



Aerospace Information Research Institute(AIR)  
Chinese Academy of Sciences(CAS)

# **Difference of detecting anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emission by GOSAT and OCO-2 observations in China**

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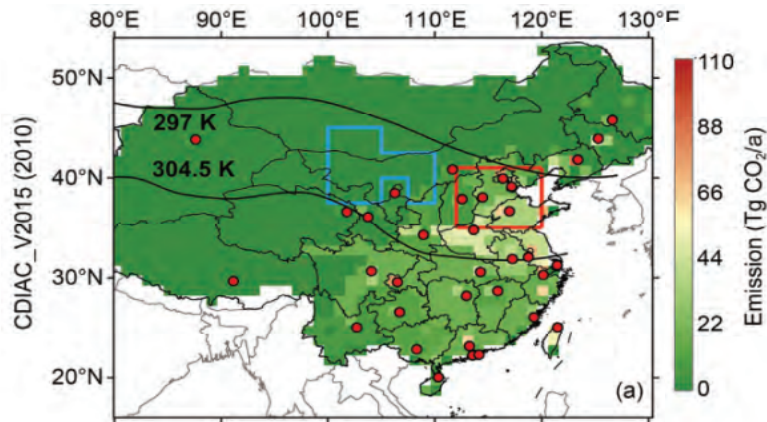
# Outline

- Background**
- Studying area and method**
- Difference of satellite retrievals for detecting anthropogenic emission**
- Discussion**

# Background



- GOSAT (Lei L P, et al. Chin Sci Bull, 2017)

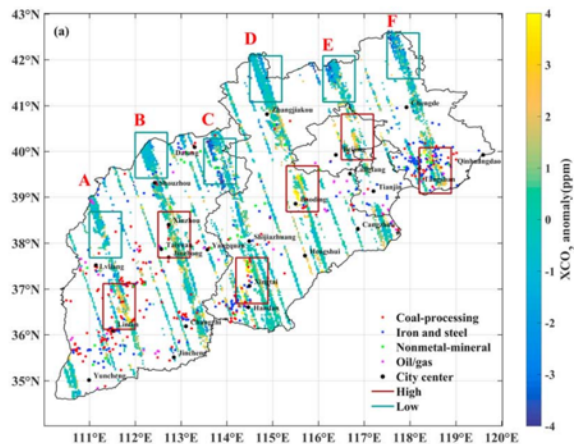


□ Background region

□ Emission region

Regionally elevated CO<sub>2</sub> originating from anthropogenic emissions in urban intensive areas, about **1.8 ppm**, can be detected by GOSAT from 2010 to 2014.

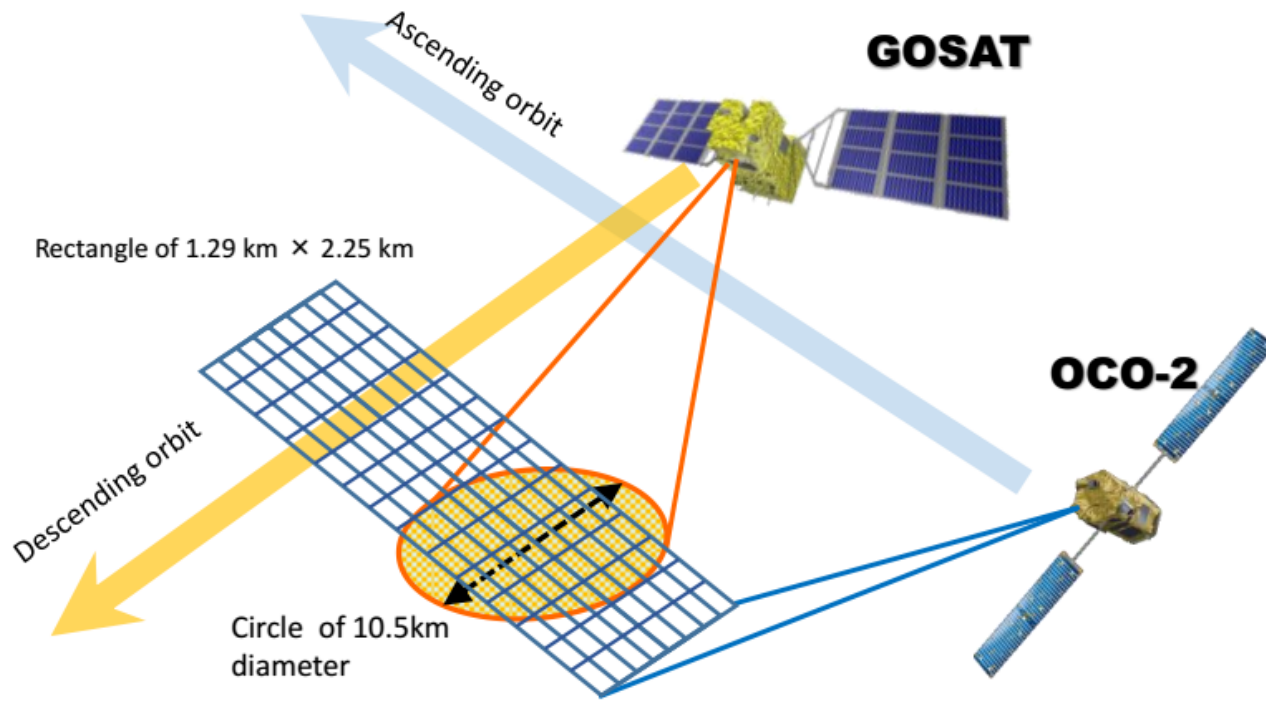
- OCO-2 (Wang, S., et al. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2018).



High-emission areas with industrial plants are detectable by CO<sub>2</sub> anomalies compared to natural background area and the average enhancement is about **1.3-2.3 ppm**.



# Different observing geometries



**Figure 1.** GOSAT and OCO-2 orbit direction and observation strategy.

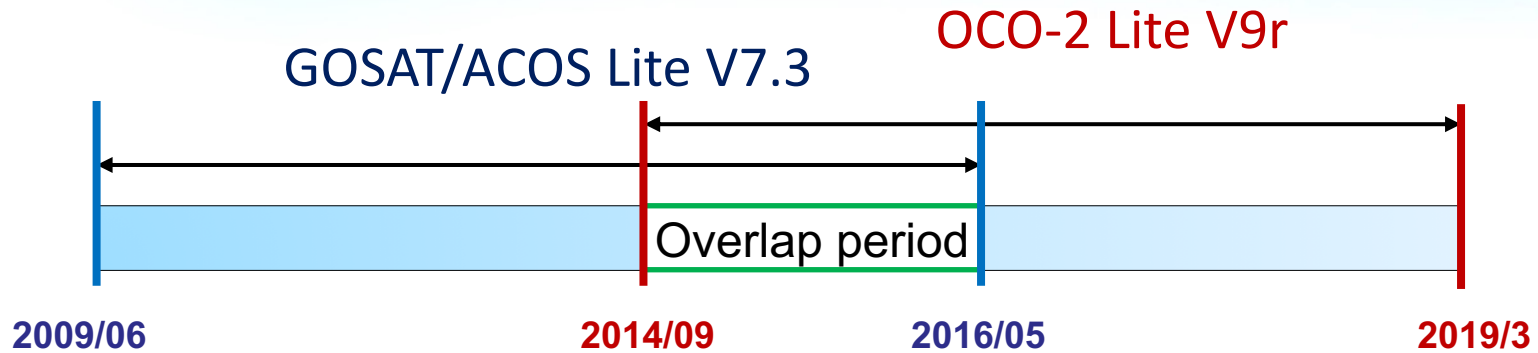
(Kataoka, et al., remote sensing, 2017)

The column-averaged CO<sub>2</sub> dry air mole fraction (XCO<sub>2</sub>) retrieved from the two satellites observation could be different due to different sensors, viewing geometries, and repeat cycles for regional analysis of CO<sub>2</sub>.



# XCO2 datasets

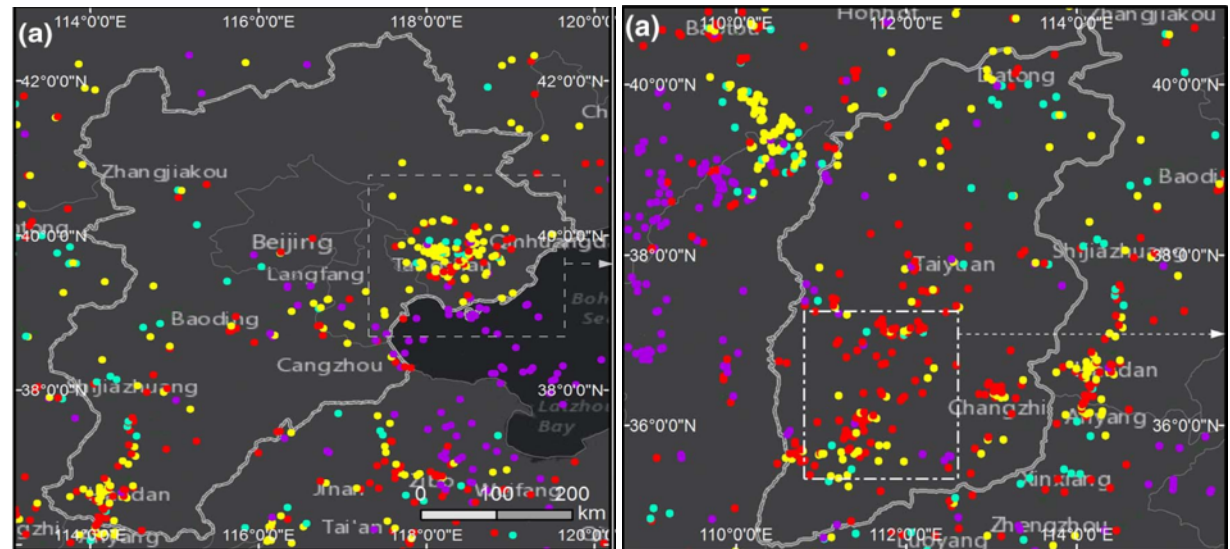
# Datasets



## Industrial heat sources derived from VIIRS Nightfire product

(Yongxue Liu et al., 2017)

The overall accuracy  
Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei: 80%  
Shanxi Province: 84%



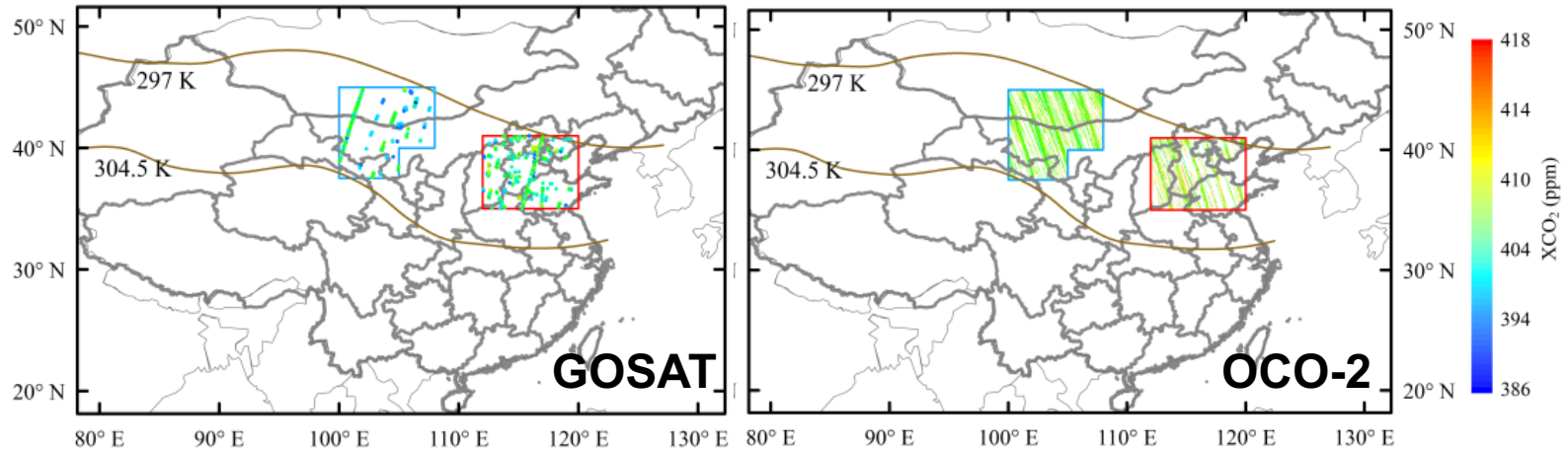
○ Cement plant ○ Steel plant ○ Coal-processing ○ Oil-processing



# Studying area and method

CO<sub>2</sub> observations of GOSAT and OCO-2

The spatial resolution is 0.02°×0.02°.



- Two regions are settled under the same meteorological conditions

  Background region  
Inner Mongolia grasslands

  Emission region  
Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei  
area in northern China

- Calculating CO<sub>2</sub> enhancements between emission and background region.

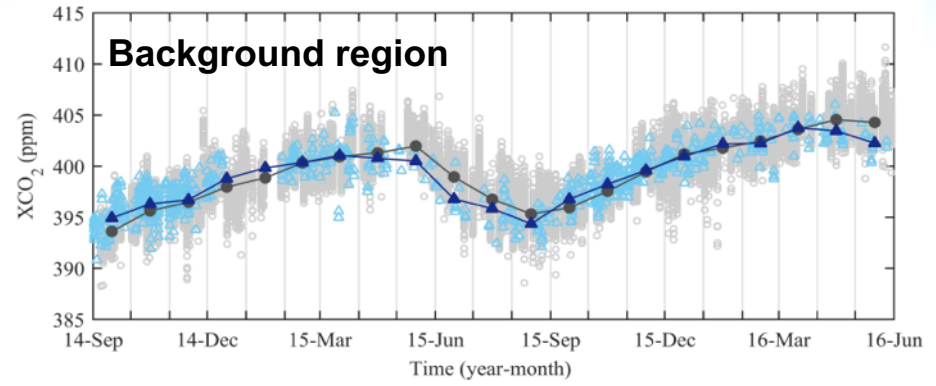
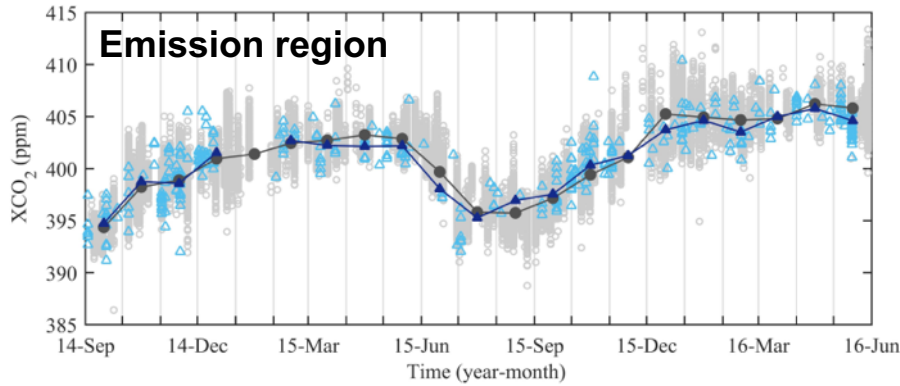
$$\text{Enhancement: } \text{enXCO}_2 = \text{XCO}_2_{\text{Emission}} - \text{XCO}_2_{\text{Background}}$$



- Comparing CO<sub>2</sub> enhancements from GOSAT and OCO-2.

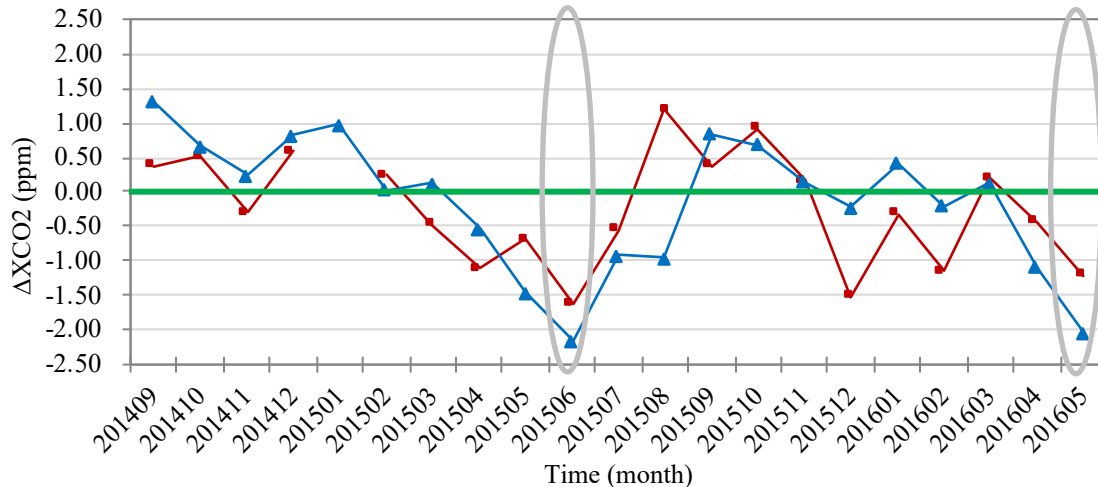


# Regional averaged XCO<sub>2</sub> from GOSAT and OCO-2



- ▲ GOSAT observation
- OCO-2 observation
- ▲— GOSAT monthly averaged
- OCO-2 monthly averaged

## GOSAT XCO<sub>2</sub> minus OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub>

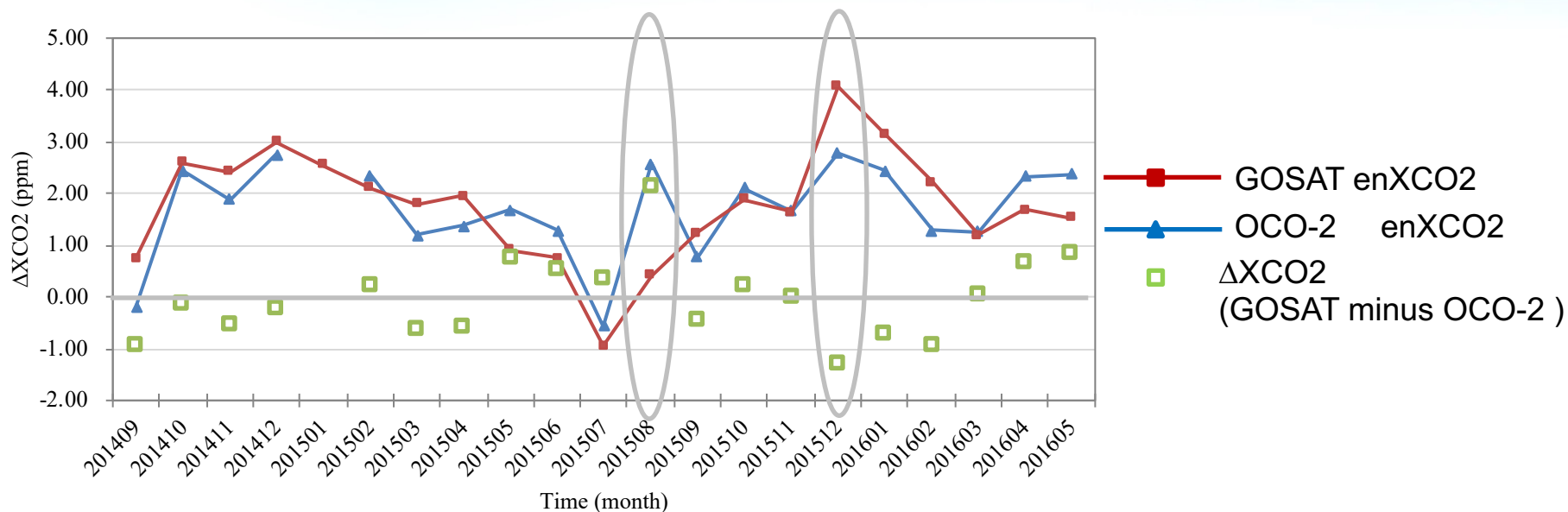


- Emission region
- ▲— Background region

XCO <sub>2</sub> difference	GOSAT minus OCO-2
Emission region	-1.62 to 1.20 ppm
Background region	-2.16 to 1.30 ppm



# XCO<sub>2</sub> enhancement from GOSAT and OCO-2



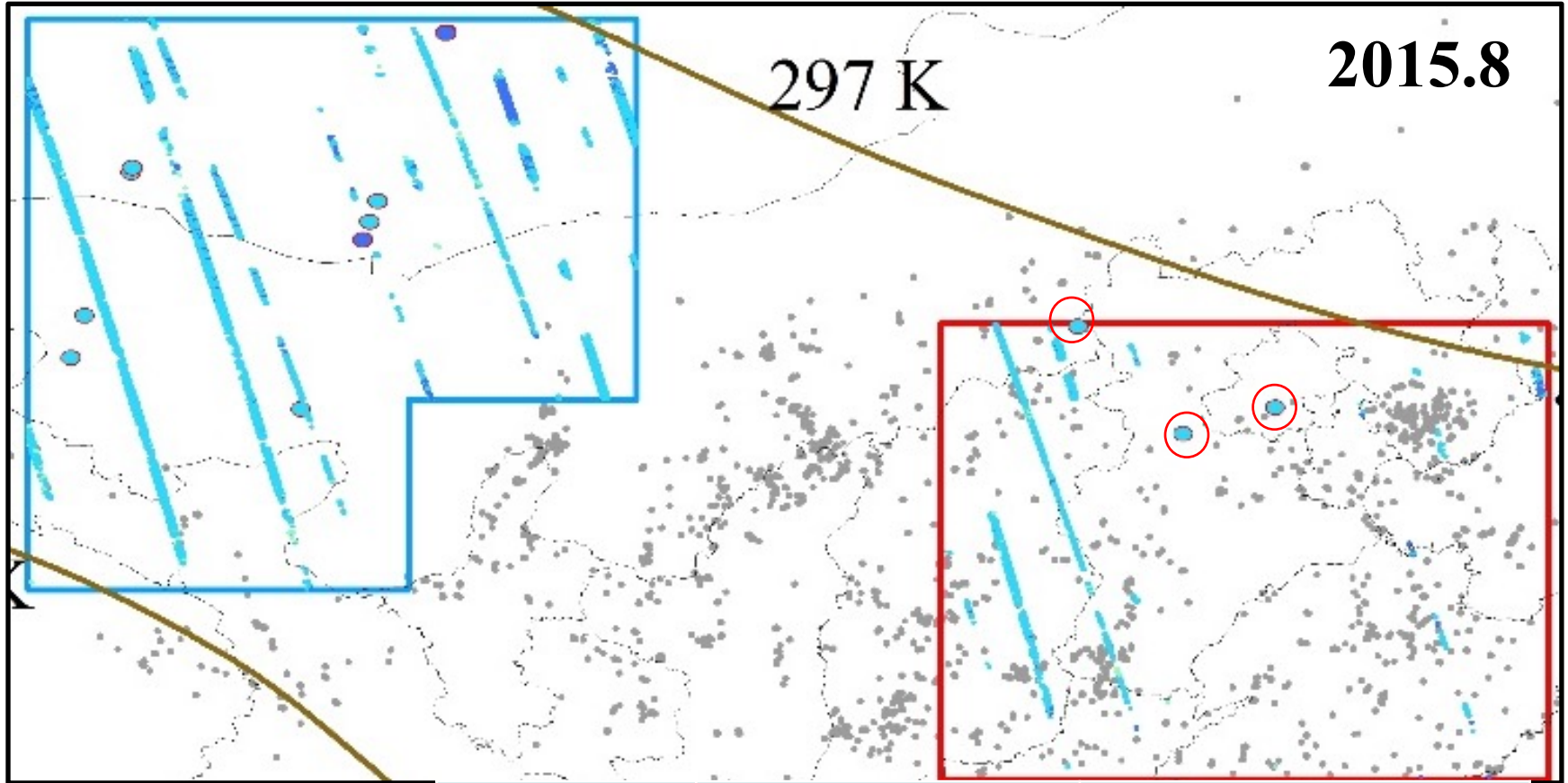
Overlap period  
2014.9-2016.5

	<b>GOSAT</b>	<b>OCO-2</b>
Averaged XCO <sub>2</sub> Enhancement	1.69 ppm	1.72 ppm

Their differences are generally less than 1 ppm excluding 2.16 ppm in August 2015 and -1.28 ppm in December 2015.



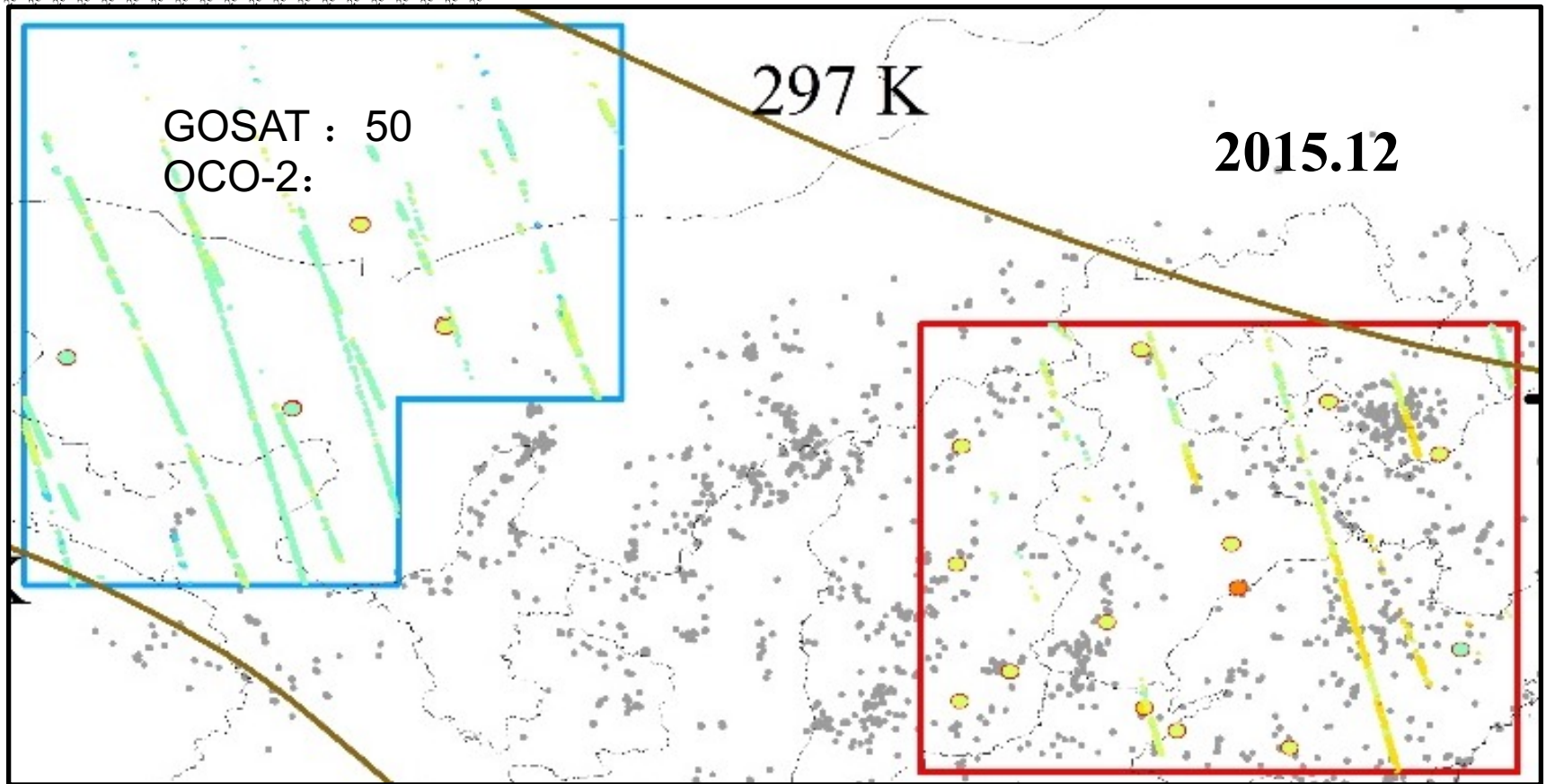
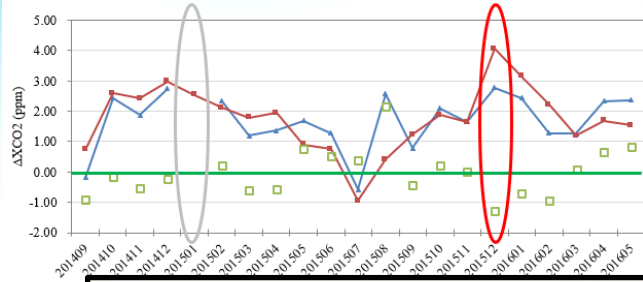
# Distribution of observing points in August 2015



- GOSAT 10.5km
- — — OCO-2 3km
- Heat sources

	Emission region	Background region
GOSAT	3	25
OCO-2	2433	6460

## Distribution of observing points in December 2015



- GOSAT 10.5km
- — — OCO-2 3km
- Heat sources

	Emission region	Background region
GOSAT	18	50
OCO-2	1204	4294



## Conclusions

- Regional CO<sub>2</sub> enhancement derived from GOSAT and OCO-2 are approximately similar. XCO<sub>2</sub> enhancements of 1.7 ppm in the emission region can be detected by GOSAT and OCO-2.
- Regional CO<sub>2</sub> enhancement detected by contrast between emission region and background region with OCO-2 and GOSAT should consider about the distribution of satellite observations.

# Thank you!

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