

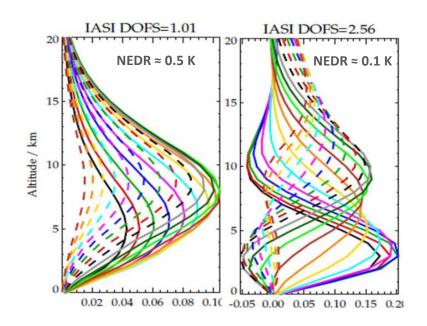


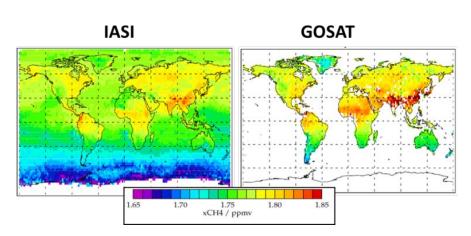
Methane Retrievals in the Thermal and Short-Wave Infrared from IASI

Diane Knappett, Richard Siddans, Brian Kerridge, Alison Waterfall and Jane Hurley

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

CH₄ Retrievals in the TIR





RAL-RSG IASI CH₄ retrieval

- Optimal estimation retrieval scheme which fits the TIR spectral range 1232-1290cm⁻¹.
- Jointly fits CH₄ with H₂O, HDO, surface temperature, cloud fraction, cloud altitude and scale factors for two systematic fit residuals.
- Retrieval of effective cloud parameters exploits information provided by N₂O absorption within the fit window.
- IASI measured spectra are fitted to a BT RMS of 0.1K; at this precision, the scheme delivers XCH₄ to a precision of 20-40 ppbv.

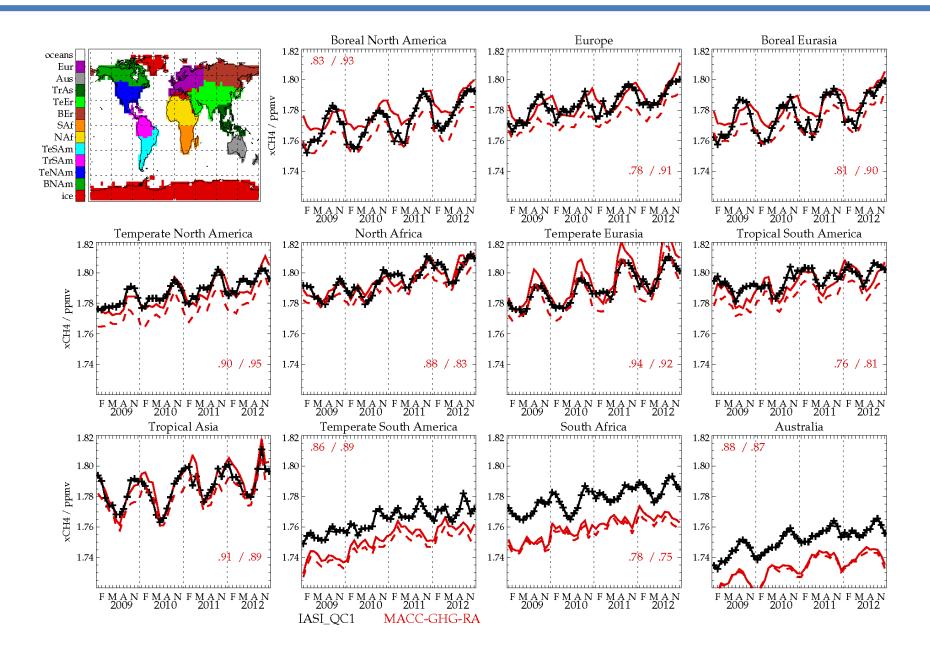
Recent advances

- Scheme has been extensively compared to Leicester GOSAT retrievals, models (GEOSCHEM, TOMCAT and ECMWF) and TCCON ground-based observations
- Processed Metop-A from 2007-2013 (2014 on the way)
- Scheme adapted to Metop-B (giving virtually identical performance)





TIR Retrieval Comparisons with MACC



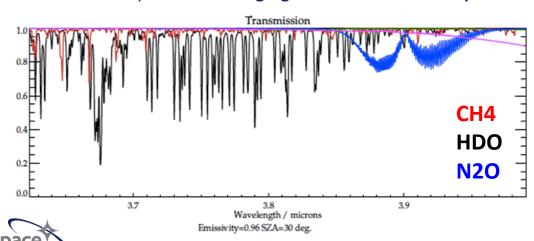
CH₄ Retrievals at 3.7 μm

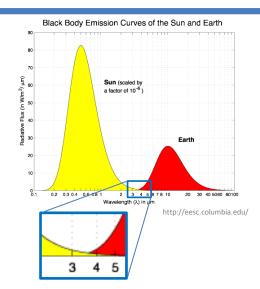
Background

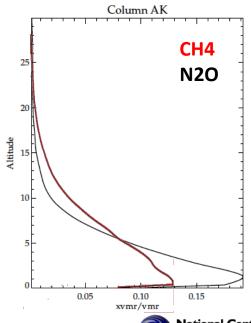
- IASI measures methane lines in the **3.7-3.9** μ m (2500-2700 cm⁻¹) SWIR spectral range, where there is a significant solar component.
- AK peaks sharply near the surface at ~3.7 μm
 - Solar component provides retrieval sensitivity to the boundary layer where trace gas emissions peak
- Combination of SWIR and TIR retrievals has the potential to provide both height resolved information and surface sensitivity.

Challenges

- Complexity of modelling both solar and thermal terms
- Relatively high IASI noise in this spectral region
- RTTOV solar spectrum missing significant solar lines replaced with ACE





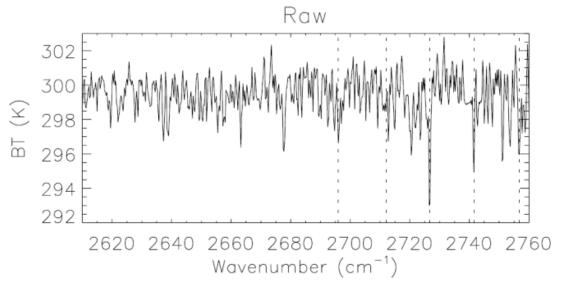


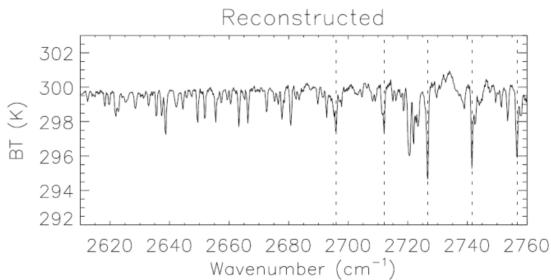


ESA ATMOS Workshop, 8-12th June, Heraklion, Greece.

Noise Reduction using Principal Components

Example of the noise reduction achieved by using PC reconstructed spectra (Atkinson et al., 2010).

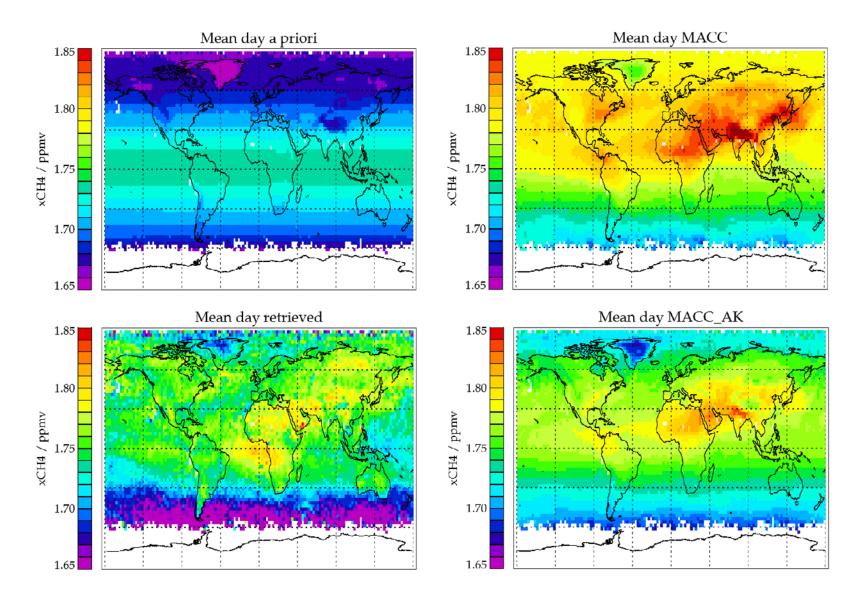








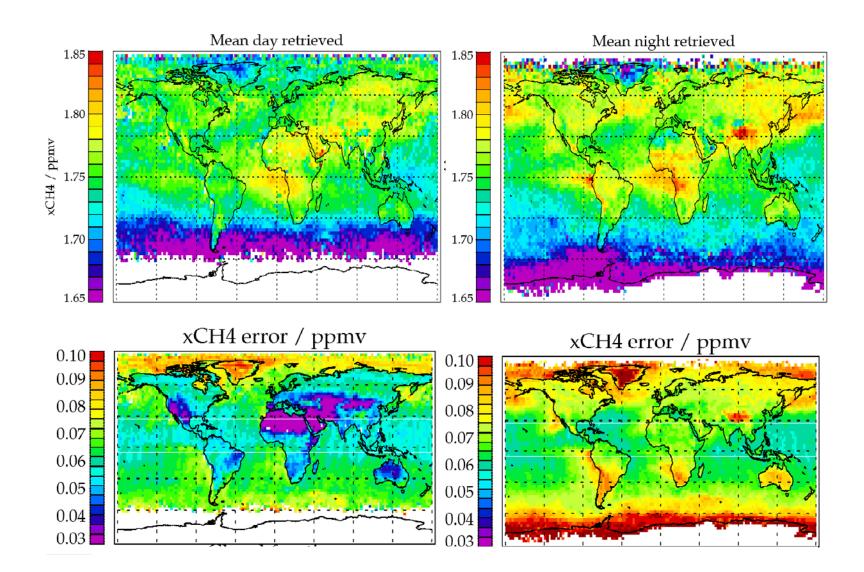
SWIR XCH₄ Retrieval







SWIR XCH₄ Day vs Night

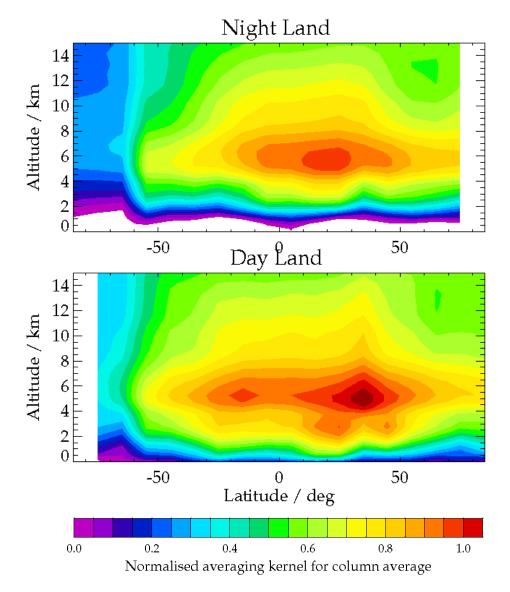






SWIR Averaging Kernels

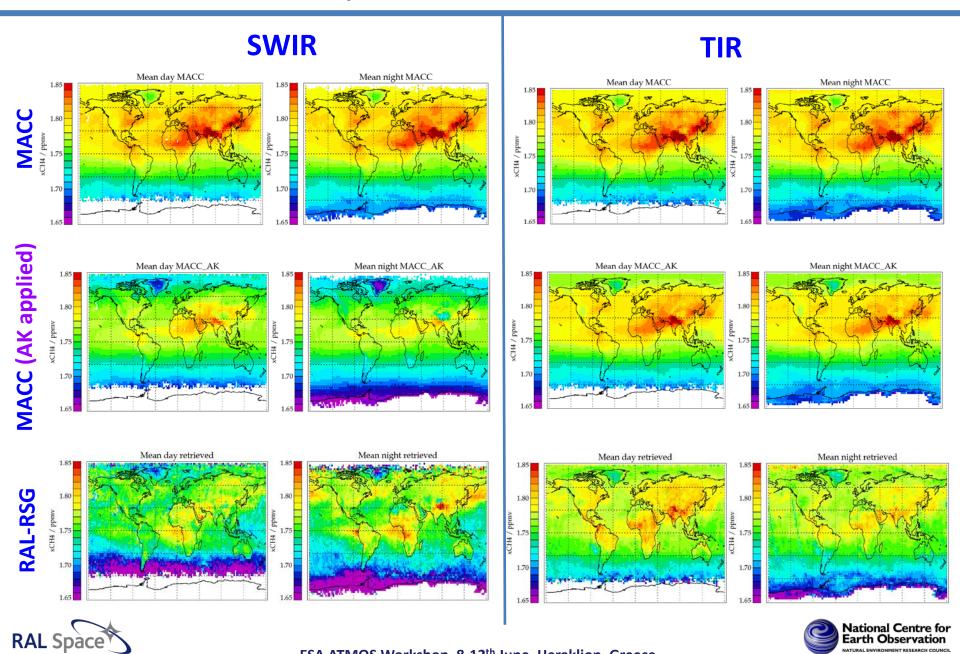
Day-time SWIR averaging kernel shows that the solar component is delivering retrieval sensitivity that extends down to the surface.

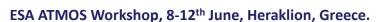






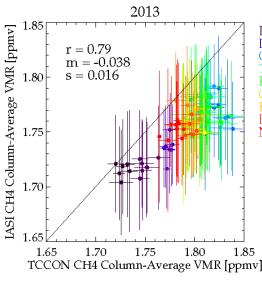
Comparing SWIR XCH₄ Retrievals with MACC





Retrieval validation with TCCON

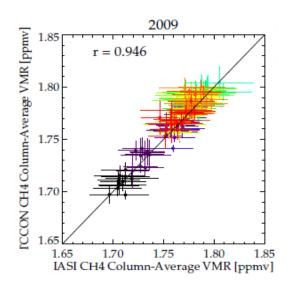
SWIR (day-time)



Lauder 125HR Variety Sarchine Sarchine Sarmisch Sarlsruhe Bialystok Ny Alesund Sarwin Sarwin Sarchine Sarchine

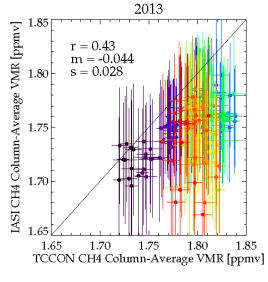
Wollongong Saga JPL 2011 Lamont Park Falls Orleans Bremen Sodankyla Eureka

TIR (day and night)



Lauder 120HR
Lauder 125HR
Wollong on Secunion Island
Saga
Lauder 125HR
Wollong on Secunion Island
Saga
Lauder 120HR
Lauder

SWIR (night-time)



Lauder 125HR
Reunion Island
Ascension Island Izana
Saga
IPL 2011
Caltech
IPL 2011
Caltech
IPL 2011
Tsukuba 125HR
Lamont
Four Corners
Park Falls
Orleans
Bremen
Bialystok
Sodankyla
Eureka
Wollongong
Darwin

Caltech
Tsukuba 125HR
Four Corners
Barmisch
Garmisch
Varlsruhe
Bialystok
Ny Alesund

Summary and Future Work

TIR CH₄ retrievals

- XCH₄ with precision of 20-40 ppbv achieved
- Scheme has been extensively compared with GOSAT and model data (GEOSCHEM, MACC) and validated against TCCON network.
- Paper currently in preparation... publication imminent!

SWIR CH₄ retrievals

- Current results look extremely promising!
- Need to optimise the retrieval by...
 - improving spectral sampling and handling of systematic fit residuals
 - improving cloud modelling/filtering

Combination of TIR and SWIR retrievals









Thank you for listening Any questions?

