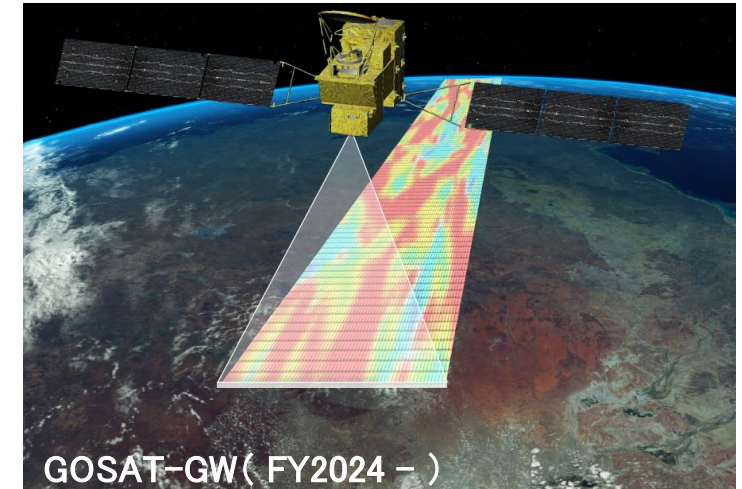
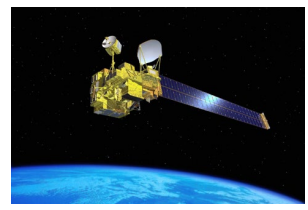


GOSAT-GW Observation of GHGs and Air Pollutants



Tsuneo Matsunaga
Satellite Observation Center (SOC)
National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan

History of GOSAT Series and Earth Observation Satellite Projects at NIES



• **ADEOS-2 (2002)**

- NIES GOSAT Research Team (2004-)
- NIES GOSAT Project Office (2006-)



• **GOSAT (2009-)**

- NIES GOSAT-2 Project (2013-)

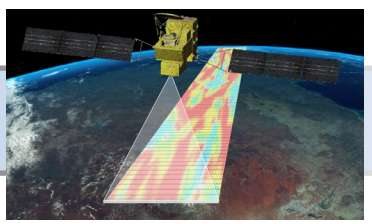


• **GOSAT-2 (2018-)**

- NIES Satellite Observation Center (2016-)

• **Kyoto Protocol (1997)**

• **Paris Agreement (2015)**

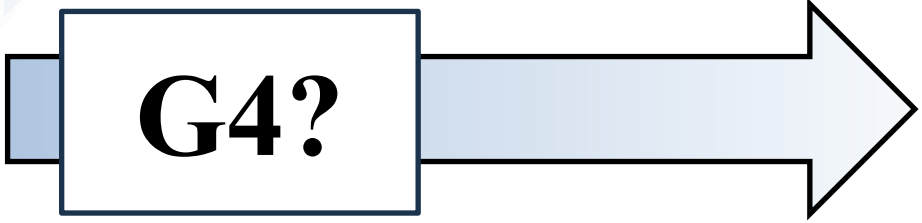


• **GOSAT-GW (2024 -)**

- NIES GOSAT-GW Project (2021-)

• **1st Global Stocktake (2023)**

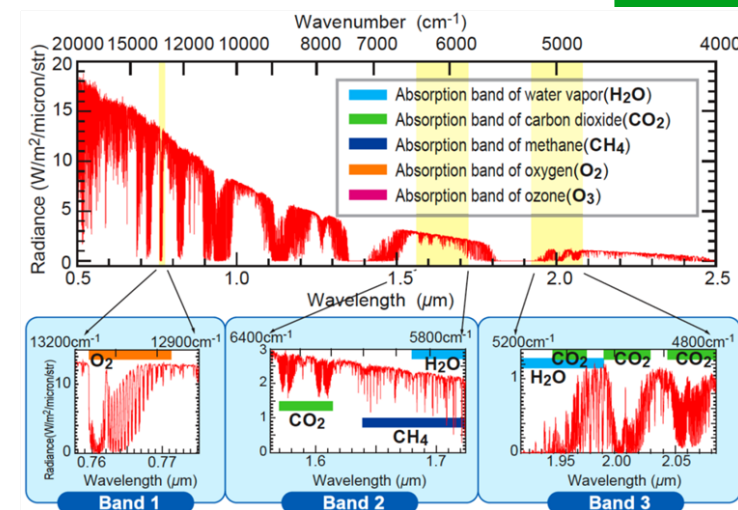
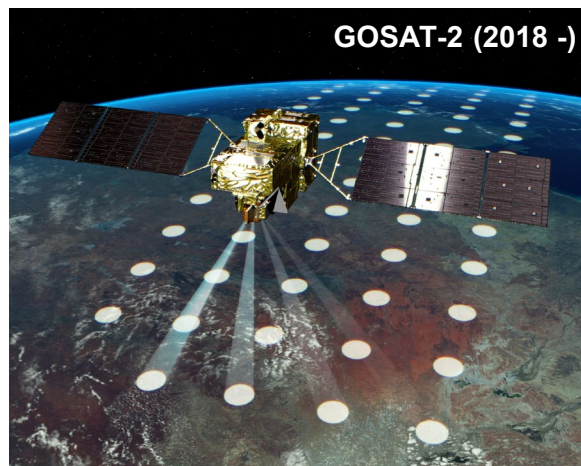
• **GST-2 (2028)**



What is GOSAT Series?

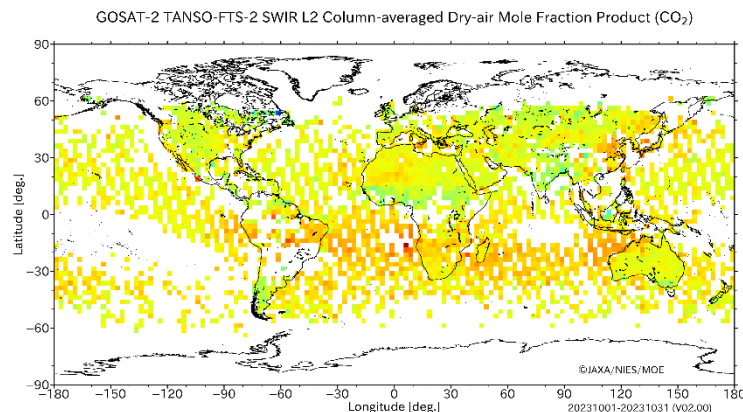
Japanese earth observation satellite series for measurements of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases

- **GOSAT (2009 -)**
FTS for CO₂ and methane (CH₄)
- **GOSAT-2 (2018 -)**
FTS for CO₂, CH₄, and carbon monoxide (CO)
- **GOSAT-GW (FY2024 -)**
Imaging spectrometer for CO₂, CH₄, and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)

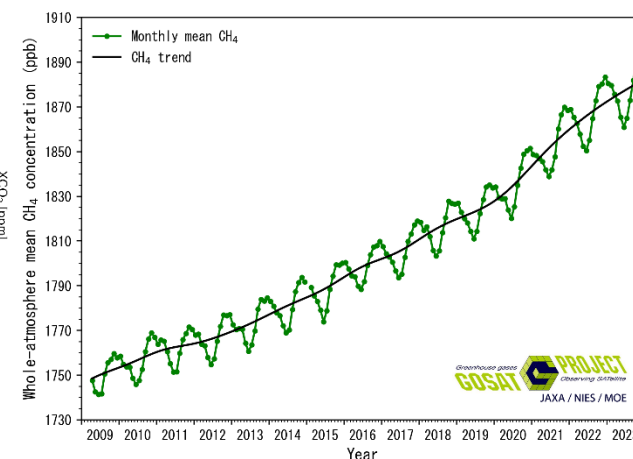


Organizations

- Joint projects by MOE, NIES, and JAXA
- **NIES is responsible for generation, validation, distribution, and archiving of gas concentration and flux data**
- Science Teams by domestic scientists
- Collaboration agreements with foreign space agencies
- Participation of overseas researchers via GOSAT Series RA.



GOSAT-2 FTS-2 SWIR L2 XCO₂ Map of October 2023
(V02.00, Full Physics)

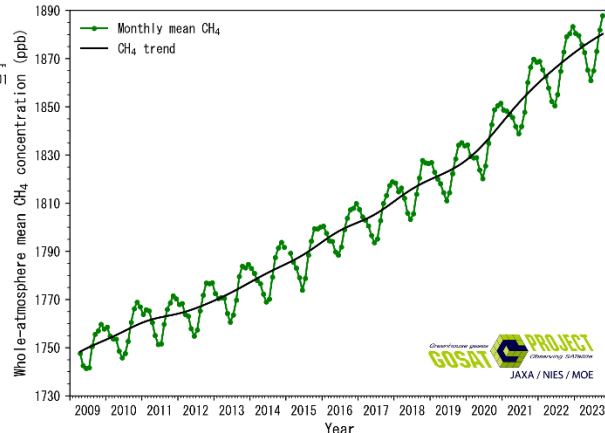
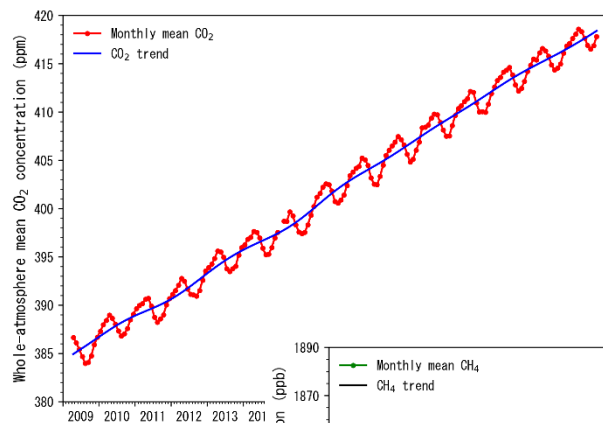


GOSAT Whole-atmosphere Monthly Mean CH₄ Concentration
(April 2009 – December 2023)

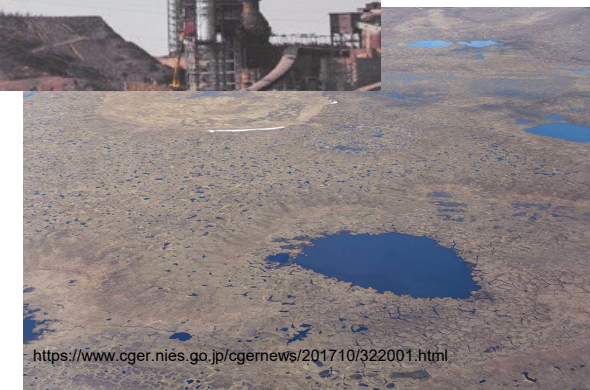
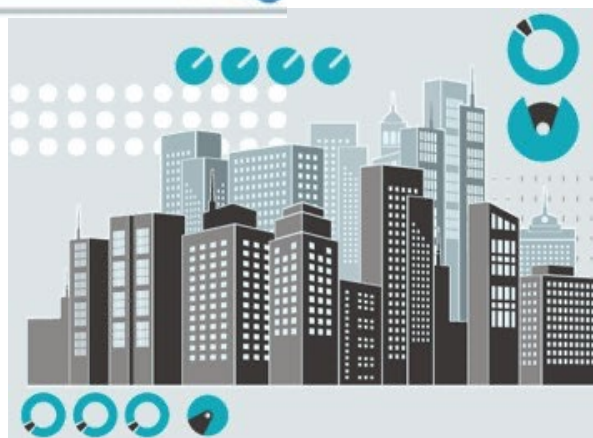
The GOSAT-GW Mission Objectives

Three mission objectives of TANSO-3 (Total Anthropogenic and Natural emissions mapping SpectrOmeter -3) onboard GOSAT-GW (Global Observing Satellite for Greenhouse gases and Water cycle) are as follows:

1. Monitoring of the global mean concentrations of GHGs
2. Evaluation of national (or country-specific) anthropogenic emission inventory of GHGs
3. Detection of large GHG emission sources such as megacities, power plants (>6.5 Mt CO₂/yr), and permafrost



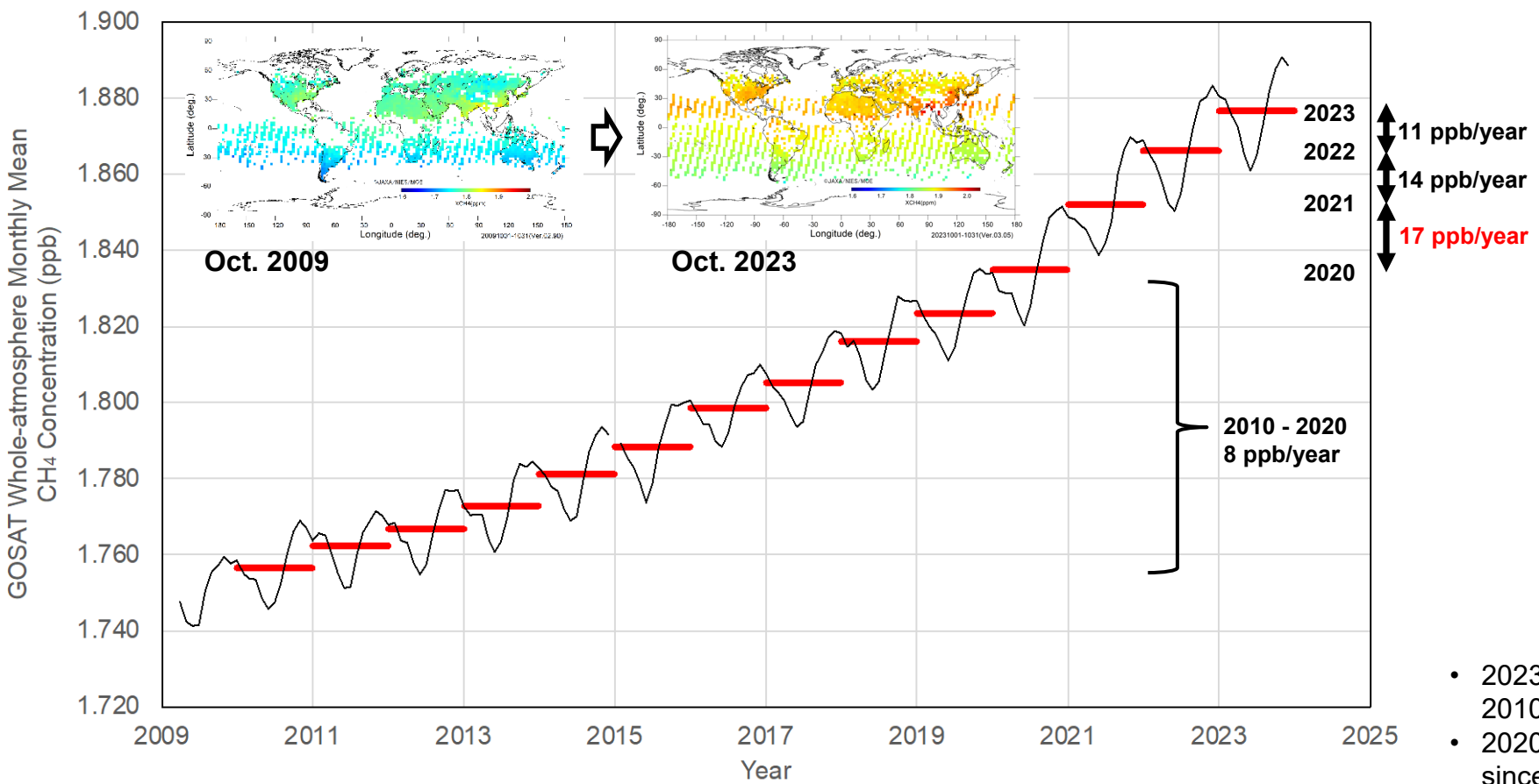
Greenhouse gases
PROJECT
GOSAT
Observing Satellite
JAXA / NIES / MOE



<https://www.cger.nies.go.jp/cgernews/201710/322001.html>

[Update] Recent Increase of GOSAT Whole-atmosphere Methane Concentration

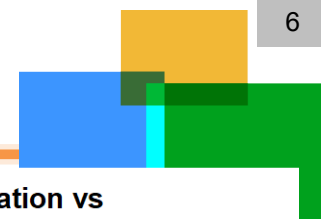
GOSAT Whole-atmosphere Monthly Mean Concentration of Methane (April 2009 - December 2023)



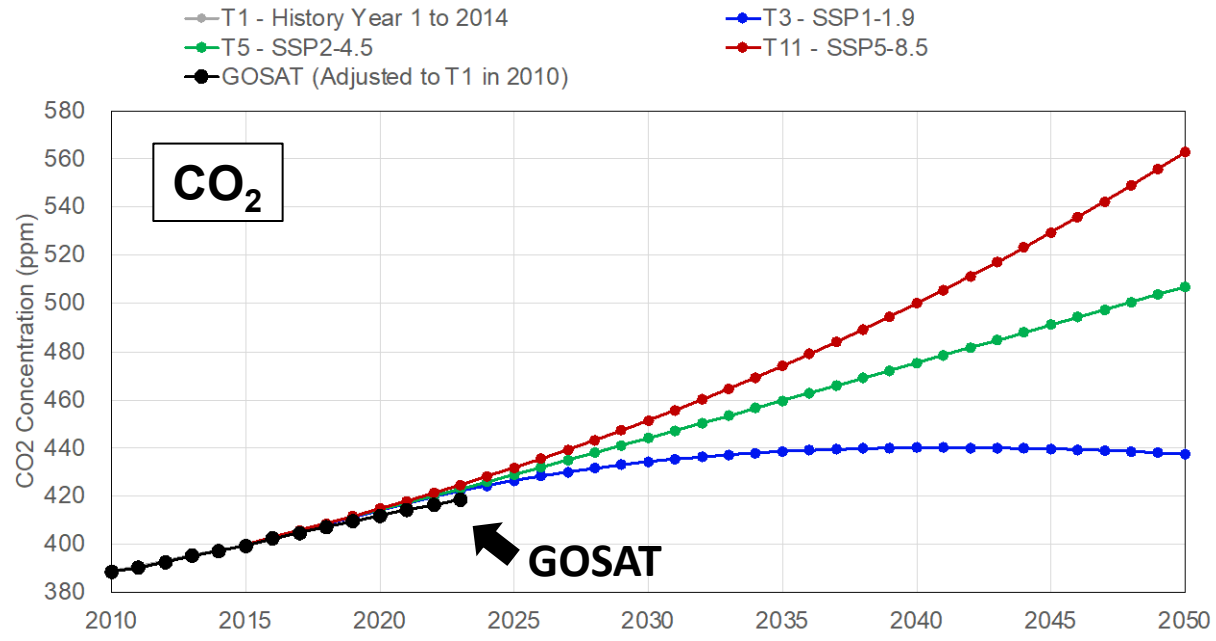
Year	Annual Mean	Annual Increase
2010	1756.4	-
2011	1762.4	6.0
2012	1766.7	4.3
2013	1772.7	6.1
2014	1781.0	8.3
2015	1788.2	7.2
2016	1798.7	10.5
2017	1805.2	6.5
2018	1815.9	10.7
2019	1823.4	7.5
2020	1834.9	11.5
2021	1852.0	17.1
2022	1866.0	14.0
2023	1876.8	10.8

- 2023 annual average (**1876.8 ppb**) was the highest since 2010
- 2020 -2021 annual increase (**17.1 ppb**) was the highest since 2011. 2022 – 2023 increase was close to normal.
- Several studies reported that the contribution of the emission from the wetland, especially in the tropics, and OH- decrease due to COVID-19 was significant.

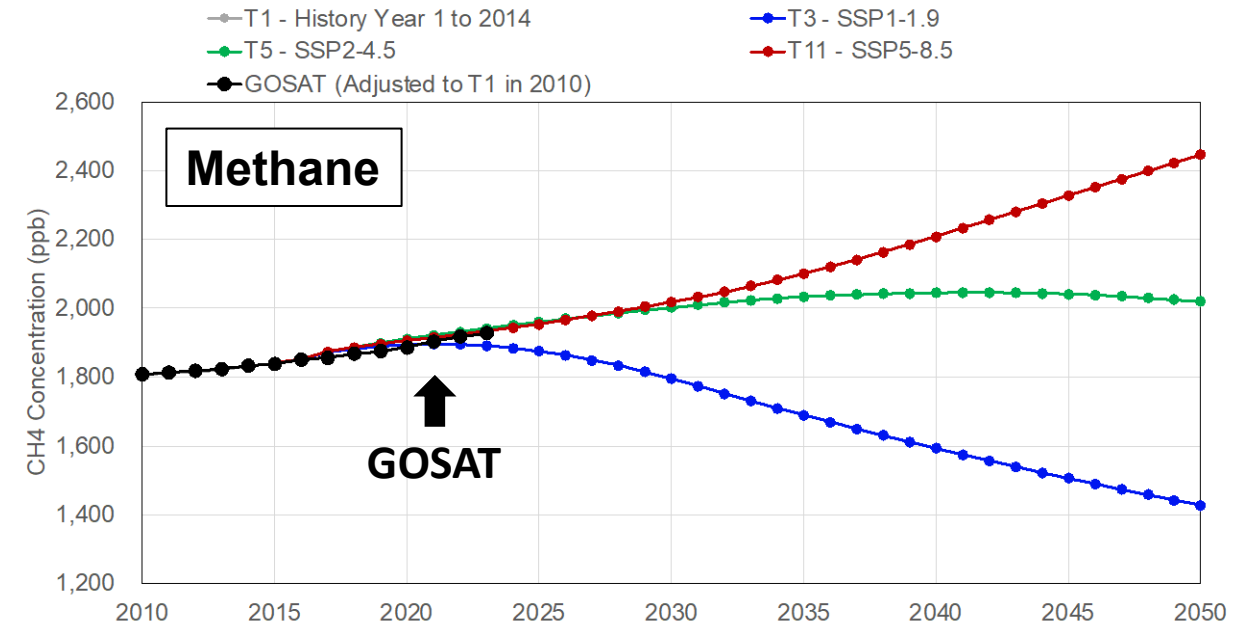
[Update] Global CO₂ and CH₄ Concentrations by GOSAT (2010 – 2023) and from Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs, 2010 - 2050)



GOSAT Whole-atmosphere annual mean CO₂ concentration vs "World" data in Meinshausen et al. (2020)



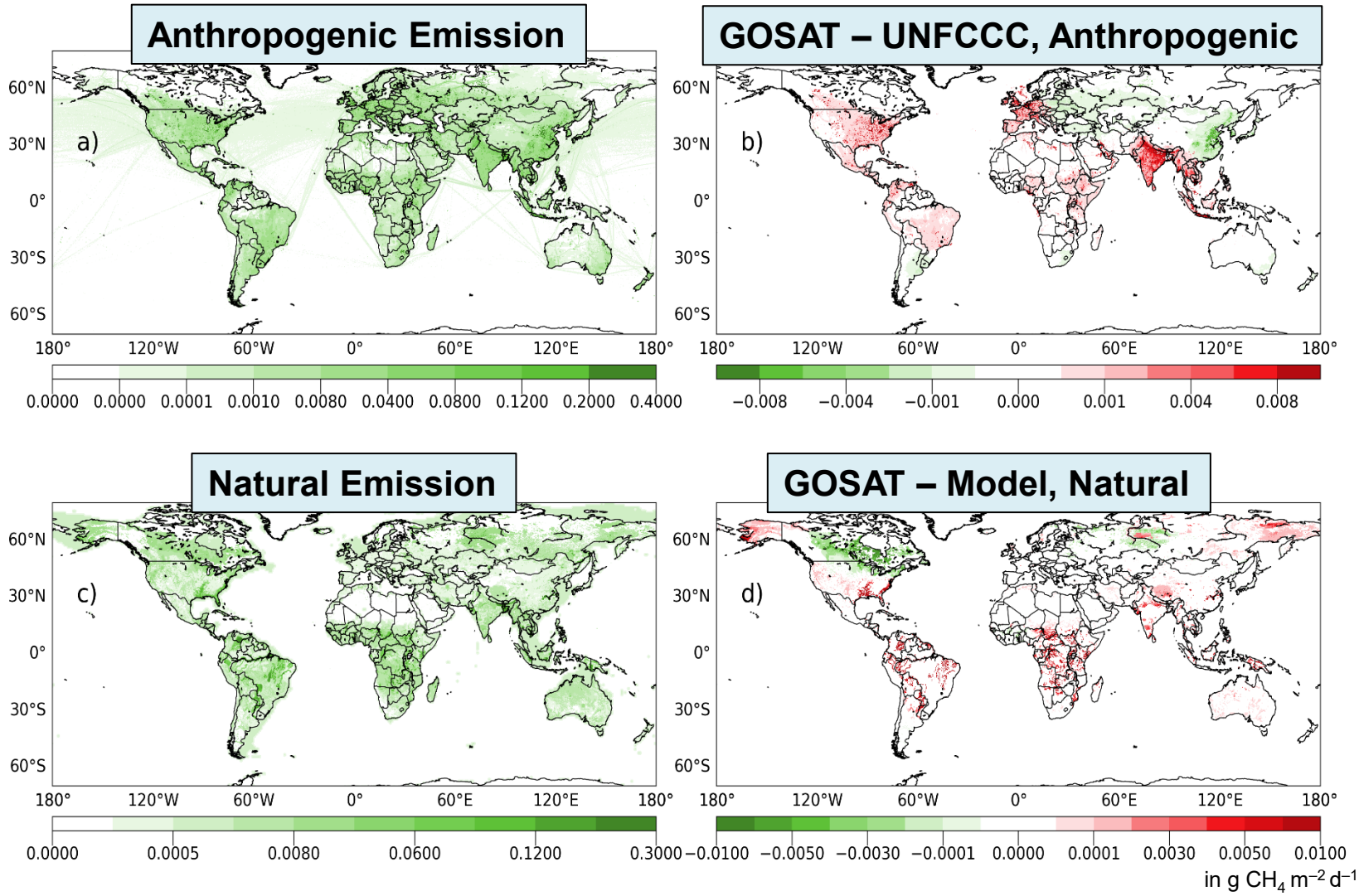
GOSAT Whole-atmosphere annual mean CH₄ concentration vs "World" data in Meinshausen et al. (2020)



Scenario	Near term, 2021–2040		Mid-term, 2041–2060		Long term, 2081–2100	
	Best estimate	Very likely range	Best estimate	Very likely range	Best estimate	Very likely range
SSP1-1.9	1.5 degC	1.2 to 1.7 degC	1.6 degC	1.2 to 2.0 degC	1.4 degC	1.0 to 1.8 degC
SSP2-4.5	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	2.0	1.6 to 2.5	2.7	2.1 to 3.5
SSP5-8.5	1.6	1.3 to 1.9	2.4	1.9 to 3.0	4.4	3.3 to 5.7

GOSAT whole-atmosphere annual mean CO₂ and CH₄ concentrations can be indicators of global climate change mitigation efforts.
GOSAT-GW will extend this dataset to 2030s.

Country-Scale Analysis of Methane Emissions (2011 - 2017) with a High-Resolution Inverse Model Using GOSAT and Surface Observations (Janardanan et al., 2020)



Country	Total prior	Total posterior	Natural prior	Natural posterior	Anthropogenic Prior (Inventory)	Anthropogenic posterior
CHN	60.1	52.0	5.8	6.3	54.3	45.7
USA	51.6	55.7	23.8	25.9	27.8	29.8
RUS	47.8	45.2	13.6	13.2	34.2	31.9
BRA	45.6	56.2	29.2	39.8	16.4	16.5
IND	29.9	36.5	9.9	12.3	20.1	24.2
Global	552	573	209	233	343	341

in Tg CH₄ y⁻¹

- Inverse Model
= NIES-TM-FLEXPART-VAR(NTFVAR),
biweekly time step, 0.1 deg resolution
- Flux estimation error ≈ ± 10 – 20 %

India's Third National Communication (NC3) submitted to UNFCCC (Nov. 2023)

5.11 Estimation of CH₄ Fluxes During 2011-2017 Using Top-down Modeling and Observations

<https://unfccc.int/documents/636235>

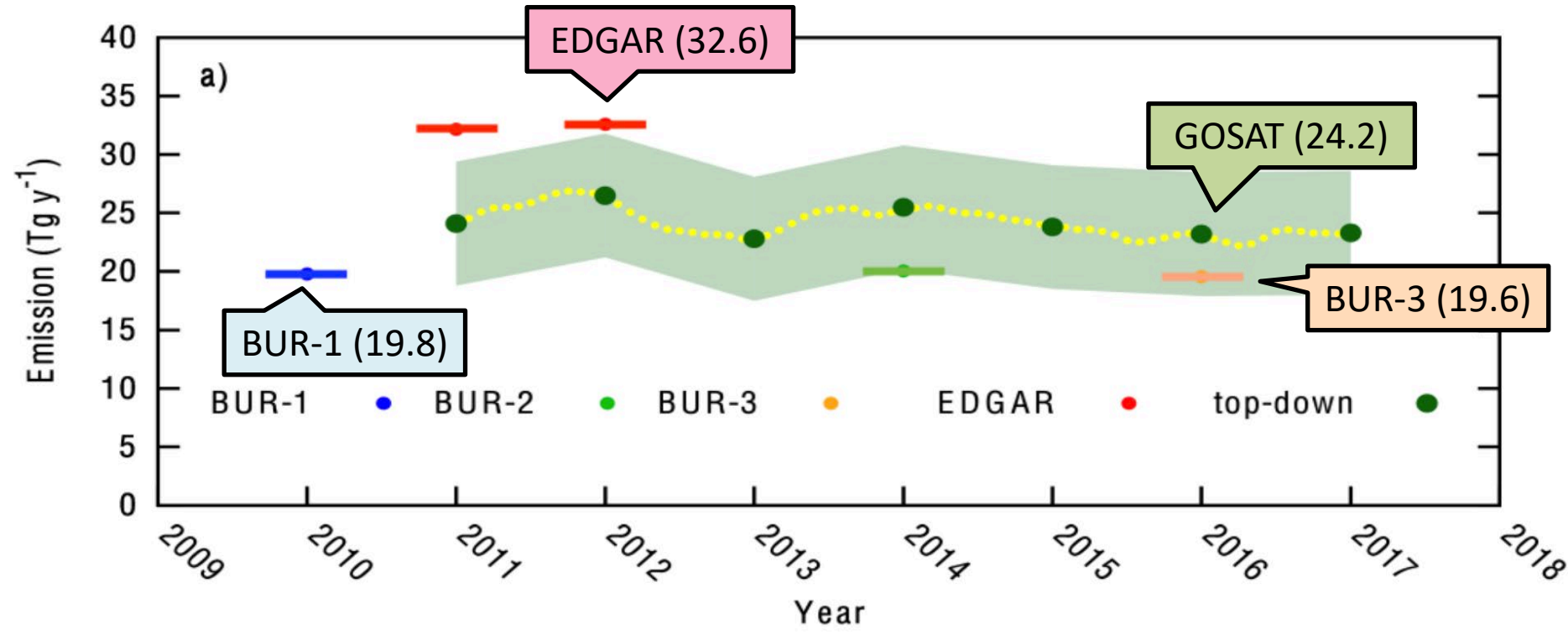
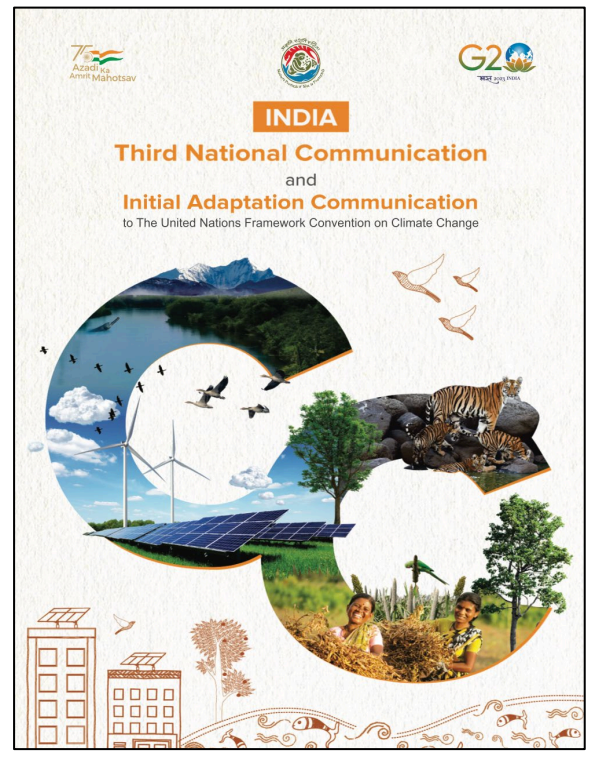


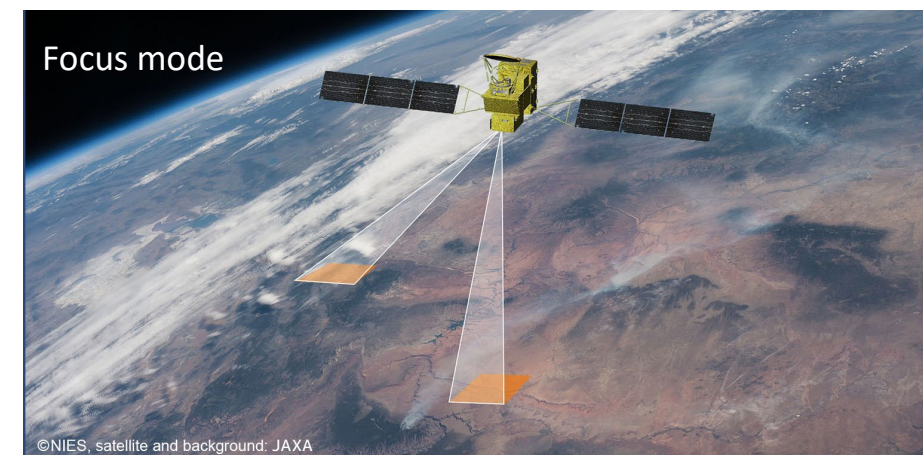
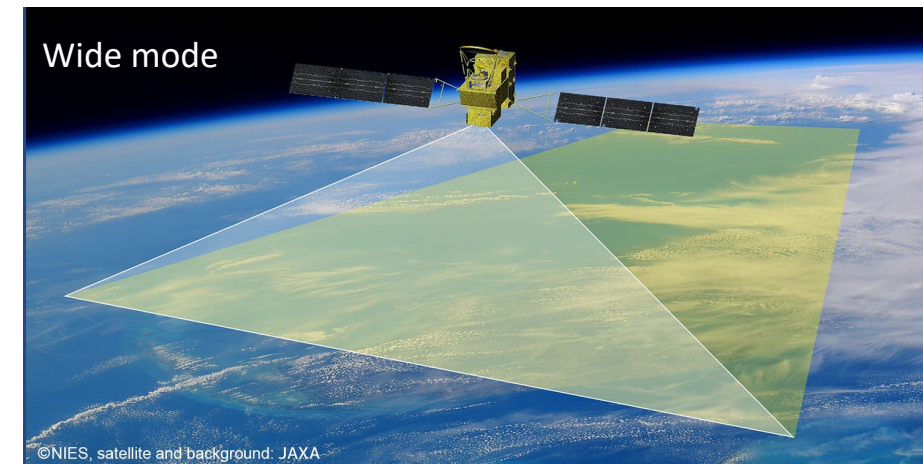
Figure 5.17: The average anthropogenic methane emission (2011-2017) for India (top-down) along with the emissions reported in 1st Biennial Update Report (BUR-1), BUR-2, BUR-3, and EDGAR.

GOSAT-GW data will be used in the inverse analysis of GHG emission and evaluation of national inventories.

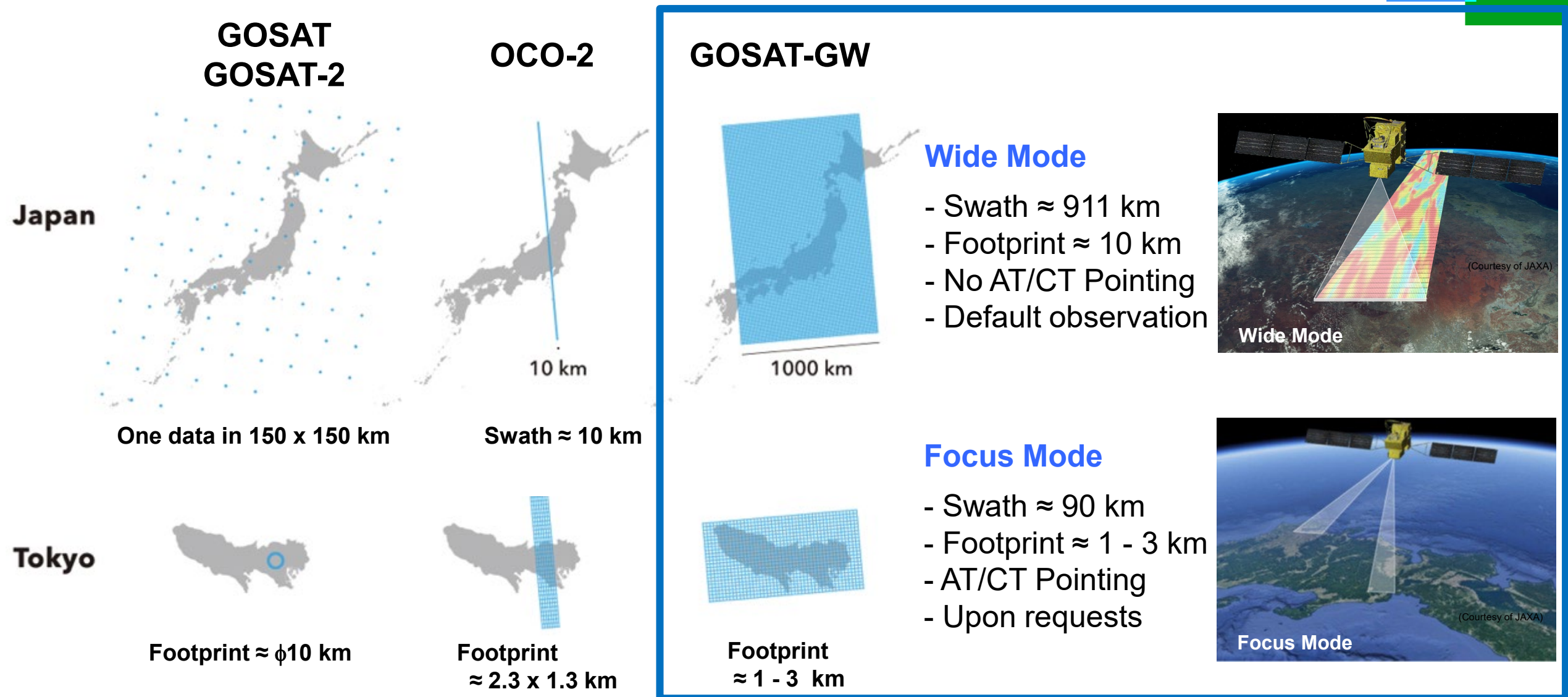
“A top-down modeling study (inversion) is being carried out for the estimation of country-wise methane (CH₄) fluxes during 2011– 2017 (Janardanan et al., 2020). It uses GOSAT satellite and ...”

Specification of GOSAT-GW

Launch/lifetime	FY2024/7 years
Orbit	666 km, ascending
Revisit cycle/observation time	3 days/13:30 LT
Spectrometer	TANSO-3
Targets	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , NO ₂
Spectral bands	0.45, 0.7, 1.6 μm
Sampling intervals	< 0.5 nm@0.45 μm < 0.05 nm@0.7μm < 0.2 nm@1.6 μm
Observation modes	Wide, Focus
Swath	Wide mode 911 km
	Focus mode 90 km
Pixel size at nadir	Wide mode 10x10 km ²
	Focus mode 1x1 – 3x3 km²
Pointing (Focus mode)	±40° / ±34.4° (AT/CT)
The other instrument onboard	AMSR3

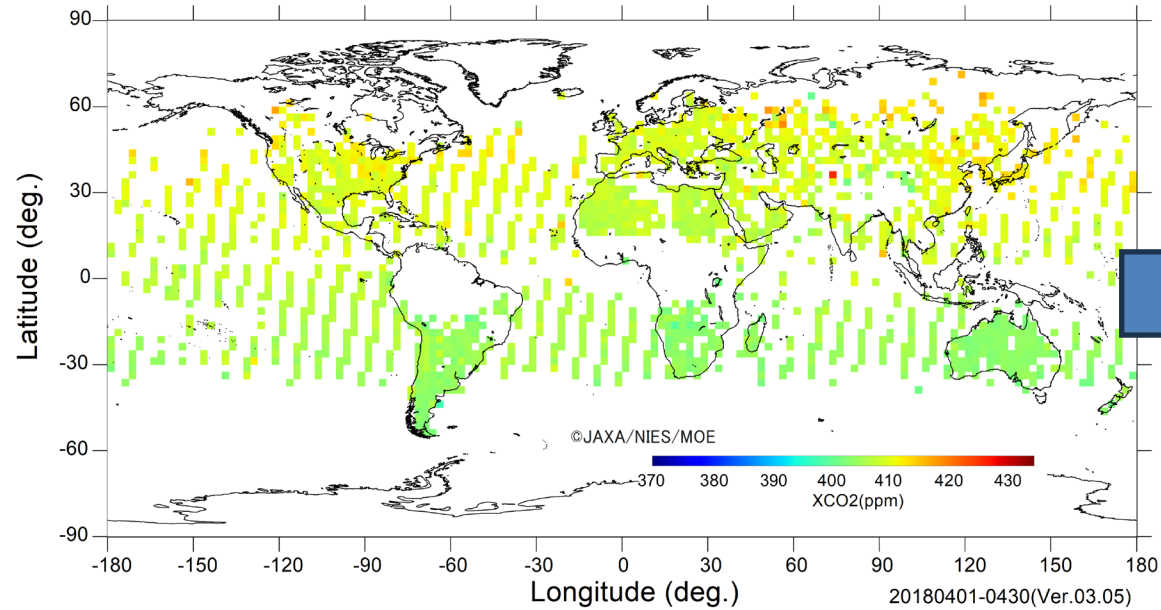


GOSAT-GW: Wide Mode and Focus Mode



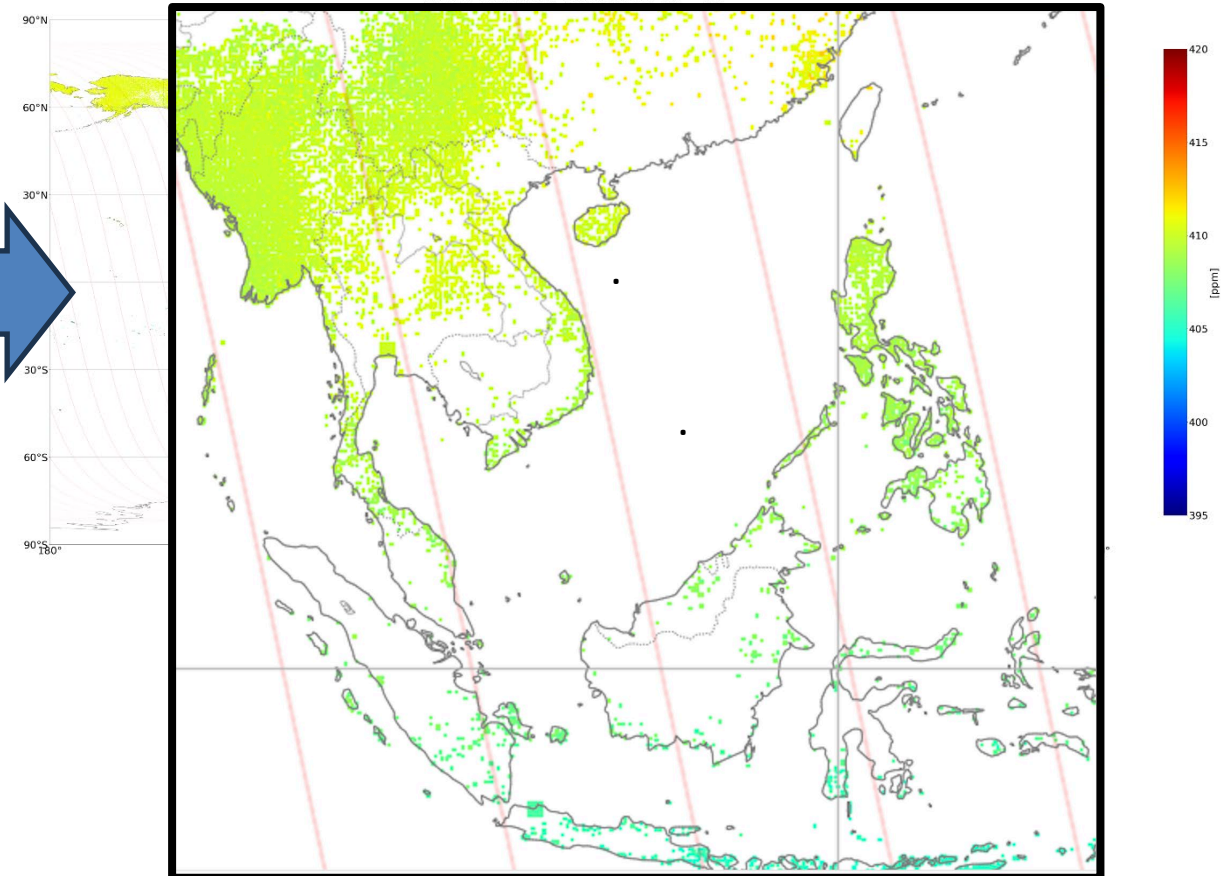
GOSAT and simulated GOSAT-GW XCO₂ Monthly Maps (April, 2018)

GOSAT



≈ 400 point/day (GOSAT, land + ocean)
 ≈ 800 point/day (GOSAT-2, land + ocean)

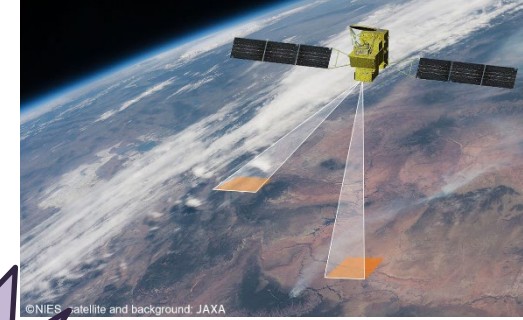
GOSAT-GW



GOSAT-GW will be able to obtain 100-times more data and cover most land surface in much shorter time than GOSAT or GOSAT-2.

GOSAT-GW to measure NO_2 besides GHGs: identifying large CO_2 combustion sources & elucidating ozone production and OH radical field (superior scientific target)

This slide is provided by
 Yugo Kanaya (JAMSTEC, Japan)

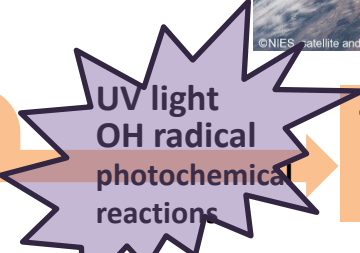


1x1km² GOSAT-GW
 demonstrator,
 greater Tokyo area for
 instance

XCO_2

Tropospheric NO_2

Methane, VOCs



Tropospheric
 Ozone



GOSAT-GW demonstrator, before adding sensor noise
 WRF-Chem/GHG, M. Takigawa, M. Yamaguchi, J. Bisht, P. Patra, Y. Kanaya (JAMSTEC with ES4)

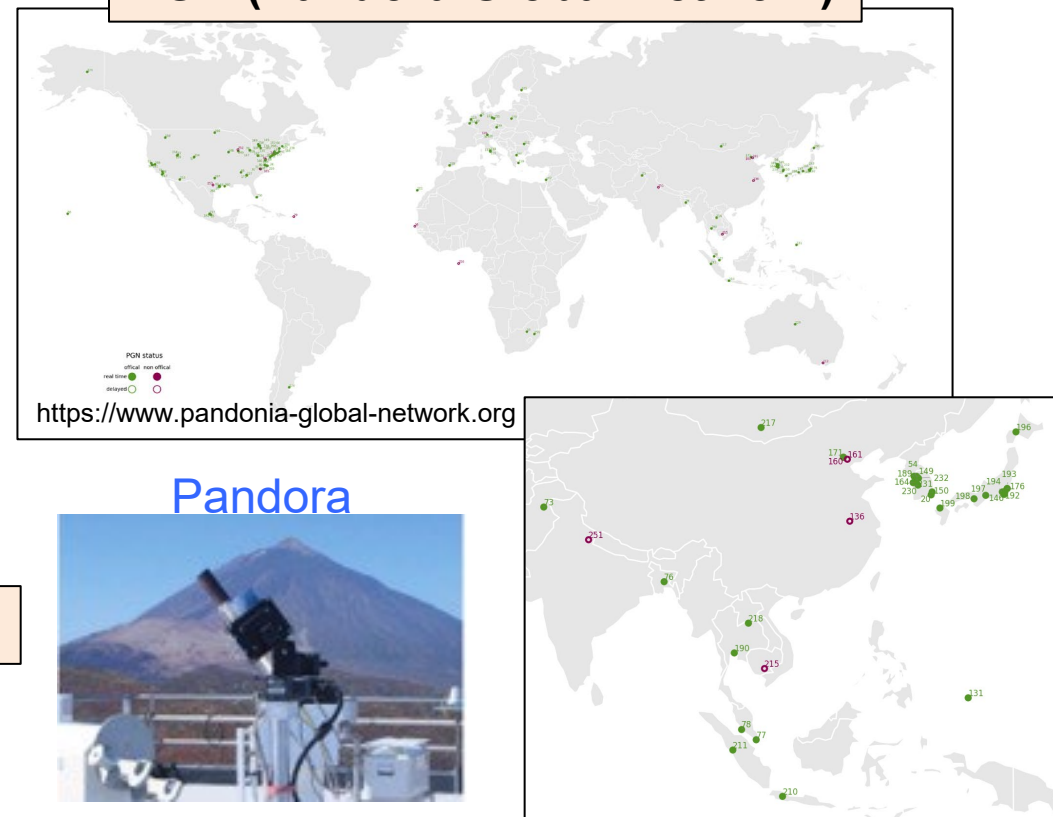
Time of day (JST)
Akimoto et al., 2019

GOSAT-GW Validation: TCCON, COCCON and PGN

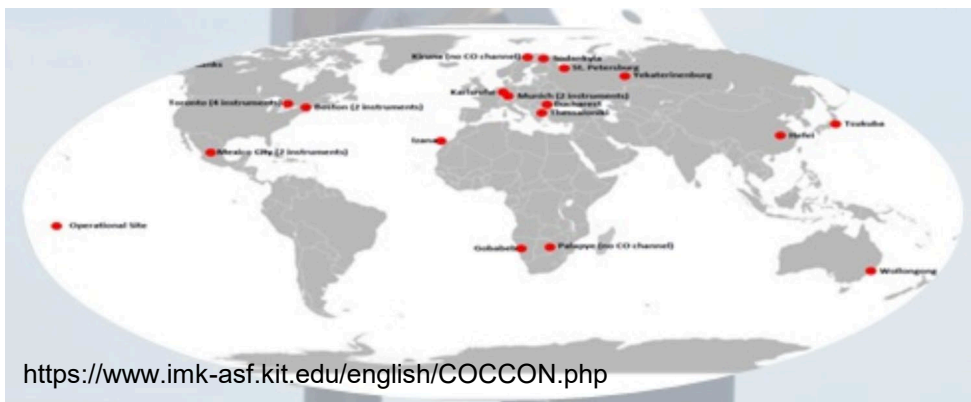
TCCON (Total Carbon Column Observing Network)



PGN (Pandora Global Network)



COCCON (Collaborative Carbon Column Observing Network)



CO₂, CH₄, and NO₂ data from GOSAT-GW will be validated using simultaneous ground-based remote sensing data from TCCON and COCCON for CO₂ and CH₄, and PGN for NO₂.

Thank you for your attention

Contact

matsunag@nies.go.jp

Website

<https://www.nies.go.jp/soc/en/> (Satellite Observation Center)

<https://www.gosat.nies.go.jp/en/> (NIES GOSAT Project)

<https://www.gosat-2.nies.go.jp> (NIES GOSAT-2 Project)

<https://gosat-gw.nies.go.jp/en/> (NIES GOSAT-GW Project)

GOSAT and GOSAT-2 standard products are freely available from
GOSAT Data Archive Service (GDAS: L1B, L2, L3, L4)

<https://data2.gosat.nies.go.jp>

GOSAT-2 Product Archive (L1B, L2, L4)

<https://prdct.gosat-2.nies.go.jp/>

From 2025 or later, GOSAT-GW TANSO-3 standard products will be freely available
from

GOSAT-GW TANSO-3 Product Archive (G3PA: L1B, L2)

(URL: TBD)