

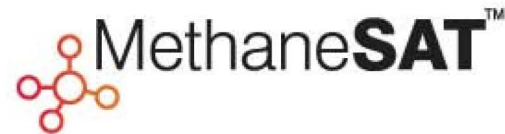
# Using the O<sub>2</sub> column from the O<sub>2</sub> singlet delta band to derive proxy XCH<sub>4</sub> from MethaneAIR observations



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The area-mapping MethaneSAT satellite will aim to estimate CH<sub>4</sub> oil & gas emissions from over 80% of emitters. MethaneAIR is the airborne simulator for the MethaneSAT satellite, its observations are used to test the retrieval algorithms that will be used to process MethaneSAT data. Figure 1 illustrates the spectral windows used by MethaneAIR.

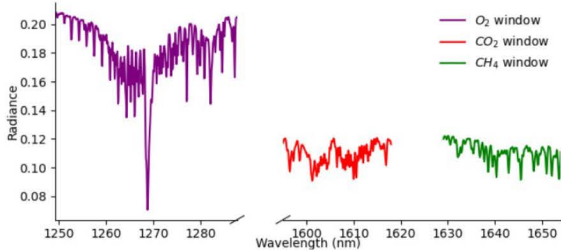


Figure 1: Example MethaneAIR spectrum from each spectral window.

$$X_G^{proxy} = X_{proxy,a} \frac{C_g}{C_{proxy}}$$

with  $X_G^{proxy}$  the column-average dry-air mole fraction of gas  $G$  computed using  $proxy$  as the proxy species, " $a$ " indicates the a priori, and  $C$  is the retrieved total column. Fig. 2 presents gridded  $X_{CH_4}^{O_2}$  over a controlled release experiment on July 30, 2021.

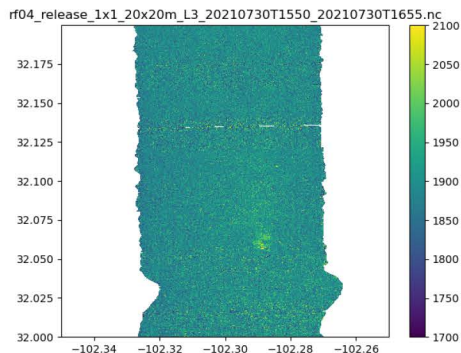


Figure 2: gridded XCH<sub>4</sub> over the RF04 release scene, using O<sub>2</sub> as proxy species.

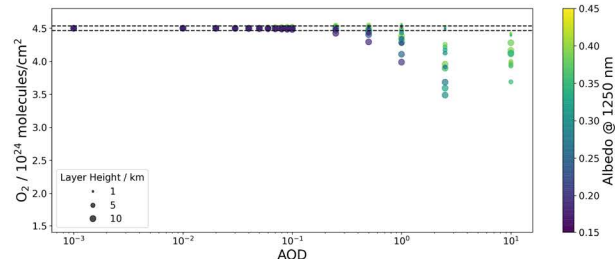


Figure 5: Retrievals of O<sub>2</sub> total columns on synthetic spectra at 180 SNR as a function of dust AOD, dust AOD layer height, and surface albedo. The dashed lines mark the relative precision of the O<sub>2</sub> column from MethaneAIR retrievals ( $\pm 0.8\%$ ).

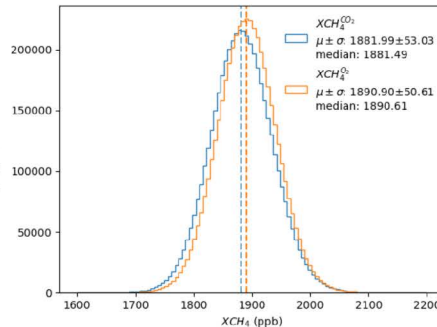


Figure 3: XCH<sub>4</sub> over the RF04 release scene using O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> as proxy species.

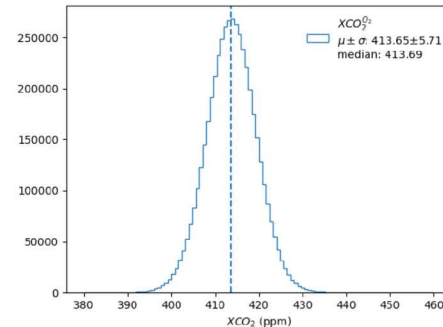


Figure 4: XCO<sub>2</sub> over the RF04 release scene using O<sub>2</sub> as proxy species.

The O<sub>2</sub> window will be used to retrieve surface pressure and filter for clouds and potentially aerosols (see poster 2-P08). We investigate the use of the O<sub>2</sub> column in deriving  $X_{CH_4}^{O_2}$ .

The MethaneAIR native resolution precision is  $\sim 53$  ppb for  $X_{CH_4}^{CO_2}$  and  $\sim 51$  ppb for  $X_{CH_4}^{O_2}$  (Fig. 3). The precision for  $X_{CO_2}^{O_2}$  is  $\sim 6$  ppm (Fig. 4).

Based on retrievals with synthetic spectra (Fig. 5), the variability in the O<sub>2</sub> column due to dust AOD starts exceeding the clear-sky O<sub>2</sub> column precision for AOD > 0.2.

Future work will determine the effect of  $X_{CO_2,a}$  on  $X_{CH_4}^{CO_2}$  and the effect of aerosols and airglow on  $X_{CH_4}^{O_2}$ .