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The column-averaged dry-air mole fractions of carbon dioxide and methane (X_{CO_2} and X_{CH_4}) have been retrieved from Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT) Short-Wavelength InfraRed (SWIR) observations. X_{CO_2} and X_{CH_4} retrieved using the version 01.xx retrieval algorithm showed large negative biases and standard deviations (−8.85 ppm and 4.75 ppm for X_{CO_2} and −20.4 ppb and 18.9 ppb for X_{CH_4} , respectively) compared with data of the Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON). Multiple reasons for these error characteristics (e.g. solar irradiance database, handling of aerosol scattering) are identified and corrected in a revised version of the retrieval algorithm (version 02.xx). The improved retrieval algorithm shows much smaller biases and standard deviations (−1.48 ppm and 2.10 ppm for X_{CO_2} and −6.0 ppb and 12.5 ppb for X_{CH_4} , respectively) than the version 01.xx. Also, the number of post-screened measurements is increased especially at northern mid- and high-latitudinal area.

1 Introduction

Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4) are well-known major anthropogenic greenhouse gases and it is important to accurately monitor their concentration levels and fluxes on global and regional scales. Satellite measurements enable global distributions of these gases to be obtained with a temporal resolution of several days to a few weeks and are expected to improve accuracies in the estimates of fluxes of these gases (Rayner and O'Brien, 2001; Chevallier et al., 2007, 2009; Hungerschoefer et al., 2010; Palmer et al., 2011; Takagi et al., 2011; Maksyutov et al., 2012).

The Japanese Ministry of the Environment, the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) jointly developed the Greenhouse Gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT; Yokota et al., 2004) to monitor the global distributions of CO_2 and CH_4 from space. GOSAT is equipped with two

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et al., 2012; Crisp et al., 2012; Schepers et al., 2012; Cogan et al., 2012). Through detailed analysis of the retrieval results and some additional case studies (Uchino et al., 2012), we identified the major bias sources.

In this paper, we describe our updated retrieval algorithm, SWIR L2 version 02.xx (V02.xx), and show its validation against the TCCON data. Section 2 describes major bias sources of the SWIR L2 V01.xx and their impacts on the retrieved XCO₂ and XCH₄. Section 3 summarizes the SWIR L2 V02.xx retrieval algorithm, and its validation results are presented in Sect. 4. Section 5 gives a summary.

2 Major bias sources of the SWIR L2 V01.xx retrievals

We have identified several causes of bias in the SWIR L2 V01.xx XCO₂ and XCH₄. Sensitivity tests were conducted to quantify the impact of each bias source on the retrieval results by changing various aspects of the retrieval settings. Table 1 summarizes the difference of retrieval settings between sensitivity tests. Other retrieval settings were the same as those of the SWIR L2 V01.xx (see Yoshida et al., 2011 for details). About two years of data from April 2009 to May 2011 (~ 250 000 scans after cloud screening) were used in these sensitivity studies.

2.1 Solar irradiance database

A high-resolution solar irradiance database reported by R. Kurucz (<http://kurucz.harvard.edu/sun/irradiance2008/>) was used in the SWIR L2 V01.xx retrieval analysis (Yoshida et al., 2011). This database was based on a solar spectrum measured with a high-resolution FTS at the Kitt Peak National Observatory, and the telluric line structure was removed in the same manner as Kurucz (2005). A new solar spectrum provided by G. C. Toon based on balloon FTS spectra from 30+ km altitude, in addition to ground-based Kitt Peak and TCCON spectra, was evaluated for the SWIR L2 V02.xx retrievals. As reported by Uchino et al. (2012), residual telluric absorptions

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were observed in the Kurucz solar database that were not present in the Toon solar spectrum (see Fig. 5 of Uchino et al., 2012).

Figure 1 shows a result of a retrieval sensitivity test by changing from the Kurucz solar irradiance (Case 1-1) to the Toon database (Case 1-2). Here, the retrieval was conducted under the assumption of zero aerosol to focus on the impact of the solar spectrum. The resulting difference in the surface pressure was small ($< 0.2\%$) due to the very strong absorption of O_2 A band, while differences in XCO_2 and XCH_4 reached 2% and 1% , respectively, depending on the airmass. Typical biases in XCO_2 and XCH_4 due to the solar spectrum were evaluated to be about -3 ppm and $+7$ ppb, respectively.

2.2 Aerosol parameter and surface pressure

The TANSO-FTS SWIR Bands 1 ($0.76\ \mu\text{m}$), 2 ($1.6\ \mu\text{m}$), and 3 ($2.0\ \mu\text{m}$) are used for simultaneously retrieving XCO_2 , XCH_4 , aerosol parameter, and surface pressure. Most of the information of aerosol and surface pressure are contained in the Band 1 spectra. Since this is spectrally distant from Bands 2 and 3, in which CO_2 and CH_4 information is contained, any wavelength dependence of the aerosol scattering causes the optical path length modifications to be different in Band 1 and Bands 2 and 3. Knowledge of the wavelength dependence of AOD are therefore necessary for accurate retrievals of XCO_2 and XCH_4 .

In the SWIR L2 V01.xx retrieval algorithm, the composition of aerosols was assumed to be the same as that simulated by an offline three-dimensional aerosol transport model, the Spectral Radiation-Transport Model for Aerosol Species (SPRINTARS; Takemura et al., 2000). SPRINTARS simulates the vertical distribution of mass mixing ratio for several aerosol species (soil dust, carbonaceous, sulfate, and sea salt). However, we had planned to use aerosol optical properties derived from TANSO-CAI, which has no sensitivity to the aerosol vertical profile, and assumed aerosols were uniformly distributed within a 2-km layer from the surface in the SWIR L2 retrieval. The aerosol optical properties were calculated using Mie theory for a vertically-averaged aerosol composition at each measurement point. Using this information, AOD and

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surface pressure were retrieved simultaneously with gas concentrations to represent the equivalent optical path length (Yoshida et al., 2011).

The retrieved AOD and surface pressure tend to be unrealistically large; more than 0.5 for AOD at wavelength of 1.6 μm , and more than 50 hPa higher than the a priori surface pressure (the grid point value data provided by the Japan Meteorological Agency) (Fig. 2). This causes negative biases in XCO_2 and XCH_4 . Uchino et al. (2012) showed that most of the biases in AOD and surface pressure vanished and the bias in XCO_2 lessened, if more accurate vertical profile and optical properties of aerosols were considered in the retrieval, or if the aerosol vertical profile was retrieved instead of AOD, although the sample size of their study was limited (9 scans at 1 site). Possible reasons for the overestimation of AOD and surface pressure are: inaccurate aerosol optical properties and/or retrieval of an insufficient number of aerosol parameters necessary to represent the equivalent optical path length.

Size distributions of aerosols simulated by SPRINTARS were used in the calculation of aerosol optical properties. The contribution of coarse-mode particles seemed too large for the SPRINTARS V3.54 used in the SWIR L2 V01.xx, and this produces biases in XCO_2 and XCH_4 via AOD and surface pressure over the region where fine-mode particles were dominant. This issue can be solved by using the latest version of SPRINTARS (V3.84; Takemura et al., 2009), which uses different aerosol emission inventories and parameterizations (Fig. 3).

Three retrieval tests were conducted: (Case 2-1) AOD of aerosol with an assumed 2-km thick layer was retrieved with aerosol optical properties based on SPRINTARS V3.54 (same as the SWIR L2 V01.xx), (Case 2-2) same as the Case 2-1 but using SPRINTARS V3.84 optical properties, and (Case 2-3) aerosol vertical profile was retrieved with aerosol optical properties based on SPRINTARS V3.84. The retrieval results are summarized in Figs. 4 and 5. Retrieved AOD over land with Gain-H dramatically decreased with the change in the aerosol optical properties (Case 2-1 to Case 2-2) and retrieving the aerosol vertical profile (Case 2-2 to Case 2-3). As a result, the retrieved AOD showed a reasonable range for Case 2-3 and it resulted in a larger

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radiance level, resulting in apparently weaker absorption lines. Associated systematic biases are therefore to be expected in the results of the SWIR L2 V01.xx retrievals. Figure 6 compares a retrieved surface pressure normalized with its prior value from the radiance spectra with and without NLC (Cases 3-2 and 3-1, respectively). To focus on the non-linearity response impact, only ocean data were used and we assumed there to be no-aerosols. The optical path length shortening effect is dominant over the ocean due to the low reflectance of the ocean surface except for the sun-glint direction. Therefore, the upper-envelope of the plotted data in Fig. 6 can be considered to be largely un-influenced by aerosols. The negative slope of the upper-envelope of the non-corrected spectra indicates that the non-linearity response increases as the signal level (and hence the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)) increases. The retrieved surface pressures from the corrected spectra were higher than those from the uncorrected spectra, because the removal of the non-linearity response makes the absorption lines deeper. However, the upper-envelope for corrected spectra still shows a less steep, but negative slope. This remaining SNR dependency might come from the ADC non-linearity, which was not corrected in the TANSO-FTS L1B used in these tests. Butz et al. (2011) showed that the impact of the non-linearity response of TANSO-FTS L1B could be reduced by including a wavenumber-independent offset for the O₂ A band radiances (hereafter referred to as zero-level offset) into the state vector. Figure 7 shows the retrieved surface pressures and zero-level offsets (Cases 3-3 and 3-4). The upper-envelopes of the retrieved surface pressures became flatter by retrieving the zero-level offset simultaneously. Furthermore, no significant difference was found between the retrieved surface pressures from non-corrected spectra and those from corrected spectra, because the wavenumber dependency of the corrected non-linearity response in the TANSO-FTS L1B was small. From the view point of the retrieval results, NLC just changed the retrieved zero-level offset values. The retrieved zero-level offsets provide some confirmation of the validity of the NLC; retrieved zero-level offsets from the NLC spectra were closer to zero than those from the non-corrected spectra.

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A positive bias still remains in the retrieved surface pressure (Fig. 7a). This residual bias was removed by adjusting the absorption cross section of O₂ (Butz et al., 2011; Crisp et al., 2012), although its root cause of the bias was unclear. The O₂ absorption cross section scaling factor of 1.01 was evaluated according to the method by Butz et al. (2011) (Fig. 8).

3 SWIR L2 V02.xx retrieval algorithm

The basic strategy of the SWIR L2 V02.xx retrieval algorithm is the same as that of V01.xx; i.e. good-quality spectra observed in cloud-free regions are selected at first, then XCO₂ and XCH₄ are simultaneously retrieved based on the maximum a posteriori (MAP) retrieval (Rodgers, 2000) under the assumption of a cloud-free atmosphere, and finally the quality of the retrieved results are evaluated. In the following section, the differences between V01.xx and V02.xx are described.

3.1 Geometric and radiometric corrections

There is a known pointing anomaly in the TANSO-FTS (Kuze et al., 2012). The anomaly has changed with time and has been quantified using a monitor camera image by JAXA and NIES. The pointing anomaly was corrected by shifting the pointing angle and this made small changes in the viewing angle and, as a result, the airmass value. The apparent TANSO-FTS footprint area projected on the TANSO-CAI image was also shifted, changing the cloud-screening results. Furthermore, the radiometric degradation of TANSO-FTS was corrected according to Yoshida et al. (2012).

3.2 Retrieval settings

In the SWIR L2 V02.xx retrieval, we use all spectral channels within four spectral windows: 12 950 to 13 200 cm⁻¹ (hereafter referred to as the O₂ sub-band), 6180 to 6380 cm⁻¹ (CO₂ sub-band), 5900 to 6150 cm⁻¹ (CH₄ sub-band), and 4800 to

model error and/or the model parameter error became large with SNR. Because it was hard to evaluate the forward model error and the model parameter error adequately, the contributions of these error components were empirically modeled as a function of SNR.

$$\epsilon_{\text{empirical}} = \epsilon_{\text{meas}} \sqrt{a_0 + a_1 \text{SNR} + a_2 \text{SNR}^2} \quad (3)$$

Here, coefficients a_0 , a_1 , and a_2 of each spectral window were preliminary evaluated from the relationships between SNR and the mean-squared values of the residual spectra. A diagonal matrix \mathbf{S}_ϵ with its diagonal value of $(\epsilon_{\text{empirical}})^2$ is used in the SWIR L2 V02.xx retrieval.

3.3 Post-screening

According to the above-mentioned changes, the post-screening items and their thresholds were also re-examined. The requirement for the degree of freedom for signals (DFS), which describes the number of independent quantities obtainable from the observation, to be greater than or equal to unity is the same as the V01.xx. Regarding the check of the spectrum fitting, the mean-squared values of the residual spectra must be less than or equal to 1.2, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 for O_2 , CO_2 , CH_4 , and SCO_2 sub-bands, respectively. Since the typical range of the retrieved AOD had changed (Fig. 4), a threshold of 0.1 is now used; i.e. retrieved AOD at wavelength of $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ must be less than or equal to 0.1. Further, to exclude outliers due to the highly biased surface pressure, the retrieval results are removed when the deviation of the retrieved surface pressure from its prior value is larger than 20 hPa. Data over the ice/snow surface are removed by using the so-called blended albedo (Wunch et al., 2011b), because the retrieved XCO_2 and XCH_4 over the ice/snow surface tend to show very low concentrations, probably due to undetected aerosols/clouds.

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3.4 Retrieval results

The SWIR L2 V02.xx retrievals uses the TANSO-FTS L1B V141.141 and later (V141.141, V150.150, and V150.151 as of December 2012, corresponding to SWIR L2 V02.00, V02.10, and V02.11, respectively). The TANSO-FTS L1B V141.141 is the sample of V150.150 and processed by the same algorithm with the different computer system, therefore, differences between them are negligibly small. An inadequate parameter setting for sun-glint flag was found in the TANSO-FTS L1B V150.150 and former, and it was fixed in V150.151. Because the SWIR L2 V02.xx processing does not refer the sun-glint flag, SWIR L2 V02.00, V02.10, and V02.11 can be treated as a single version.

Figure 9 shows the time series of the fractions of the pre- and post-screened measurements. The average fraction of about 10% for the pre-screened measurements over land is roughly consistent with the clear-sky occurrence of 11% evaluated by Eguchi and Yokota (2008). The large seasonal variation of the spatial coverage over land is a result of the solar zenith angle requirement (less than 70 deg.) and the misidentification of the CAI cloud flag over snow surface at northern high-latitude region in winter and early-spring. Due to the low reflectance of water, the pre-screened measurements over ocean are limited to the sun-glint region and the fraction is smaller than 1 to 2%. The pre-screened measurements over ocean is increased after August 2010, because the image motion compensation (IMC) has been used for the sun-glint observation to reduce the cloud contamination (Kuze et al., 2012). More than 50% of the pre-screened measurements passed the post-screening filter except for the land cases during October to March. For these periods, about half of the measurements were over ice/snow surfaces, and the blended albedo post-screening filter removes most of the snow/ice covered measurements. The strictest post-screening filter is the AOD, and the seasonal variation of the post-screened fraction could reflect the spatio-temporal distribution of aerosols; e.g. a larger fraction over ocean might be due to the smaller AOD over ocean; smaller fraction over land during February to May might be related to

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the activities of the Saharan dust and Asian dust. Figure 10 shows the comparison of the latitudinal distributions of the XCO₂ and XCH₄ between V01.xx and V02.xx for June 2009. The number of post-screened measurements is increased especially at northern mid- and high-latitudinal region where the V01.xx tended to show large AOD and surface pressure values. The increase of the averaged XCO₂ value by more than 5 ppm indicates a smaller bias in XCO₂ for V02.xx. Further, the much smaller standard deviations in XCO₂ and XCH₄ for V02.xx indicate the substantially improved consistency of the results and a reduced number of potential outliers. Figures 11 and 12 show the global distributions of XCO₂ and XCH₄ from June 2009 to May 2010 (see Supplement for other month). The seasonal cycle in XCO₂ and latitudinal gradient in XCH₄ are clearly evident. Furthermore, possible signs of a biomass burning event around the mid-Africa in November to January and of fossil fuel consumption around east-Asia are seen.

4 Validation results

The SWIR L2 V02.xx products are compared with TCCON data in the same manner as described in Morino et al. (2011). The TCCON data used in this paper represent the mean values measured at each TCCON site within ±30 min of GOSAT overpass time (around 13:00 local time in general). The SWIR L2 V02.xx products are selected within ±2° latitude/longitude box centered at each TCCON site. Recently, the data analysis software used commonly in TCCON was updated from its previous version of GGG2009 to the latest version of GGG2012. Therefore, we compare the SWIR L2 V02.xx products with TCCON data under the following three conditions; (1) TCCON data analyzed by GGG2009 is used and the observation period is limited until July 2010 (same conditions with Morino et al., 2011), (2) TCCON data analyzed by GGG2012 is used and the observation period is limited until July 2010, and (3) TCCON data analyzed by GGG2012 is used for whole available period. Figures 13 and 14 show the time series of the SWIR L2 V02.xx products, TCCON data (GGG2012),



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and their differences (hereafter, ΔXCO_2 and ΔXCH_4) at each TCCON site. Also, Table 2 summarizes the statistics of ΔXCO_2 and ΔXCH_4 for all cases. The time series plots for GGG2009 case and the validation results using $\pm 5^\circ$ latitude/longitude box instead of $\pm 2^\circ$ box are shown in the Supplement.

The XCO₂ and XCH₄ of the SWIR L2 V02.xx in reasonable agreement with the TCCON data, although there still exist some outliers. The average and standard deviation of the differences between the SWIR L2 V02.xx products and TCCON data using different versions of the GGG software and observation periods give similar results, and they are evaluated to be -1.48 ppm and 2.10 ppm for XCO₂ and -6.0 ppb and 12.5 ppb for XCH₄, respectively, when using GGG2012 for whole available period. The standard deviation of the averaged differences at each TCCON site, which indicates the relative regional-scale accuracy, is 1.05 ppm for XCO₂ and 6.8 ppb for XCH₄. The results of the intercomparison with TCCON are greatly improved compared to V01.xx. Figure 15 shows the ΔXCO_2 and ΔXCH_4 as a function of simultaneously retrieved auxiliary parameters and time. The ΔXCO_2 and ΔXCH_4 show small dependencies on these auxiliary parameters. Although the dependencies are generally small, the negative values of ΔXCO_2 and ΔXCH_4 in regions with high surface albedo may indicate overcorrection of aerosols, because the optical path lengthening effect is dominant in regions with high albedo. Slightly large negative biases are found before January 2010 probably due to the insufficient correction of the radiometric degradation of TANSO-FTS. Since TANSO-FTS rapidly degraded in this period (Yoshida et al., 2012), a simple exponential degradation model might not represent the actual degradation.

There is no suitable TCCON site for validating the retrieval results over bright surfaces, where the TANSO-FTS operates in Gain-M, and those over ocean at present; above comparison are made for land data using Gain-H. The characteristics of the retrieved surface pressure and AOD, which determine the equivalent optical path length, are checked instead of validating the XCO₂ and XCH₄ for these cases. Figure 16 shows the SNR dependencies of the retrieved surface pressure and AOD. The retrieved surface pressure shows almost zero bias for land using Gain-H, while those

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for land using Gain-M show clear negative biases of about 5 hPa. For measurements made over ocean, the surface pressure bias is almost zero when the SNR is relatively high (> 150), however, it tends to be overestimated when the SNR is low. Furthermore, AOD tends to be too large when SNR is high (low) for measurement over land (ocean).

The different tendencies between Gain-H and Gain-M over land might be caused by the uncorrected non-linear response of the TANSO-FTS. The non-linearity response due to the ADC, which is not corrected in the latest TANSO-FTS L1B product, makes the absorption lines deeper (H. Suto, personal communication, 2012). In other words, the ADC non-linearity response makes the equivalent optical path length longer. It results in overestimations of surface pressure and/or AOD at bright surface. The large AOD at high SNRs retrieved over land are consistent with this. The different response between land and ocean using Gain-H might be come from the different handling of the surface reflectance. One ocean wind speed parameter might be insufficient to describe a reflectance of “dark” ocean surface. Further investigations are necessary to reduce the Gain-H/M and land/ocean differences.

Extended validation using aircraft measurement data (Inoue et al., 2013), comparison with other retrieval algorithms (Oshchepkov et al., 2013), and a preliminary analysis of CO₂ flux estimation using the SWIR L2 V02.xx data (Maksyutov et al., 2012) are discussed in other papers.

5 Summary

An improved retrieval algorithm for XCO₂ and XCH₄ from GOSAT TANSO-FTS SWIR observations in cloud-free scenes is presented and validated using the TCCON data. Most of the biases in the SWIR L2 V01.xx XCO₂ and XCH₄ are reduced due to (i) replacing the solar irradiance database (+3 ppm and -7 ppb, respectively), (ii) improving the optical properties of aerosols (+3 ppm and +12 ppb), (iii) changing the handling of the aerosol vertical profile (-1 ppm and -4 ppb), and (iv) removing the surface pressure bias by scaling the absorption cross-section of O₂ (+2 ppm and

+10 ppb). As a result, the biases in XCO₂ and XCH₄ are improved from -8.85 ppm and -20.4 ppb to -1.48 ppm and -6.0 ppb, respectively. Furthermore, standard deviations are also improved mainly due to the simultaneous retrieval of the aerosol vertical profiles (4.75 ppm and 18.9 ppb to 2.10 ppm and 12.5 ppb, respectively). However, there
5 still remain the Gain-H/M and land/ocean differences in the retrieval results. More precise analyses including the non-linearity response of the TANSO-FTS L1B are needed to further improve the retrieval results.

Supplementary material related to this article is available online at:

<http://www.atmos-meas-tech-discuss.net/6/949/2013/>

[amt-d-6-949-2013-supplement.pdf](#).

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Table 1. Retrieval settings of the sensitivity studies shown in this paper. The other settings are the same as those of the SWIR L2 V01.xx retrieval.

	Solar irradiance database	Aerosol profile (SPRINTARS)	L1B non-linearity correction	Zero-level offset
Case 1-1	Kurucz	No	No	No
Case 1-2	Toon	No	No	No
Case 2-1	Toon	0–2 km (V3.54)	No	No
Case 2-2	Toon	0–2 km (V3.84)	No	No
Case 2-3	Toon	retrieved (V3.84)	No	No
Case 3-1	Toon	No	No	No
Case 3-2	Toon	No	applied	No
Case 3-3	Toon	No	No	retrieved
Case 3-4	Toon	No	applied	retrieved

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Table 2. Summary of the comparison between SWIR L2 V02.xx products and TCCON measurements for (a) XCO₂ and (b) XCH₄. Comparisons are made for different versions of the GGG software and observation periods. The GOSAT data are retrieved within $\pm 2^\circ$ latitude/longitude box centered at each TCCON site and TCCON data are the mean values measured within ± 30 min of GOSAT overpass time. *N*, *A*, and σ indicate number of matched data, average of their differences, and standard deviation of their differences.

(a)	Latitude [deg.]	Longitude [deg.]	GOSAT – TCCON (GGG2009) Jun 2009 ~ Jul 2010			GOSAT – TCCON (GGG2012) Jun 2009 ~ Jul 2010			GOSAT – TCCON (GGG2012) whole available period		
			<i>N</i>	<i>A</i> [ppm]	σ [ppm]	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i> [ppm]	σ [ppm]	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i> [ppm]	σ [ppm]
Site											
Sodankyla	67.37	26.63	5	-0.70	2.00	11	-1.28	1.88	28	-0.97	1.57
Bialystok	53.23	23.03	3	1.76	2.22	3	1.09	2.20	4	0.61	2.04
Bremen	53.10	8.85	3	0.21	0.83	3	-0.34	0.83	6	0.25	1.25
Orleans	47.97	2.11	7	-0.27	1.52	10	-1.06	1.35	20	-1.14	1.55
Garmisch	47.48	11.06	3	-0.38	1.07	6	0.09	1.32	20	-0.35	2.20
Park Falls	45.95	-90.27	14	-2.21	1.75	16	-2.56	1.75	49	-1.56	1.70
Lamont	36.60	-97.49	88	-2.25	1.33	102	-2.32	1.46	326	-2.23	1.62
Tsukuba	36.05	140.12	39	0.56	1.85	39	0.07	1.88	77	0.90	2.04
Darwin	-12.42	130.89	13	-1.94	1.54	16	-2.31	1.47	32	-1.82	1.63
Wollongong	-34.41	150.88	30	-0.32	1.84	24	-1.00	1.86	92	-1.25	2.66
Lauder	-45.04	169.68	5	-1.98	1.47	6	-2.45	1.28	28	-1.67	1.30
Total			210	-1.20	1.96	236	-1.58	1.88	682	-1.48	2.10
(b)	Latitude [deg.]	Longitude [deg.]	GOSAT – TCCON (GGG2009) Jun 2009 ~ Jul 2010			GOSAT – TCCON (GGG2012) Jun 2009 ~ Jul 2010			GOSAT – TCCON (GGG2012) whole available period		
			<i>N</i>	<i>A</i> [ppb]	σ [ppb]	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i> [ppb]	σ [ppb]	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i> [ppb]	σ [ppb]
Site											
Sodankyla	67.37	26.63	5	-9.6	12.1	11	-10.0	8.9	28	-7.8	9.6
Bialystok	53.23	23.03	3	13.5	4.3	3	12.2	4.7	4	7.8	9.7
Bremen	53.10	8.85	3	5.3	5.9	3	4.3	5.9	6	2.6	7.8
Orleans	47.97	2.11	7	-4.1	7.4	10	-4.3	8.3	20	-4.5	8.8
Garmisch	47.48	11.06	3	11.8	3.5	6	12.9	5.7	20	3.9	16.1
Park Falls	45.95	-90.27	14	-8.3	10.0	16	-8.0	10.0	49	-1.1	11.0
Lamont	36.60	-97.49	88	-9.5	10.1	102	-8.1	9.9	326	-7.5	10.7
Tsukuba	36.05	140.12	39	1.7	10.8	39	3.8	10.9	77	4.0	10.6
Darwin	-12.42	130.89	13	-13.1	6.9	16	-14.4	7.6	32	-10.3	9.6
Wollongong	-34.41	150.88	30	-14.1	11.8	24	-11.6	11.8	92	-12.3	14.8
Lauder	-45.04	169.68	8	-10.9	26.5	9	-8.4	24.8	32	-7.9	15.1
Total			213	-7.3	12.6	239	-5.9	12.4	686	-6.0	12.5

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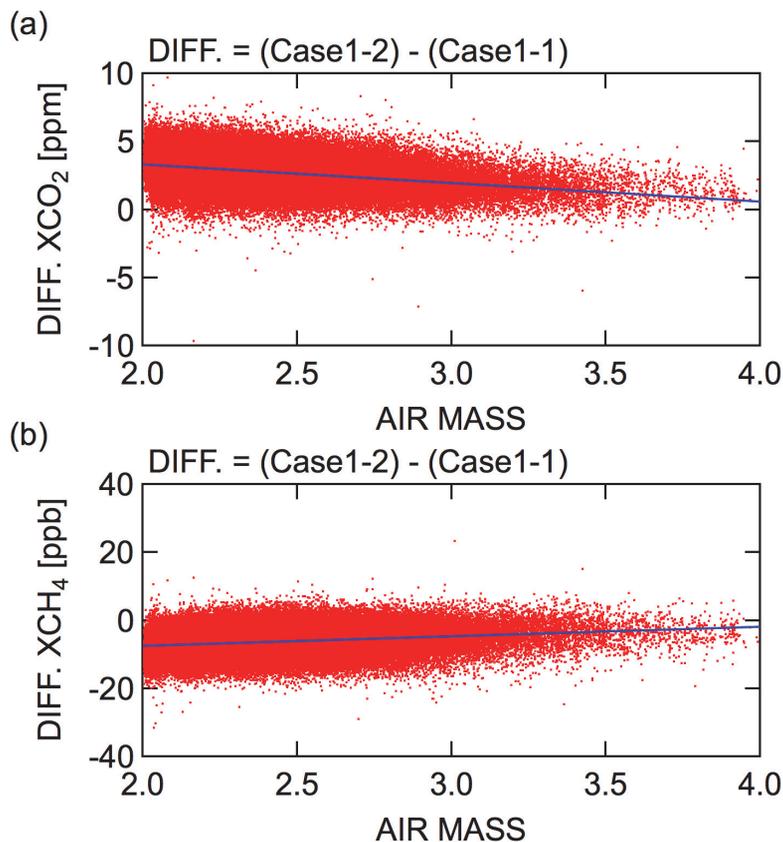


Fig. 1. Impact of changing the solar irradiance database in the retrieved (a) XCO₂ and (b) XCH₄ as a function of airmass.

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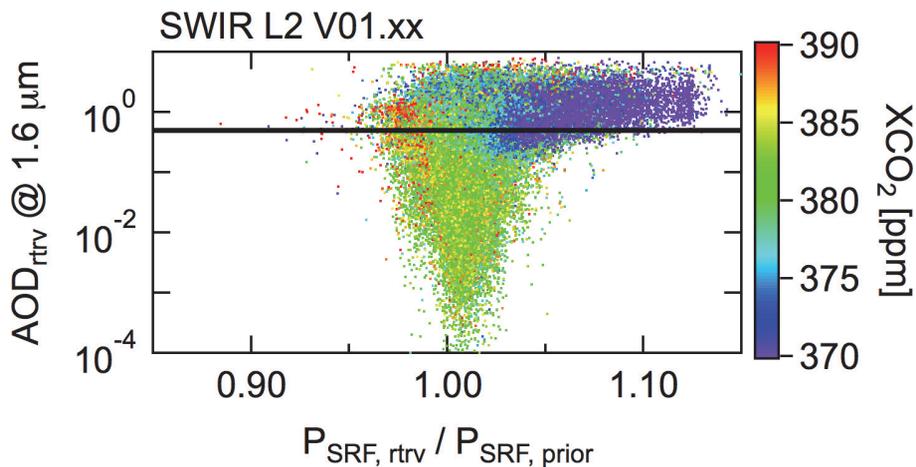


Fig. 2. Relationship between retrieved surface pressure and AOD for the SWIR L2 V01.xx retrieval algorithm. The thick black line indicates the threshold of AOD = 0.5 for post-screening.

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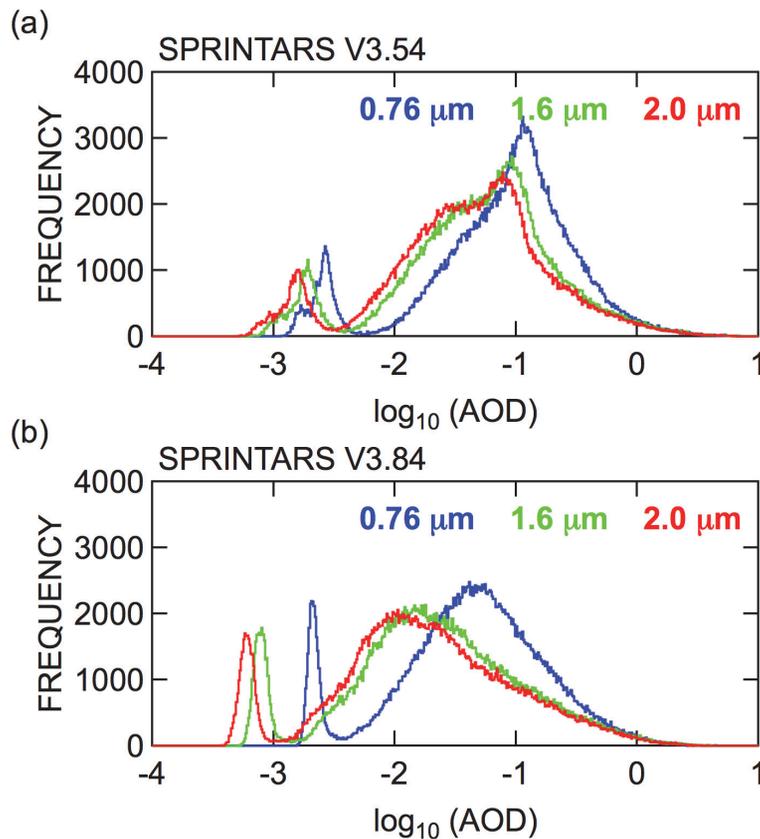


Fig. 3. Histograms of the a priori AOD simulated by SPRINTARS. **(a)** SPRINTARS V3.54 and **(b)** SPRINTARS V3.84.

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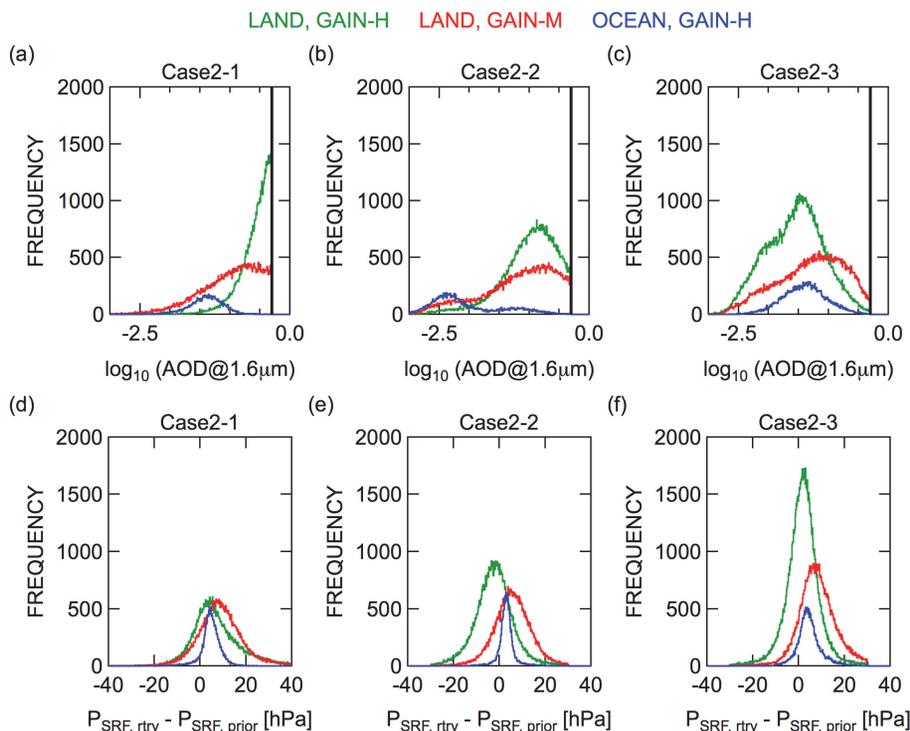


Fig. 4. Histograms of retrieved AOD (**a, b, c**) and the difference between retrieved and a priori surface pressure (**d, e, f**). (**a, d**) Case 2-1, (**b, e**) Case 2-2, and (**c, f**) Case 2-3. Thick black line in (**a, b, c**) indicates the threshold value of AOD = 0.5 for post-screening.

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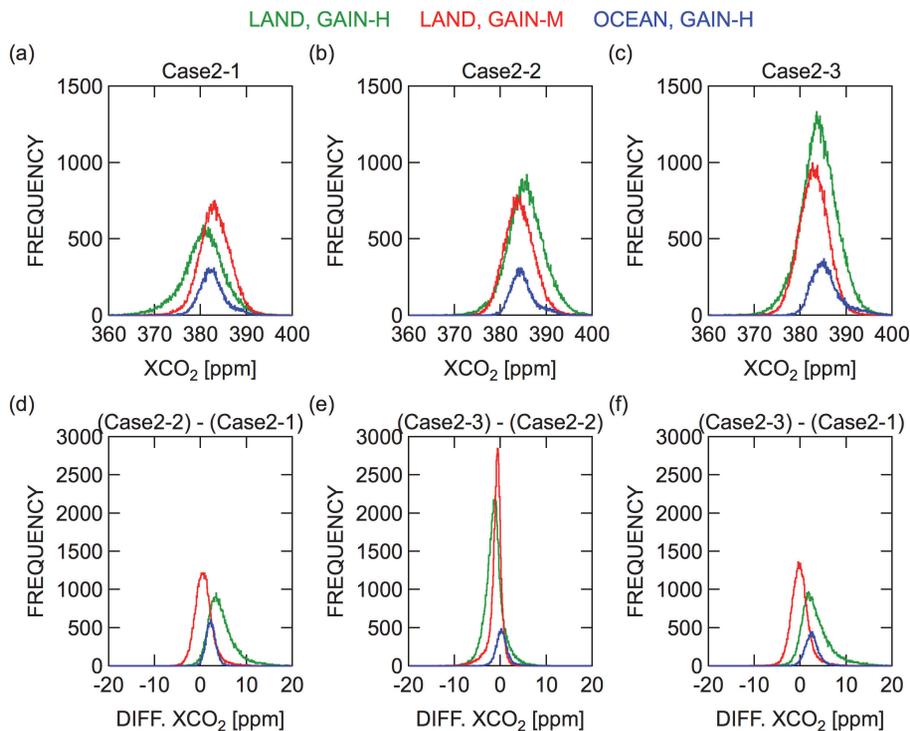


Fig. 5. Histograms of retrieved XCO₂ for (a) Case 2-1, (b) Case 2-2, and (c) Case 2-3. Histograms of the XCO₂ differences between the sensitivity studies are also shown (d, e, f).

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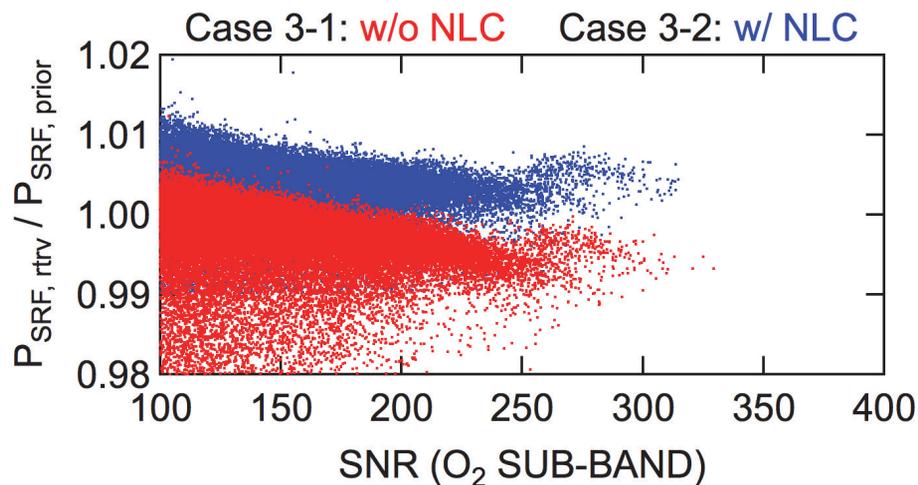


Fig. 6. Relationship between the retrieved surface pressure normalized with its a priori value and SNR. (Case 3-1) TANSO-FTS L1B without non-linearity correction (NLC). (Case 3-2) TANSO-FTS L1B with non-linearity correction.

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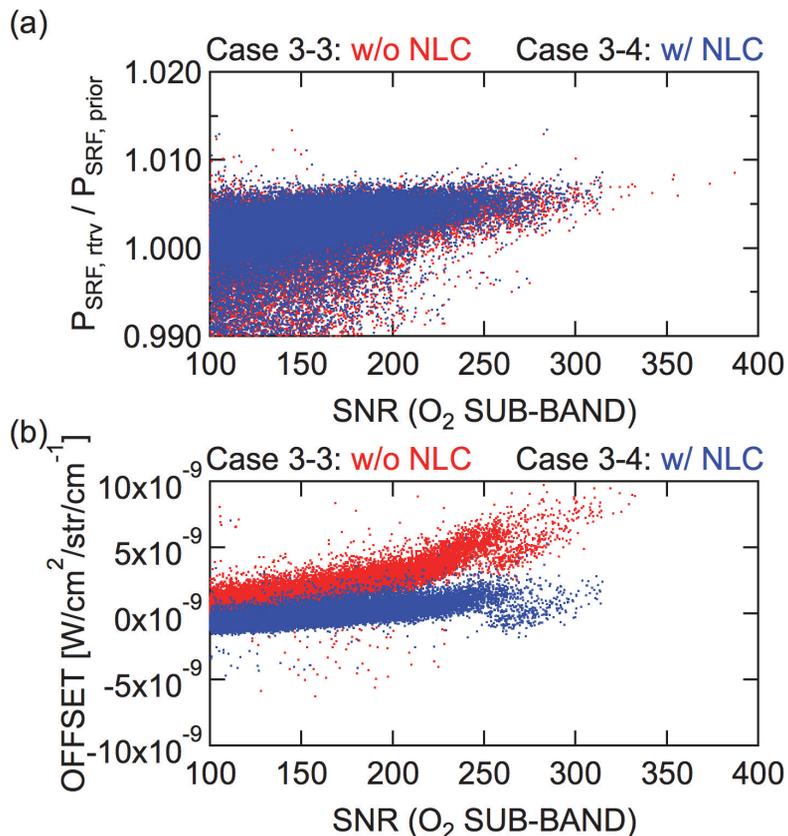


Fig. 7. (a) Retrieved surface pressure normalized with its a priori value and (b) retrieved zero-level offset value as a function of SNR when the zero-level offset for TANSO-FTS Band 1 is retrieved simultaneously. (Case 3-3) TANSO-FTS L1B without non-linearity correction is used. (Case 3-4) TANSO-FTS L1B with non-linearity correction is used.

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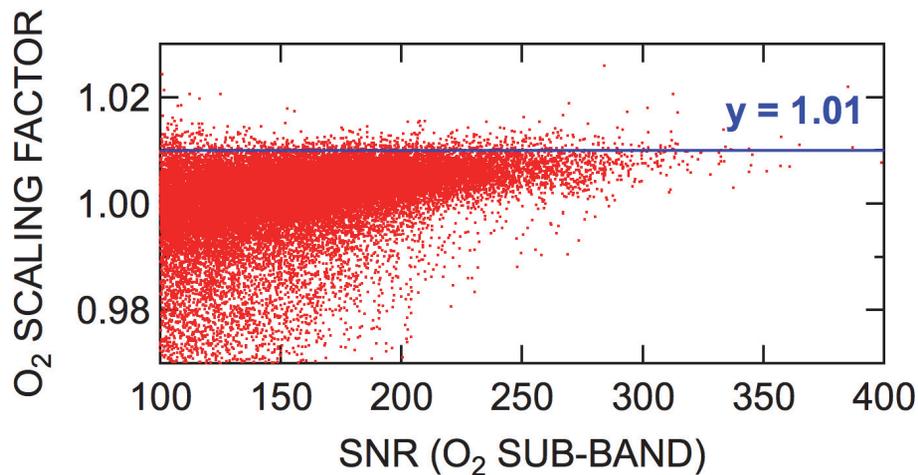


Fig. 8. Retrieved scaling factor for the absorption cross-section of O₂ as a function of SNR. A constant value of 1.01 (blue line) shows the upper envelope of the retrieval results.

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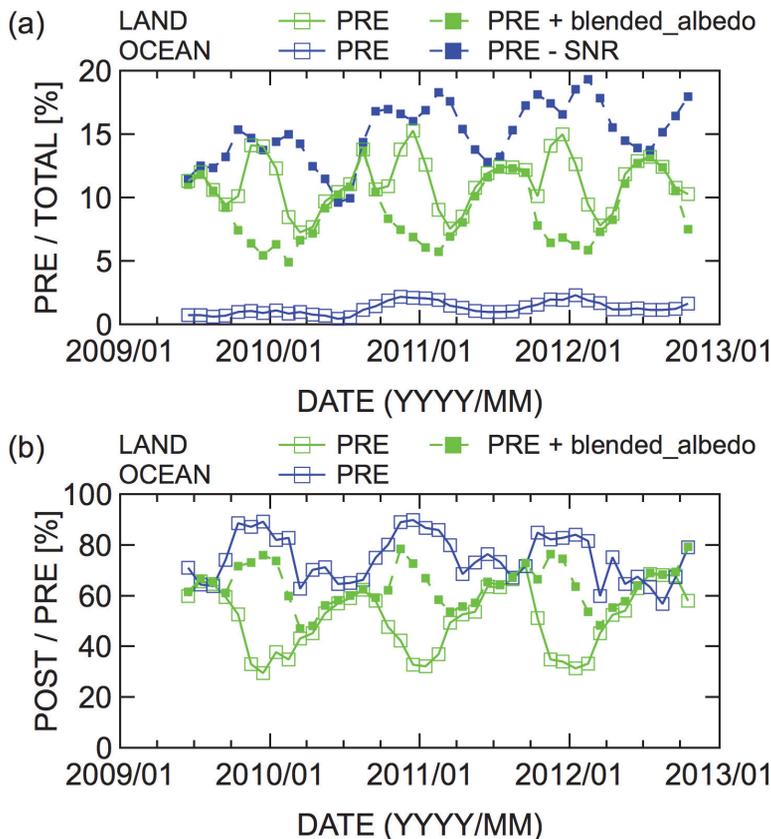


Fig. 9. Fractions of data which passed (a) pre- and (b) post-screening filter of the SWIR L2 V02.xx analysis. As for the reference, fractions for pre-screening with blended-albedo filter (PRE + blended_albedo) and pre-screening without SNR filter (PRE – SNR) are also shown.

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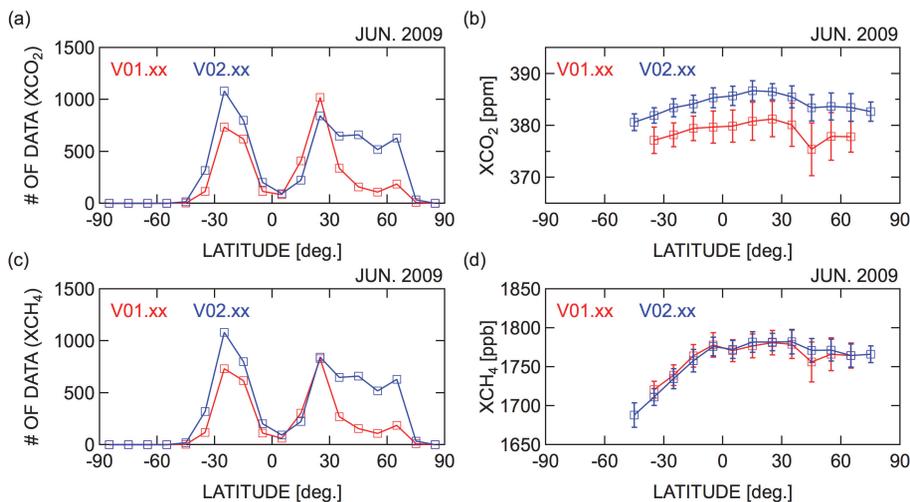


Fig. 10. Comparison of the latitudinal distributions of the **(a, c)** number of data points and **(b, d)** zonal mean of the retrieved XCO₂ and XCH₄, respectively. The vertical bars in **(b, d)** are the standard deviation of zonal variation.

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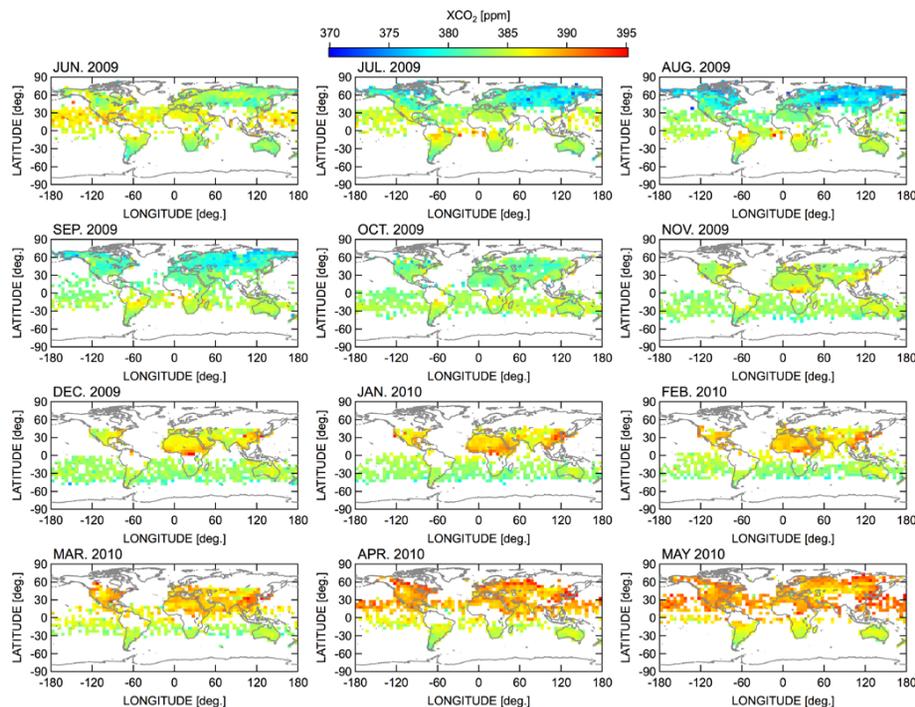
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Fig. 11. Monthly averages of the retrieved XCO₂ within 5 × 5° grid boxes. A blank indicates that no valid retrieval result was available within the grid box.

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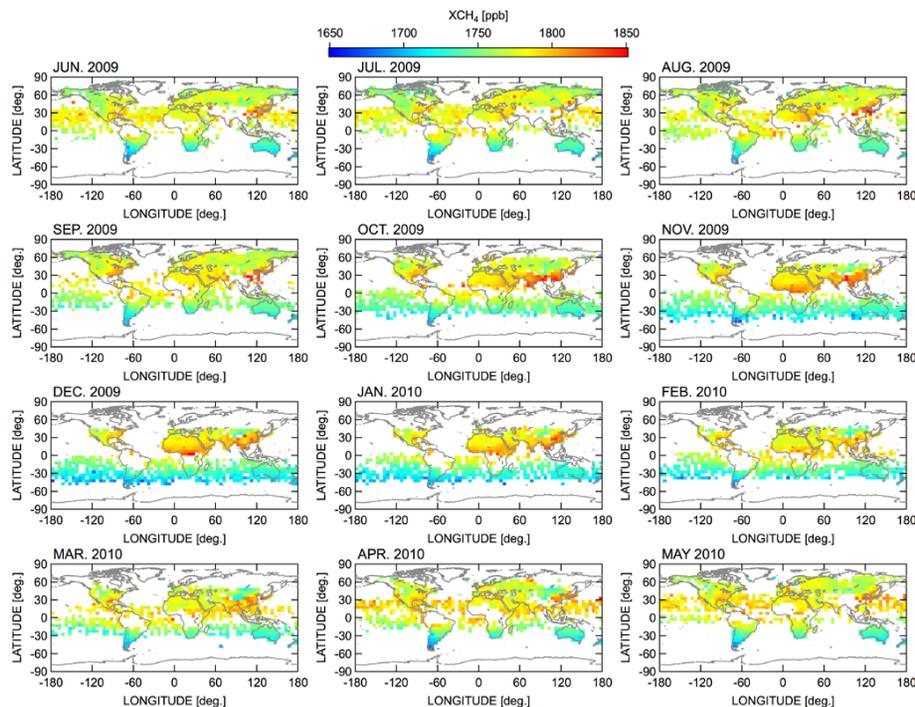
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Fig. 12. Monthly averages of the retrieved XCH₄ within 5 × 5° grid boxes. A blank indicates that no valid retrieval result was available within the grid box.

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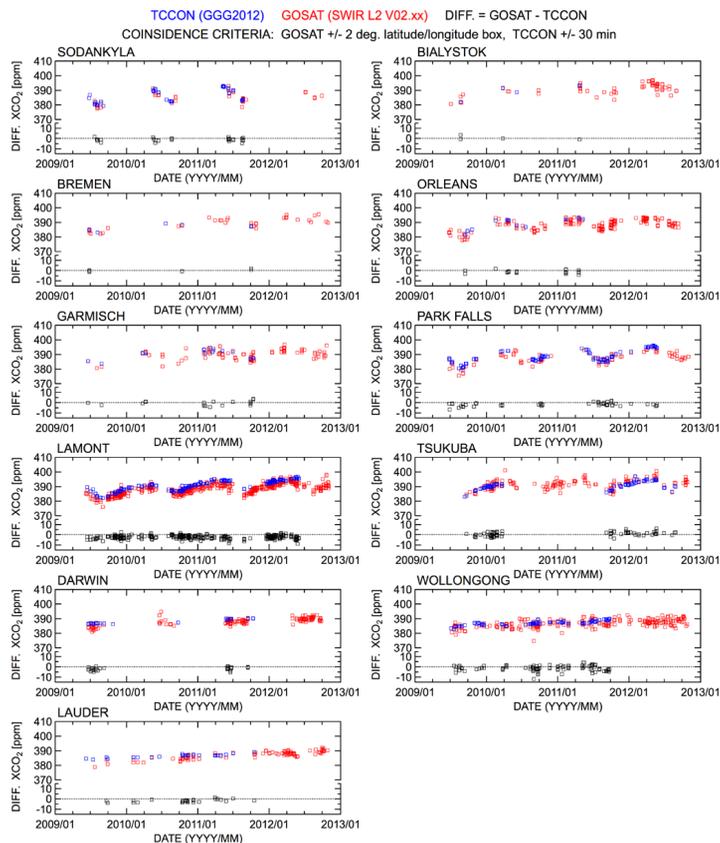


Fig. 13. Time series of the SWIR L2 V02.xx and TCCON XCO₂ (GGG2012) and their difference for each TCCON site. All available data are used. The GOSAT data are retrieved within $\pm 2^\circ$ latitude/longitude box centered at each TCCON site and TCCON data are the mean values measured within ± 30 min of GOSAT overpass time.

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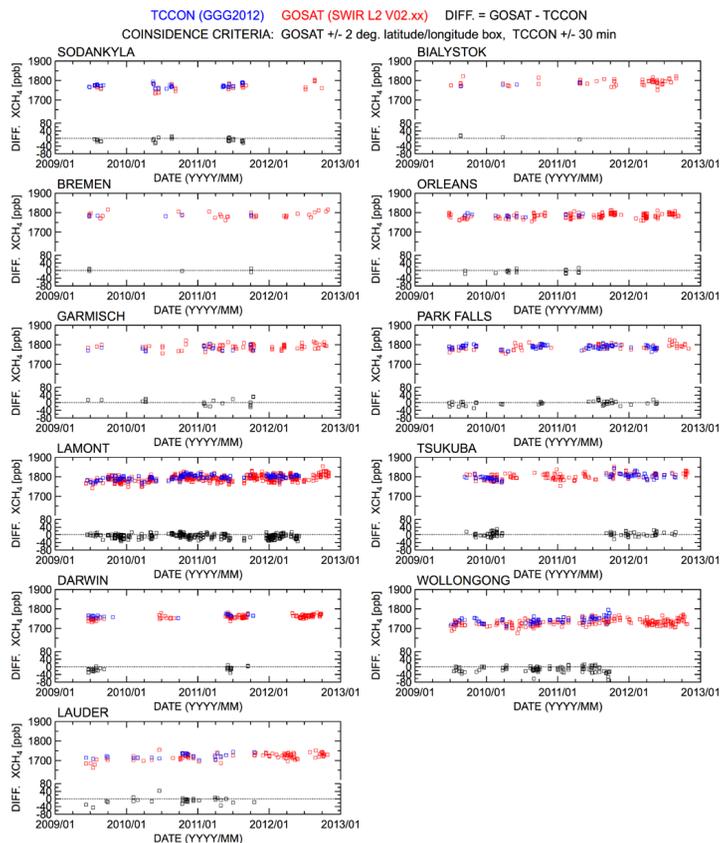


Fig. 14. Time series of the SWIR L2 V02.xx and TCCON XCH₄ (GGG2012) and their difference for each TCCON site. All available data are used. The GOSAT data are retrieved within $\pm 2^\circ$ latitude/longitude box centered at each TCCON site and TCCON data are the mean values measured within ± 30 min of GOSAT overpass time.

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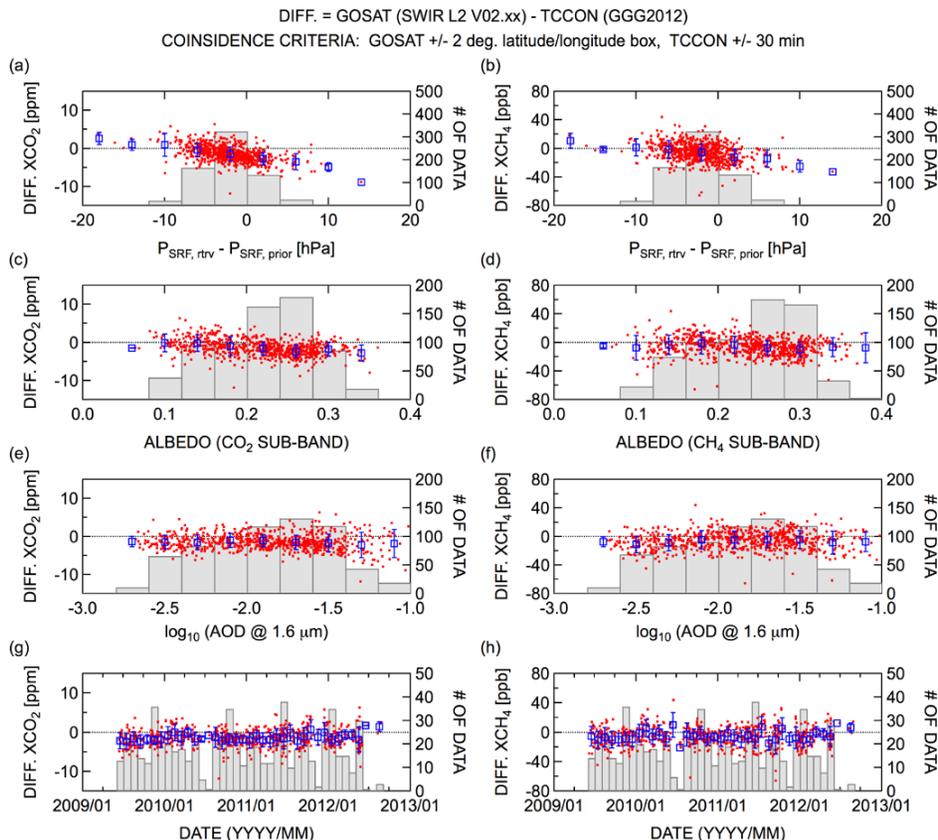


Fig. 15. Difference between the SWIR L2 V02.xx and TCCON data (GGG2012) as a function of (a, b) retrieved surface pressure, (c, d) retrieved surface albedo, (e, f) retrieved AOD, and (g, h) time for XCO₂ and XCH₄, respectively. All available data are used. Red dots are the individual results and the average and standard deviation are shown in blue square and vertical bars. Gray histograms show the number of data contains within each bin.

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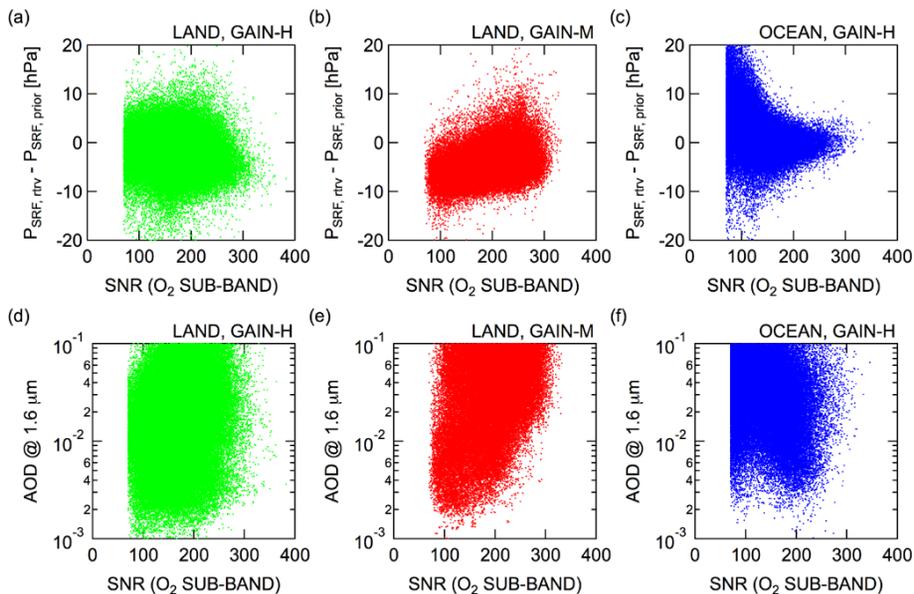


Fig. 16. (a, b, c) Difference between retrieved and a priori surface pressures and (d, e, f) the retrieved AOD as a function of SNR. The measured scan is categorized with the gain (Gain-H/Gain-M) and surface type (LAND/OCEAN).

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