing an objective evaluation for reported inventory emission estimates.

ANA Remote sensing from a commercial airliner



Our concepts:

Altitude ~11km

- NO hardware modification to aircraft*
- Compact instruments on cabin seats
- Observing through cabin window
- Small power consumption with mobile battery operation
- 3 modules: 450nm, 740nm and 1.6um bands for NO₂, SIF and CO₂ with fiber coupling.

Commercial airliners can make repeatable and frequent observations over mega-cites with lower cost than research flights!.

For stand alone

NO₂ instrument

Observation swath ~40km



~50km

For fiber coupled system

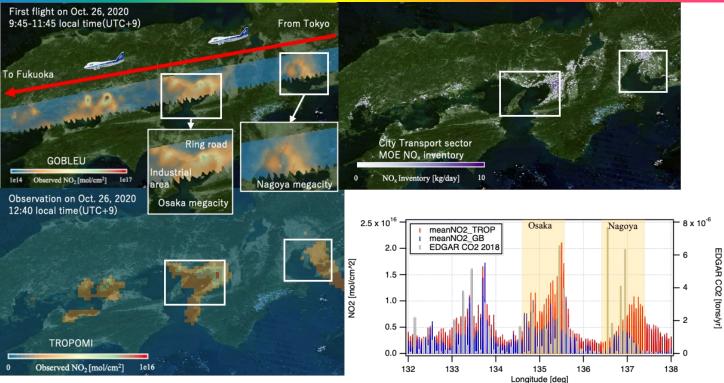
Observation swath:

*Limitation of size and wight, the capacity of battery, electronical magnetic conduction from instruments have to be passed the certifications.

Suto et al., in prep. 3



The first high resolution NO₂ observations from GOBLEU (GB)



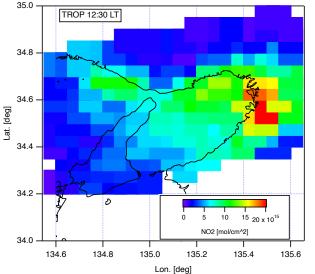
- High NO₂ were observed over emission hot spots (cities, point sources, and traffic)
- In megacity Nagoya, spatial pattern of NO_2 is different from GB and emission inventory.

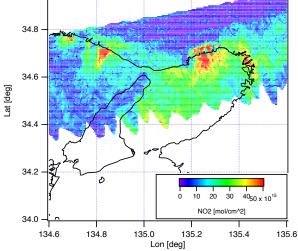
Observing NO₂ as a CO₂ emission marker ANA

GB 10:45 LT

35.0







TROPOMI: NO₂ observation 0.05° x 0.05° grid Local time 12:30 (UT+9)

GB: NO₂ observation 0.005° x 0.005° grid Local time 10:45 (UT+9) 35.0

34.8

34.6

34.4

34.2

34.0

134.6

134.8

Lat. [deg]

GB LT10:45

GB: NO₂ observation 0.05° x 0.05° grid Local time 10:45 (UT+9) (TROP. grid)

Lon. [deg]

2 4

135.2

NO2 [mol/cm^2]

135.4

6 8 10 x 10¹⁵

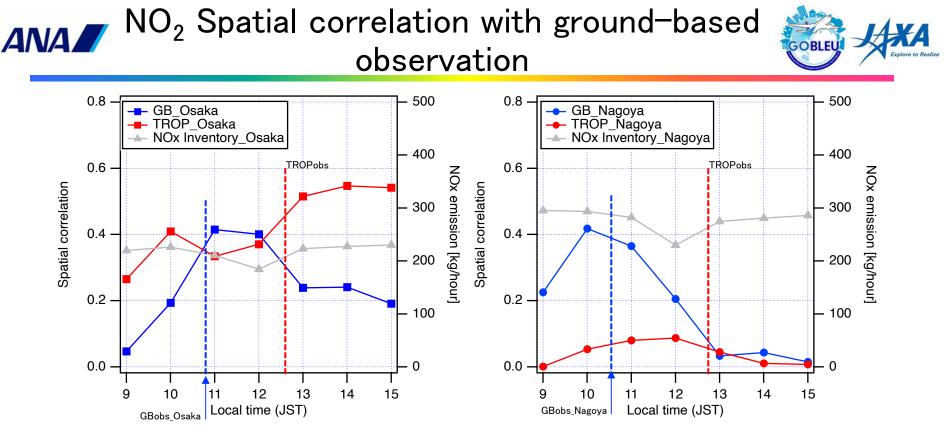
135.6

Note: observation time of TROPOMI and GB are different.

135.0

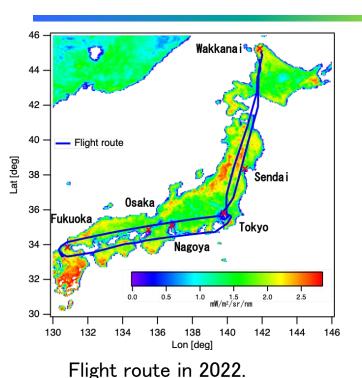
5 Suto et al., in prep.

GB provides fine spatial structures of NO_2 concentration.



- NO2 spatial correlation between GB and ground-based observation are in good agreement.
- Especially in Nagoya, TROP show less agreement with ground-based NO₂ observation.
- The result highlight the significance of the $co-located CO_2$ and NO_2 .



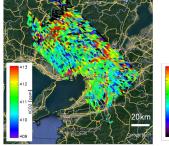




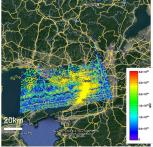
- Start frequent observations (more than once per month) with full imaging spectrometer suites.
- Start the observation of SIF over forested areas between Tokyo and Wakkanai/Hokkaido since this Summer.
- Process SIF and CO₂ data
- Look for OCO-3 SAM opportunity with GB

Oct. 27, 2020 over Osaka Japan

Demonstration of coincident observation between OCO-3 and GOBLEU



OCO-3 XCO2, Local time 11:05 (UTC+9) TROPOMI NO₂, Local time 11:11 (UTC+9) 6 min after OCO3



GOBLEU SCD_NO₂, Local time 13:15 (UTC+9) 2 hours after OCO3