


# The Launch Of GOSAT-2 and GHG/Air Quality Monitoring By GOSAT Satellite Series

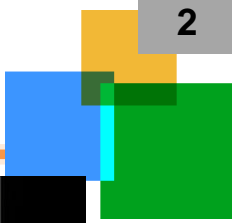


\*Tsuneo Matsunaga<sup>1</sup>, Isamu Morino<sup>1</sup>, Yukio Yoshida<sup>1</sup>, Makoto Saito<sup>1</sup>,  
Hibiki M Noda<sup>1</sup>, Hirofumi Ohyama<sup>1</sup>, Akihide Kamei<sup>1</sup>, Fumie Kawazoe<sup>1</sup>,  
Ryoichi Imasu<sup>2</sup>, Teruyuki Nakajima<sup>3</sup>, Takashi Nakajima<sup>4</sup>,  
and Makiko Hashimoto<sup>3</sup>

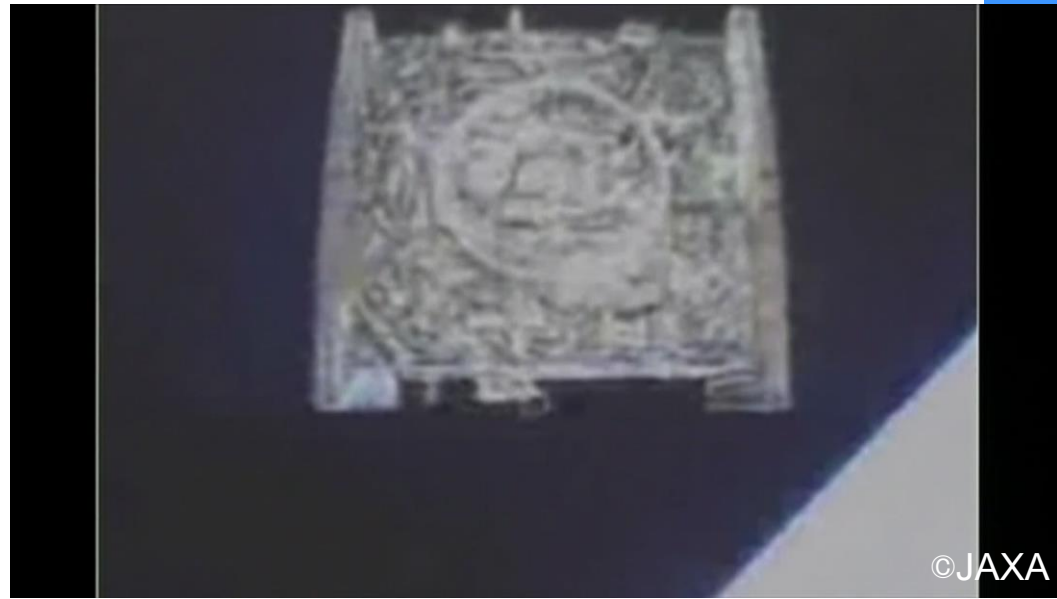
1. National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

2. The University of Tokyo, 3. Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

4. Tokai University



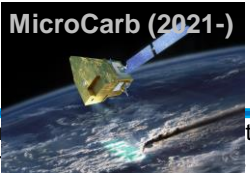
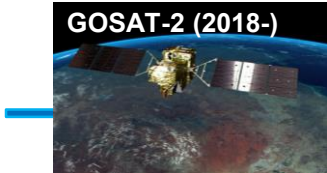
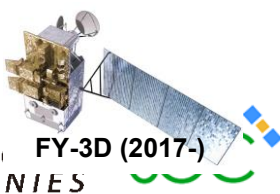
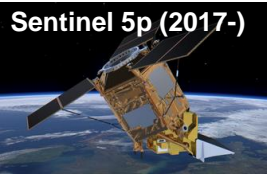
# Successful Launch of GOSAT-2 on October 29, 2018 by H-IIA Rocket from JAXA Tanegashima Space Center



- (Left) H-IIA F-40 Launch from JAXA Tanegashima Space Center (13:08, October 29, 2018). DIWATA-2 was also onboard.
- (Top) Separated GOSAT-2 spacecraft taken from the launch vehicle (16 minutes after launch)
- CAI-2 first light images (Nov. 5 and 6, 2018)
- FTS-2 first data (Dec. 13, 2018)

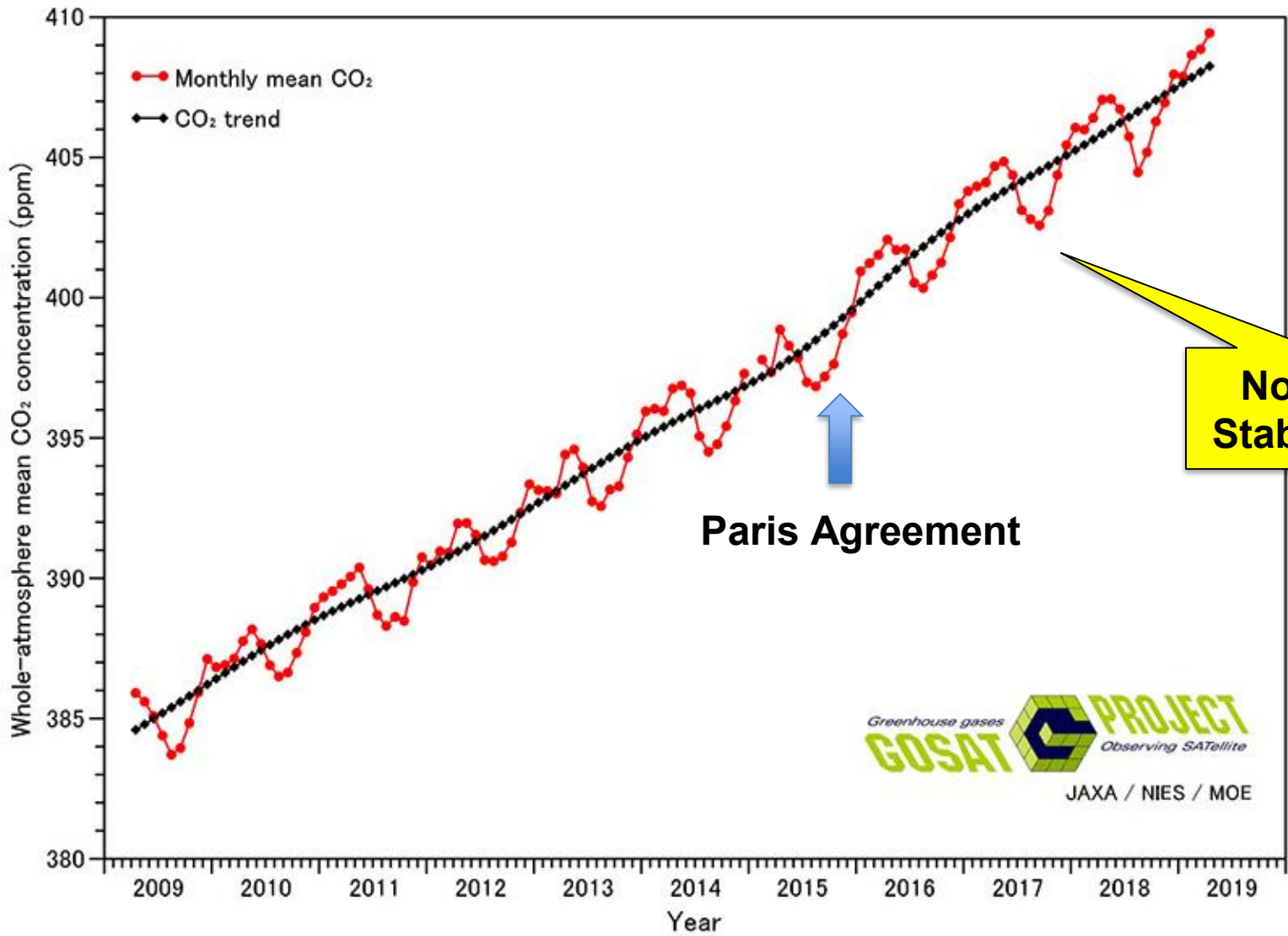
# Satellites for Greenhouse Gases Observation (Column observation only)

Mission	Country / Organization	Period	GHGs	Comments
ENVISAT / SCIAMACHY	ESA	2002 -2012	CO2, CH4	Grating, CO
<b>GOSAT</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>2009 -</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>FTS</b>
<b>OCO-2</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>2014 -</b>	<b>CO2</b>	<b>Grating</b>
<b>GHGSat-D/CLAIRE</b>	<b>GHGSat (Canada)</b>	<b>2016 -</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>Fabry-Pérot</b>
<b>TanSat</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>2016 -</b>	<b>CO2</b>	<b>Grating</b>
<b>Sentinel-5p / TROPOMI</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>2017 -</b>	<b>CH4</b>	<b>Grating</b>
<b>FY-3D / GAS</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>2017 -</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>FTS</b>
<b>GF-5 / GMI</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>2018 -</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>Spatial Heterodyne</b>
<b>GOSAT-2</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>2018 -</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>FTS, CO</b>
<b>ISS / OCO-3</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>2019 -</b>	<b>CO2</b>	<b>Grating</b>
<b>MicroCarb</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>2021 -</b>	<b>CO2</b>	
<b>MethaneSAT</b>	<b>EDF (NPO in US)</b>	<b>2021-</b>	<b>CH4</b>	
<b>Sentinel 5A, 5B, 5C</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>2022 -</b>	<b>CH4</b>	<b>CO</b>
<b>GOSAT-3</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>2022 -</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<b>GeoCARB</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>2023-</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>Geostationary, Grating, CO</b>
<b>MERLIN</b>	<b>France/ Germany</b>	<b>2024 -</b>	<b>CH4</b>	<b>Laser</b>
<b>Copernicus CO2</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>2025 -</b>	<b>CO2, CH4</b>	<b>3 satellites</b>





# GOSAT Global CO2 Trend in Past Ten years



# Decision IPCC-XLIX-9. Adoption and Acceptance of the Methodology Report “2019 Refinement to the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”

**Adopted in  
May 2019 !**

- Volume 1 General Guidance and Reporting
- Chapter 6 **Quality Assurance / Quality Control and Verification**
- 6.10.2 **Comparisons with Atmospheric Measurements**
- 6.10.2.5 Use of Complimentary Observations and Global Modelling Product
  - Comparing National Inventory to the Global Inverse Model Products
  - **Satellite Observations**
- 6.10.2.6 Procedures for Inventory Comparison to Estimates based on Atmospheric Measurements
- 6.10.2.7 Check List for Applying Inverse Model Estimates for Comparison with National Inventories
- 6.10.2.8 Necessary Steps for Comparing National Inventory to the Global / Regional Inverse Modelling Products

## **Satellite Observations**

“Satellite observations by **GOSAT** were used for national scale methane emission estimates with regional inverse models by (Ganesan et al. 2017) for India and (Turner et al. 2015) for the US. “

“Local GHG concentration enhancements observed by the **GOSAT** satellite correlate well with transport model simulations (Janardanan et al. 2016; Janardanan et al. 2017),”

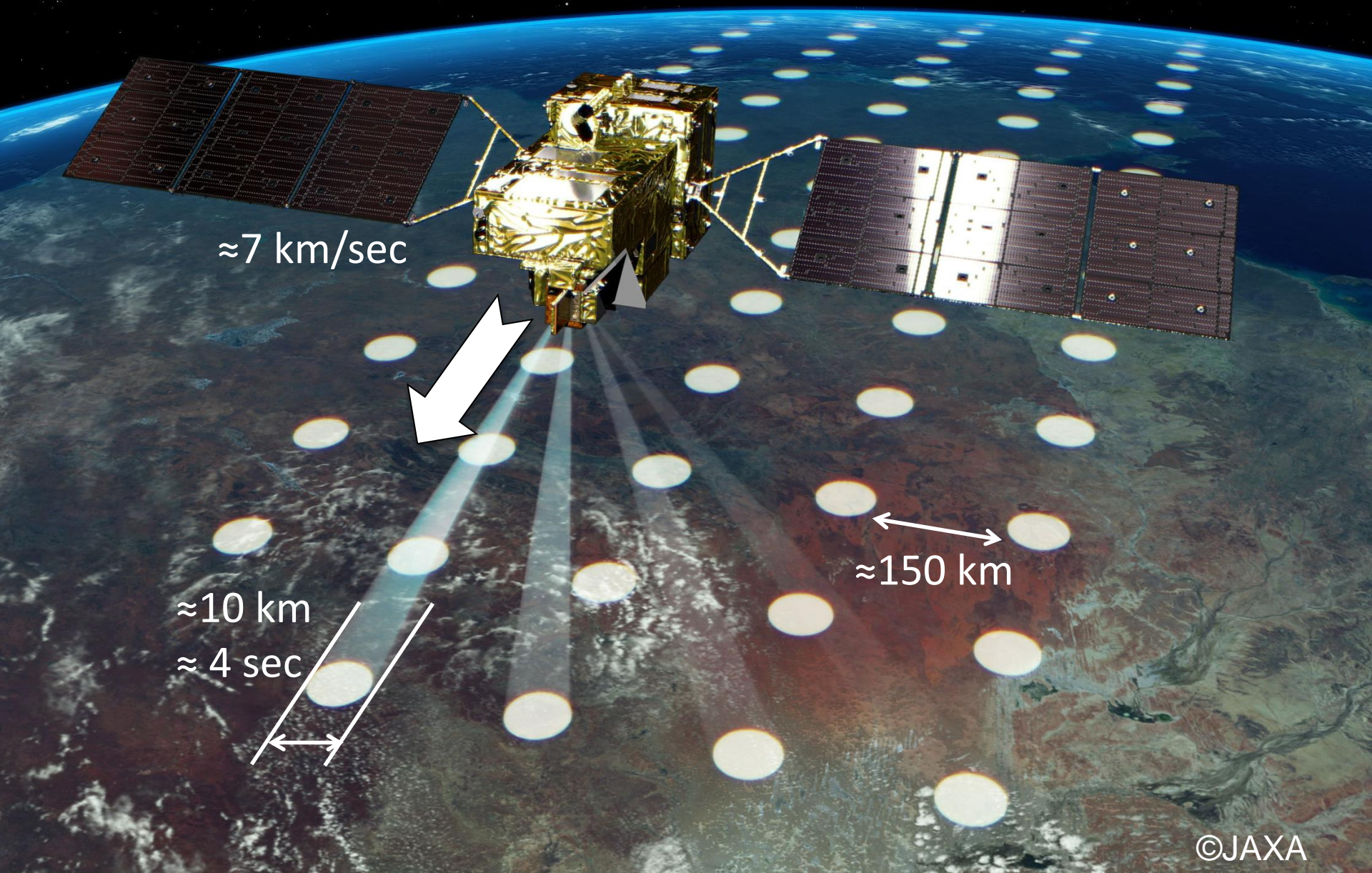
<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2019-refinement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories/>

# GOSAT and GOSAT-2

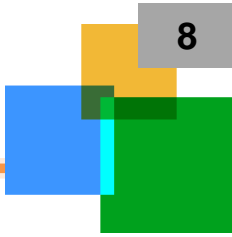
## Specifications / Requirements

	GOSAT	GOSAT-2
Launch year and life time	Jan. 2009, 5 years	Oct. 2018, 5 years
Satellite (Dimension, mass, power)	3.7 x 1.8 x 2.0 m, 1750 kg, 3.8 KW (EOL)	5.3 x 2.0 x 2.8 m, 1784 kg, 5.0 KW
Orbit (Type, altitude, repeat cycle, equator crossing time)	Sun synchronous, 666 km, 3 days, 13:00	Sun synchronous, <b>613 km, 6 days</b> , 13:00±15 min
Target gases	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O, <b>CO</b>
Fourier Transform Spectrometer (FTS* and FTS-2) * <a href="https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/GO_SAT/instrument_1.html">https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/GO_SAT/instrument_1.html</a>	Band 1 : 0.758 – 0.775 μm Band 2 : 1.563 – 1.724 μm Band 3 : 1.923 – 2.083 μm Band 4 : 5.56 – 14.3 μm  Spectral resolution = 0.24 - 0.37 cm <sup>-1</sup> IFOV = 10.5 kmφ Pointing = ±20° (AT), ±35° (CT) Polarimetry = Band 1, 2, 3	Band 1 : 0.754 – 0.772 μm Band 2 : 1.563 – 1.695 μm Band 3 : 1.923 – <b>2.381</b> μm Band 4 : 5.56 – 8.42 μm Band 5 : 8.42 – 14.29 μm Spectral resolution = 0.2 cm <sup>-1</sup> IFOV = <b>9.7</b> kmφ Pointing = <b>±40°</b> (AT), ±35° (CT) Polarimetry = Band 1, 2, 3
Cloud and Aerosol Imager (CAI and CAI-2)	Nadir  B1 = 380 nm B2 = 674 nm B3 = 870 nm B4 = 1600 nm  B1-B3 = 500 m / 1000 km, B4 = 1500 m / 750 km	<b>B1-5: Forward (+20° ),</b> <b>B6-10: Backward(-20° )</b> B1 = <b>343</b> nm    B6 = 380 nm B2 = <b>443</b> nm    B7 = <b>550</b> nm B3 = 674 nm    B8 = 674 nm B4 = 869 nm    B9 = 869 nm B5 = 1630 nm    B10= 1630 nm B1-B4, B6-B9= 460 m / 920 km B5, B10 = <b>920 m / 920 km</b>
Other new features of GOSAT-2 FTS-2	<b>Intelligent pointing using FTS-2 FOV camera, fully programmable (target mode) observation, and improved SNR.</b>	

# 5-point Mode Observation by GOSAT-2



# NIES GOSAT FTS and GOSAT-2 FTS-2 SWIR Level 2 Products



GOSAT (April 2009 - )

Yoshida et al., EGU, 2019

**CO<sub>2</sub> column amount product**

**CH<sub>4</sub> column amount product**

**H<sub>2</sub>O column amount product**

~ XCO<sub>2</sub>, XCH<sub>4</sub>, and XH<sub>2</sub>O over the cloud-free region are simultaneously retrieved by the **full-physics based algorithm**.

GOSAT-2 (March 2019 - )

**Chlorophyll fluorescence and proxy-method product**

~ SIF, **proxy-based** XCH<sub>4</sub> & XCO, and aerosol/cloud related information are retrieved under the cloud-free assumption.

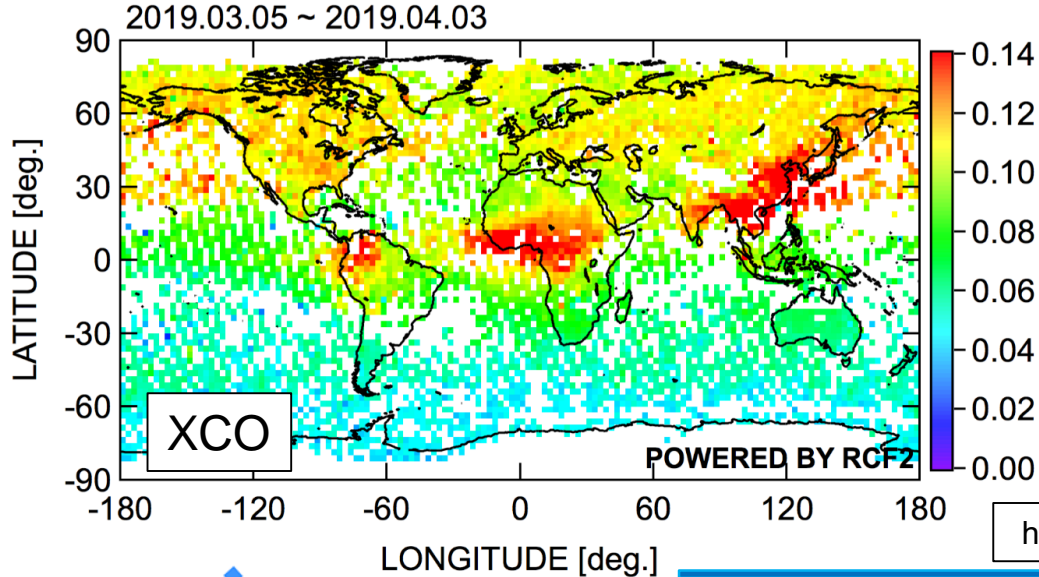
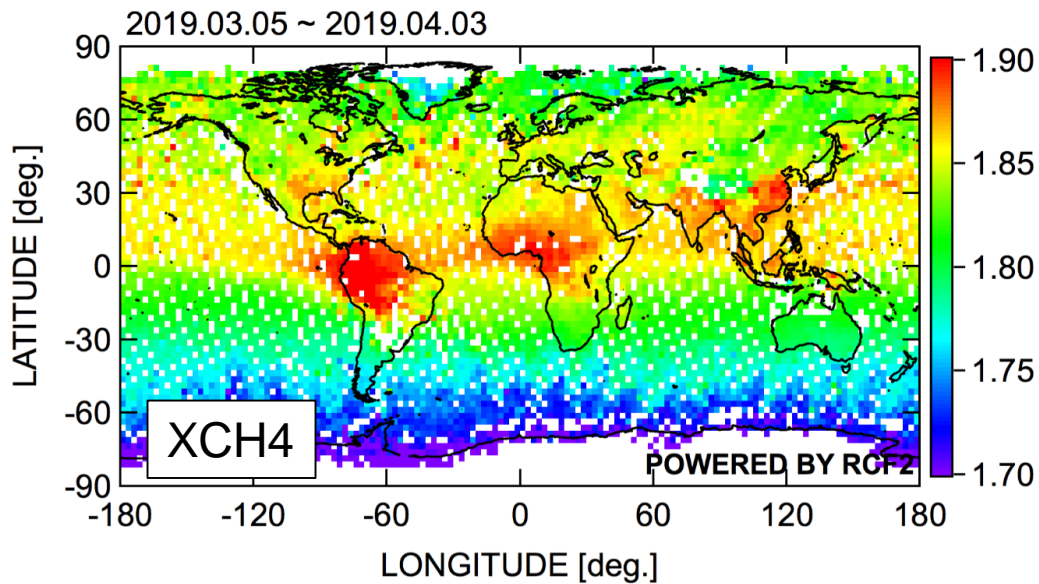
**Column-averaged dry-air mole fraction product**

~ XCO<sub>2</sub>, XCH<sub>4</sub>, XCO, and XH<sub>2</sub>O over the cloud-free region are simultaneously retrieved by the **full-physics based algorithm**.



# GOSAT-2 SWIR L2: Proxy-based XCH4 & XCO

## March, 2019 (2.5 deg average)



Based on L1B V002.004

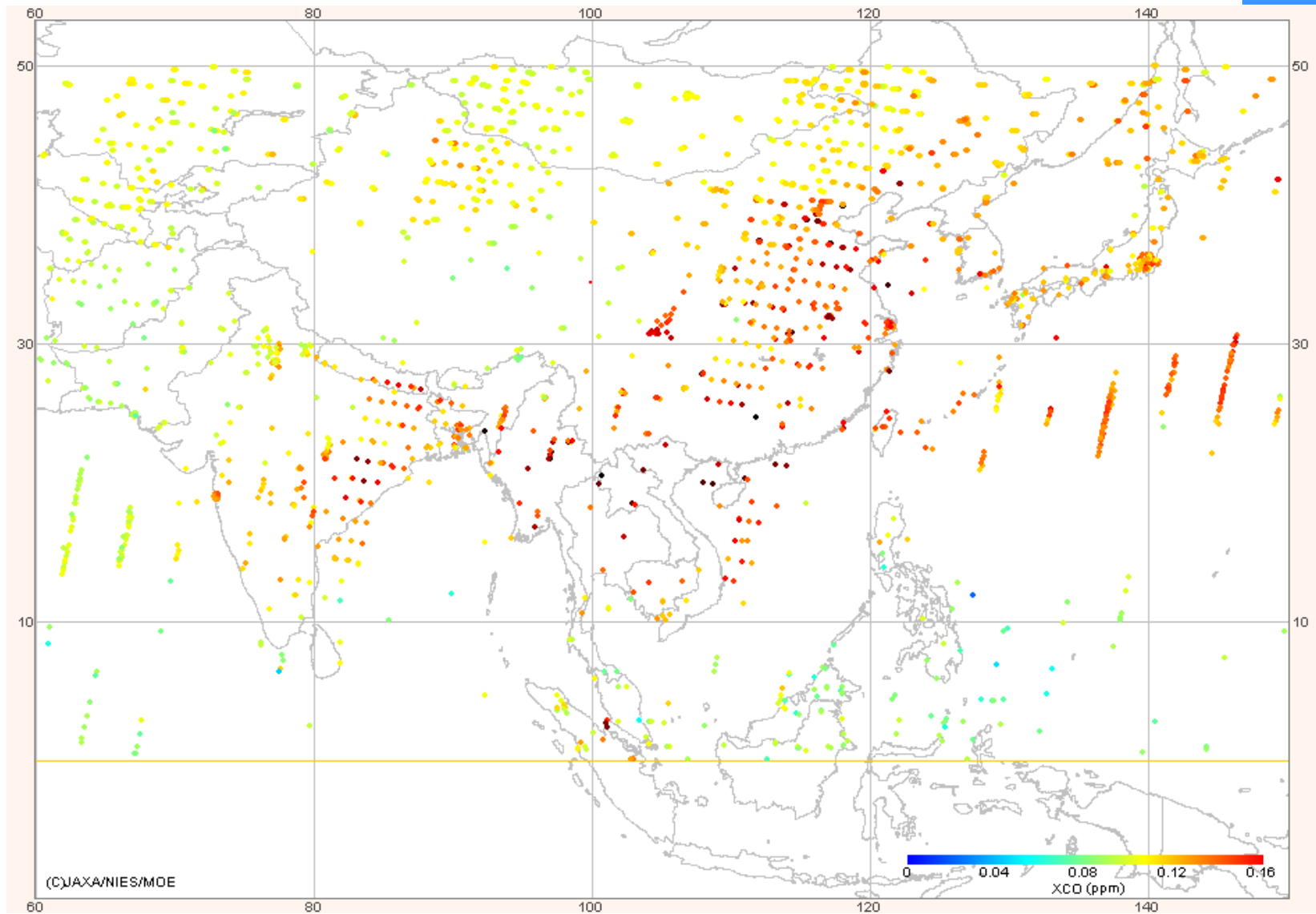
Cloud-screening is insufficient because CAI-2 L2 cloud mask is not used. Only FTS-2 2 μm-band cloud-screening is applied.

The proxy method uses a ratio of the column concentrations of two gases whose absorption bands are adjacent to each other. It can obtain relatively accurate column concentrations even if clouds and aerosols somewhat affect the optical path length. But its target gases of retrieval are limited, and CO<sub>2</sub> is not applicable.

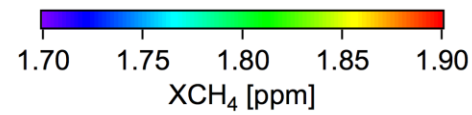
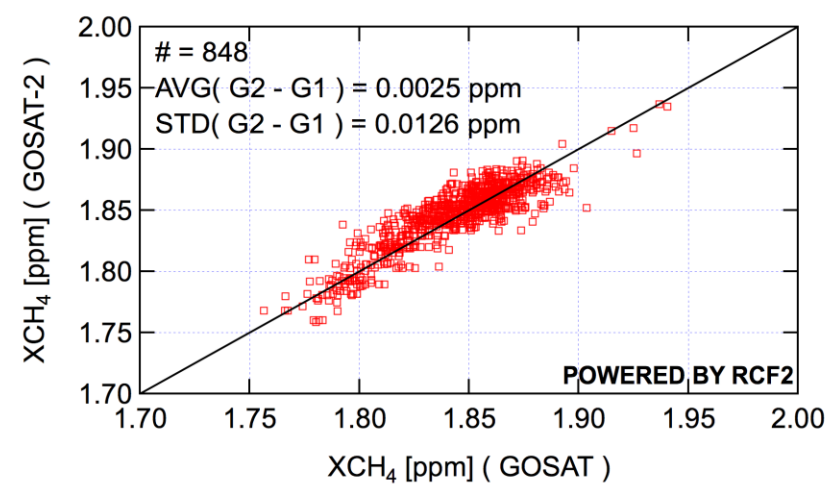
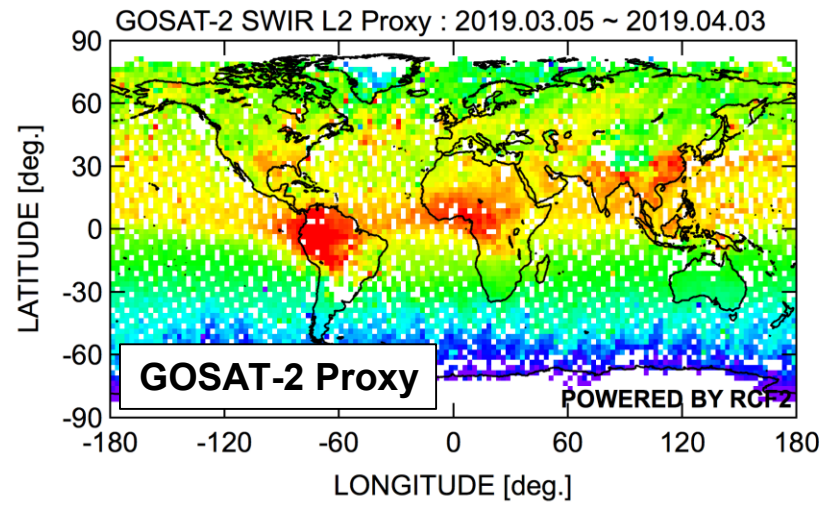
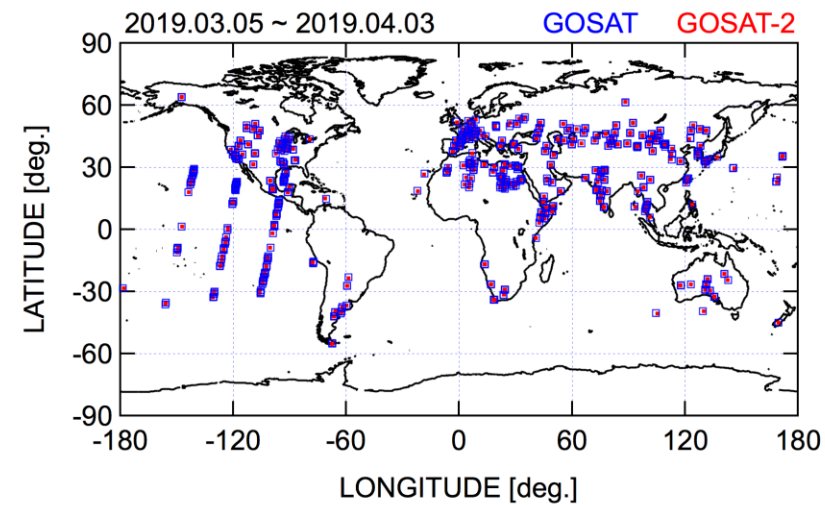
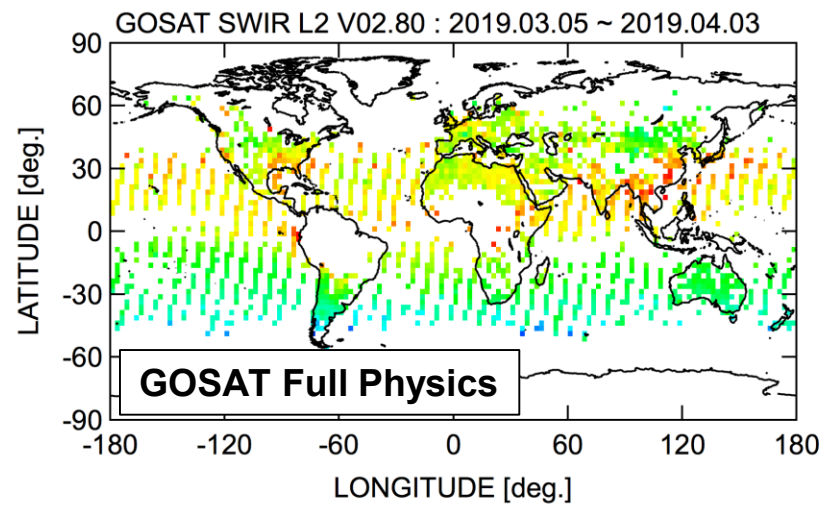
<http://www.nies.go.jp/whatsnew/20190705/20190705.html>

# GOSAT-2 FTS-2 SWIR Level 2 Proxy in March 2019

## Column Concentration of Carbon Monoxide



# Comparison between GOSAT Full Physics XCH4 and GOSAT-2 Proxy XCH4

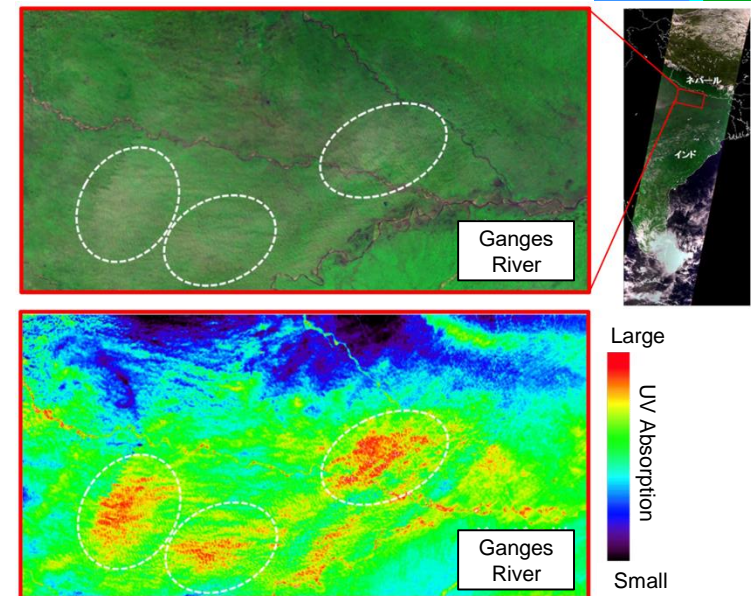
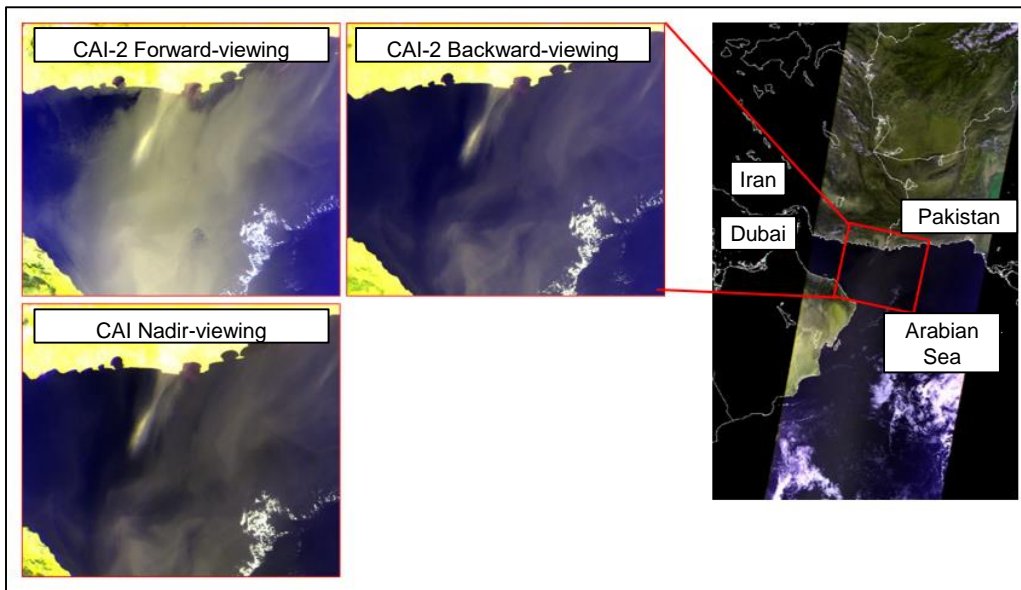


Provided by Yukio Yoshida, NIES

# Validation of GOSAT Series Column Concentration Using Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON)



# CAI-2 First Light Images (Nov. 5 and 6, 2018)



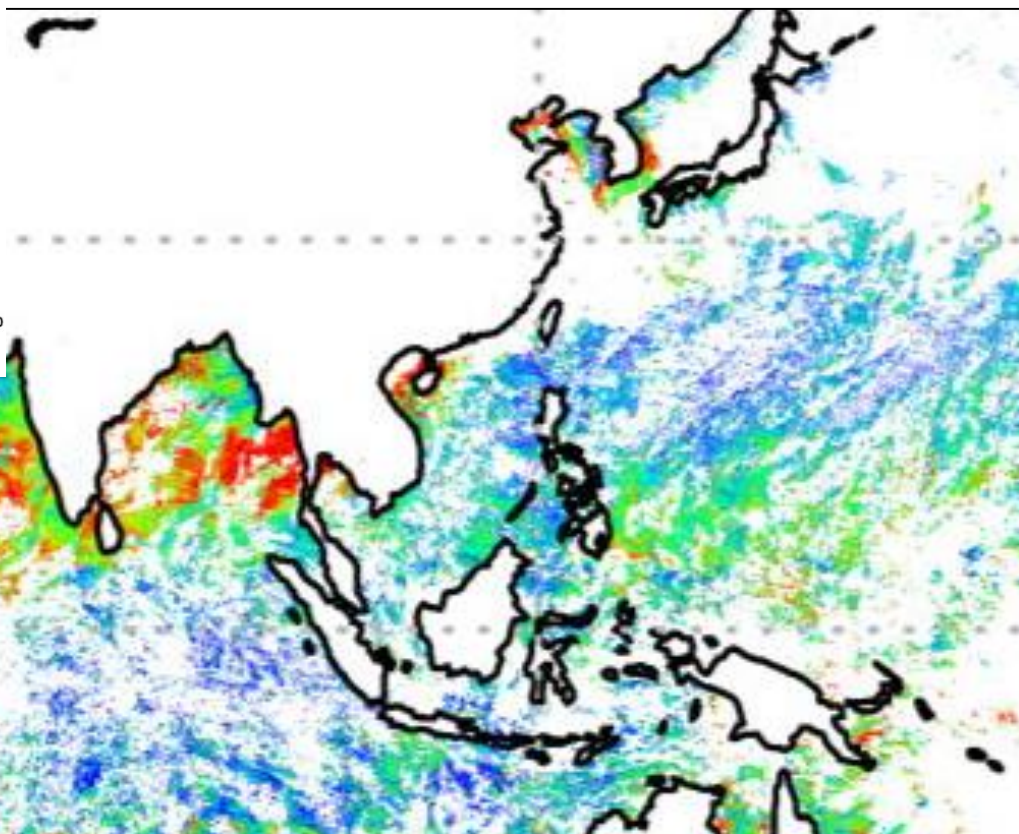
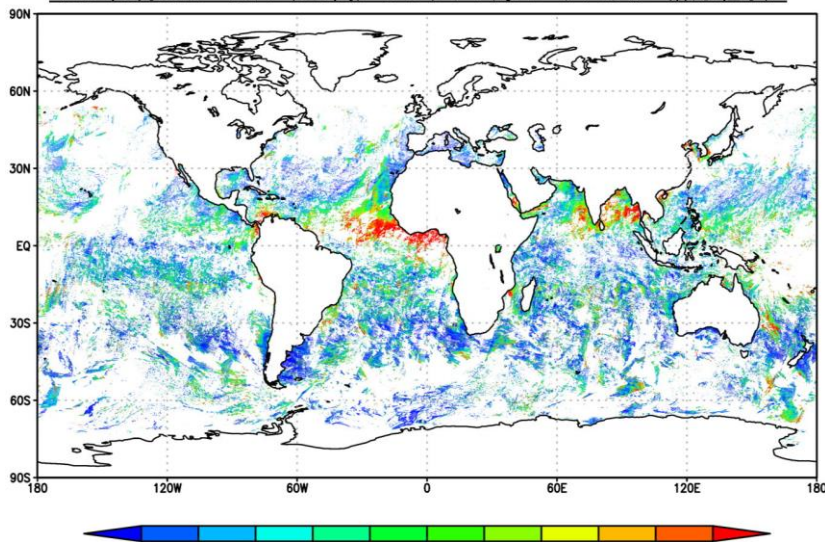
- Images of Arabian Sea taken by GOSAT CAI and GOSAT-2 CAI-2 on Nov. 5, 2018.
- Combination of forward and backward viewing data provides more information on aerosols than nadir-only data.

- Images of Ganges River in India taken by GOSAT-2 CAI-2 on Nov. 6, 2018.
- Strong UV absorption (441 nm / 339 nm ) indicates the presence of black carbon by fires.

# GOSAT-2 CAI-2 Level 2 Aerosol Product (Sample)

## Ocean / Fine mode, Feb. 10 - 15, 2019

2019年2月10日~15日 (6日間) プロット : 海上エアロゾル (微小粒子)

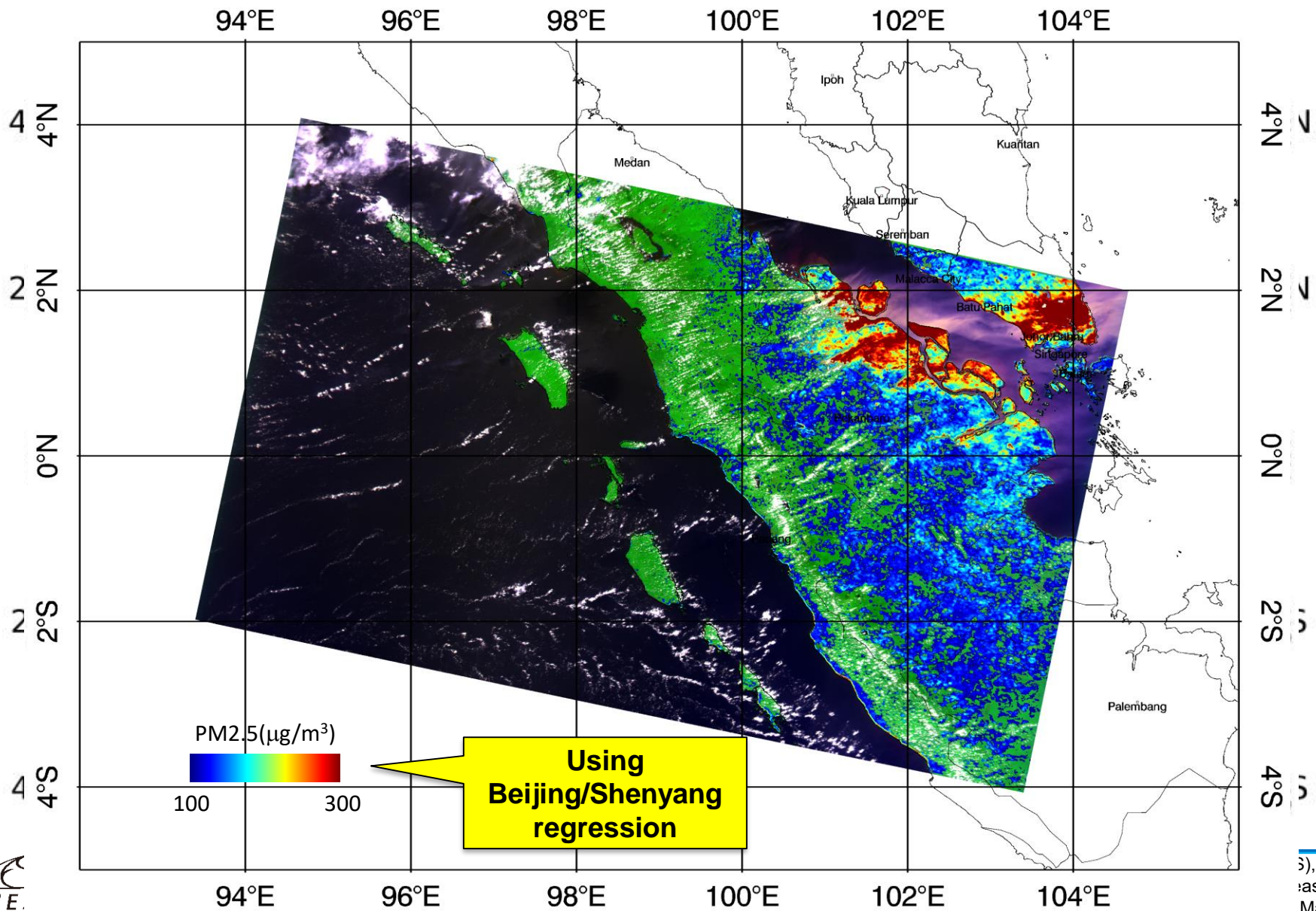


See Hashimoto-san's  
presentation tomorrow



# GOSAT Air Pollution Watch

## Sample 1: Indonesia June 20, 2013(P9F31)



# 2<sup>nd</sup> GOSAT Series Research Announcement



## Information

Jun 3, 2019

▶ The selection result of the first Research Announcement on Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite Series (the 1st GOSAT RA) **NEW**

- 36 proposals were adopted in 1<sup>st</sup> RA.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> RA Application deadline: November, 2019**

## Merits of becoming GOSAT RA PI and Co-I

1. Submitting observation requests for FTS and FTS-2
2. Requesting a delivery of standard products before the release to the public.
3. Requesting a delivery of research products and internal products
4. Requesting a “forced” processing of FTS and FTS-2 L2 products
5. PIs can obtain additional information and the technical materials.
6. Requesting a delivery of the FTS or FTS-2 L2 data products generated with less strict screening criteria than the products for general users.
7. PIs are entitled to participate in the “PI Meeting”.



# Future Plan

- Test of GOSAT-2 Level 2 processing and validation of Level 2 products using TCCON and other data
  - FTS-2 SWIR Level 2 proxy (XCH4, XCO)
  - FTS-2 SWIR Level 2 full physics (**XCO2**, XCH4, XCO)
  - FTS-2 TIR Level 2
  - CAI-2 Level 2 Cloud Discrimination and Aerosol
  
- Evaluation of Level 1 products through Level 2 processing
  
- Public release of GOSAT-2 standard products from NIES website.
  - Level 1 products (July/August 2019 - )
  - Level 2 products (October/November 2019 - )
  - Level 4 Flux Products (FY2020 - )
  - Level 1 products are already available from NIES for GOSAT RA PIs.
  
- GOSAT Series Research Announcement (GOSAT RA)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> GOSAT Series RA = 36 joint research contracts
  - **2<sup>nd</sup> GOSAT Series RA will be issued around September, 2019.**

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# Thank you for your attention.

## Contact

matsunag@nies.go.jp, soc-info@nies.go.jp

## Website

<http://www.nies.go.jp/soc/en/>

<http://www.gosat.nies.go.jp/en/>

<http://www.gosat-2.nies.go.jp>

GOSAT standard products are freely available from

**GOSAT Data Archive Service**

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