We thank all reviewers for their constructive comments, which helped to improve the paper. Below, we address all comments point-by-point.

Comment1#,

Interactive comment on the manuscript "Full-physics carbon dioxide retrievals from the OCO-2 satellite by only using the 2.06 μm band" by Lianghai Wu et al. The manuscript "Full-physics carbon dioxide retrievals from the OCO-2 satellite by only using the 2.06 μm band" contains important new material and it covers the topics appropriate for Atmos. Meas. Tech. The presented results are of practical interest in terms of reducing computational costs as well as optimizing the configuration of the measuring tools for monitoring atmospheric carbon dioxide. The manuscript is well structured and written. The abstract clearly summarizes the paper and main results. I recommend the manuscript publication provided some minor comments would be considered.

1) The proposed algorithm modification (reduction of the input spectroscopic data from three bands to one 2.06 μm- band) has been implemented for RemoteC algorithm. Specific feature of this algorithm is using a priori (meteorological) surface pressure. The authors mentioned it ("We do not retrieve the dry air column but compute it using the ECMWF meteorological data", page 3, line 8). To my opinion, the importance of this feature for the implementation of 1-band version should be clearly noted in the discussion. In the similar algorithms (e. g., ACOS, NIES-GOSAT, and TANSAT) that retrieve surface pressure, the excluding the oxygen A band from the input spectroscopic data is hardly possible.

R1-Indeed, many XCO_2 retrieval algorithms need the O2-A band to retrieve surface pressure to derive XCO2 values. This has to be mentioned clearly. A new sentence "Clearly, a one band retrieval using only the 2.06 micron band is only possible if surface pressure information from meteorological re-analysis/ forecast is used in the retrieval algorithm. Retrieving this information, as is done by most algorithms (list references here rather than algorithm names) requires the O2 a-band. ." is now added in Page 3, line 20.

2) The modified (1-band) algorithm is supplemented by new cloud filtering procedure. The algorithm itself was previously tested on simulated OCO measurements. Has the filtering procedure been tested in the similar way?

R2- The new cloud filtering has not been tested with synthetic data yet. For three-band cloud filtering, we do non-scattering retrievals in weak and strong absorption band and the idea is that the difference is a measure for light path modifications (e.g. by clouds), as weak and strong absorption bands have different light path sensitivity. The new one-band cloud filtering is based on a similar idea as the three-band cloud filtering, namely dividing the 2.06 um band into one weak absorption band around 2.08 um and one strong absorption band around 2.05 um. With real OCO-2 data used in the paper, we see that one-band cloud filtering and three-band cloud filterings have similar overall throughputs with an overlap of 75%, as stated in the manuscript

3) As follows from table 4, light-scattering by aerosols for the collocated OCO-TCCON observations mostly reduces optical path-length both over ocean (quite predictable), and over land. This reduction is rather successfully corrected by 1-band algorithm in terms of XCO2 biases (table 3). To demonstrate algorithm accuracy under different aerosol conditions, it would be useful to show the XCO2 biases (in addition to SD values) for the Sahara region, where we can expect an increase in optical path-length by light-scattering.

R3- Indeed, it is useful to mention the biases as well. For the Sahara region, biases with TCCON for one-band and non-scattering retrievals are -0.23 and -2.46 ppm, respectively. The biases for the Sahara region are now included in the paper in page 5 line 23.

Reviewer 2#

The manuscript entitled, "Full-physics carbon dioxide retrievals from the OCO-2 satellite by only using the 2.06 μm band" presents a discussion on a non-traditional method of retrieving the column-averaged dry-air mole fraction of carbon dioxide (XCO2) from OCO-2. The authors extend the simulated work of Butz et al. (2009) to real OCO-2 measurements with the goal of improving the precision and accuracy of OCO-2 measurements and thus it is scientifically relevant, as current XCO2 retrieval biases are likely still too large to satisfy the demands of the carbon flux model community. Additionally, the implication that perhaps only a single-band instrument may be needed to make high-quality XCO2 measurements from space has significant implications for potential future GHG missions. The manuscript, although brief, is presented well and I recommend publication in AMT after the authors address a few minor and technical issues.

Specific comments:
- Regarding not using a bias correction, you mention wanting to evaluate the "true" retrieval capability but, as you stated, a bias correction is always employed operationally. Did you look at implementing a bias correction for the one-band retrieval and how it impacted the final σ values relative to the three-band retrieval?
R1-We have checked possible bias corrections and their impact. We looked at the dependency of retrieval difference with respect to different retrieval parameters including surface properties, aerosol parameters and meteorological information. For example, XCO2 retrieval differences show relatively high correlation with retrieved surface albedo as shown in Fig.1. With a linear regression method, we see that the std of difference between TCCON can be reduced by 0.03 ppm after applying bias correction with this parameter. Apart from this, footprint dependent biases should also be subtracted. To conclude, a bias correction is also possible for one-band retrievals which will give similar improvement as for the three-band retrievals.
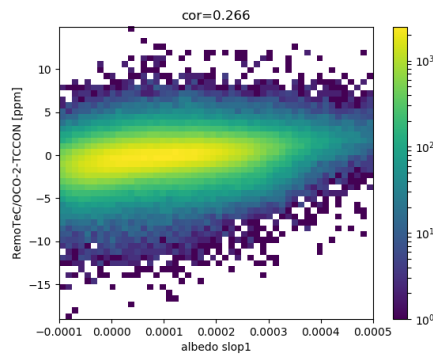

Figure 1. XCO2 retrieval difference with TCCON as a function of surface albedo slop in one-band retrieval.

- What do the aerosol results (AOD, size parameter, height) look like for the one-band retrieval? Are they similar to the three-band retrieval or does the lack of spectral information at 0.76 and 1.61 um cause the one-band retrieval to behave in interesting ways? In Butz et al. (2009) the size parameter is not retrieved so it would be informative to see the DFS for the three aerosol parameters retrieved in your one-band setup. In the end, it's only the XCO2 that matters but this is an important topic that at least deserves a discussion.
R2- Histogram of DFS for the three aerosol parameters, aerosol size parameter, aerosol optical depth and aerosol layer height in the one-band retrieval are shown in Figure 2. The figure is also included in the paper as Figure 5. As described in the paper, DFS for aerosol parameters are typically below 1.0. The variation ranges for aerosol size parameters, aerosol optical depth (at the 2.06 um band) and aerosol layer height can vary in a range of [3.5, 4.4], (0.0,0.1] and [-10000, 15000]. Compared to the three-band retrievals, those parameters vary within a smaller range and stay close to the prior values. However, as shown in

Table 4 in the paper, fitting those parameters are still very important for XCO2 retrievals to account for aerosol scattering effects.
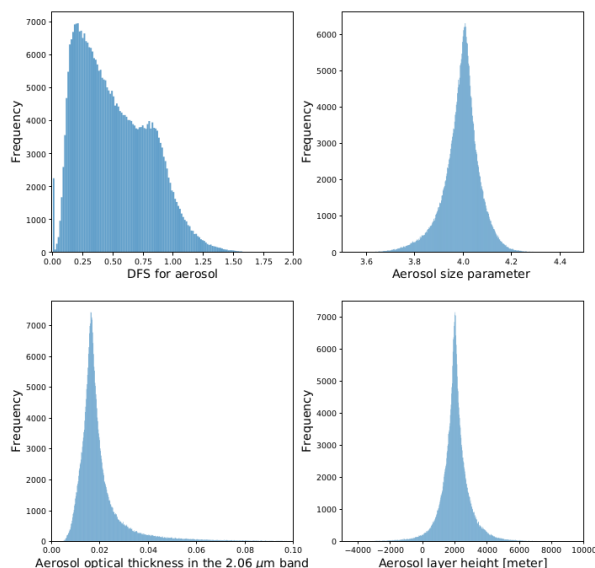

Figure 2. Histogram of DFS of aerosol (top panel), aerosol size parameter(bottom left), aerosol optical depth(bottom middle) and aerosol layer height(bottom right).

- The only spatial results shown are limited to four fall/winter months in 2014 over EMEA (Fig. 5). However, multiple studies have highlighted temporal patterns in OCO-2 errors (e.g. O'Dell et al., 2018). Did you look at other regions (could you show a global map?) and would it be possible to examine at least one full year of data to ensure that the one-band retrieval has no significant seasonal/regional biases relative to the three-band retrieval? Examining more regions with better coverage could reveal places where the one-band retrieval performs better or worse than the three-band, e.g. snow/ice or tropical forests.

R3-Although we agree it would be useful to do a global comparison based on one year of data, currently we do not have the capability to check one-year's global data between three-band and one-band retrievals since we did not process one year of data because the requirement on calculation resources is quite demanding. On the other hand, TCCON is still considered as the most important tool to evaluate the performance of satellite XCO2 retrievals, and we have used an extensive data set around the different TCCON stations. This already gives a good indication about performance (and difference between 1- and 3-band retrievals) and also seasonal and regional biases. For the last aspect, we check the seasonal relative accuracy (SRA) which is defined by **Dils et al. (2014)** as the standard deviation of biases among four seasons. The SRA value is a good indicator of the variability of the bias in both space and time. For the one-band retrieval in the paper, the SRA is 0.65 ppm which is close to 0.69 ppm found in three-band retrievals before bias correction.

- P3 L33: What percent of soundings are removed by comparing the non-scattering 2.06 um CO2 retrieval to CarbonTracker and filtering the ratio between 0.96 and 1.04? And how were the 0.96 and 1.04 thresholds determined? While this range is several ppm of XCO2, potentially real signals (e.g. large power plants) might be filtered out.

R4-By filtering with the ratio between non-scattering retrieval and CarbonTracker under a range of [0.96, 1.04] about 45% of the converged cases will be removed by applying this filtering option. The 4% difference with CarbonTRacker model is a difference of around 16 ppm. Considering the accuracy of CarbonTRacker of

- P3 L34: Could you include a physical explanation of how pre-filtering on CO2 and H2O ratios derived at 2.08 and 2.05 um works?

R5- In one-band cloud filtering, we divide the 2.06 um band into one weak absorption band around 2.08 um and one strong absorption band around 2.05 um. The idea is similar as three-band cloud filtering that a large deviation can be introduced to CO2 and H2O columns retrieved from these two bands with non-scattering retrieval due to different light path sensitivity, see **Taylor et al. (2016)**. A new sentence "The idea is similar as three-band cloud filtering that a large deviation can be introduced to CO2 and H2O columns retrieved from these two bands due to different light path sensitivity." is added in P3 L29 to explain this.

- Regarding Fig. 3, do you have a hypothesis as to why the one-band retrieval does poorly over Lauder and Ascension?

R6- We do not have an explanation for this but it is unlikely due to aerosols since we see similar bias in non-scattering retrievals as well and over ocean aerosols should lead to underestimation instead of overestimation (Butz et al, 2013). We add a sentence "The causes for large biases over the two sites is still unclear but it is unlikely due to aerosols because non-scattering retrievals exhibit similar biases and over ocean aerosols should lead to underestimation instead of overestimation (Butz et al, 2013). " in the paper P4 L32 to mention this as well.

Technical comments:
Overall: define acronyms and technical terms before use. E.g. OCO-2, SD, "full-physics", DFS
P1 L3: change to "A-band", and on P5 L7
P1 L6: change to "ground-based"
P1 L9: remove "region"
P1 L10: Last sentence doesn't make sense
P1 L13: change to "Over the past decade"
P2 L8: change to "simpler"
P4 L7: change to "cloud filter"
P5 L17: change to "has a much"
P5 L22: change to "hundreds of thousands"
P5 L25: "and"

R7-Texts have been adjusted accordingly.

Figure 4: third panel, what do the aerosol layers at approximately -10000 meters represent?
R8-In the retrieval, aerosol layers follow Gaussian layer height distribution under a fixed with of 2000 m. A negative central layer height represents aerosol layers close to the surface.

Figure 5: I would recommend using a perceptually uniform colormap for plotting XCO2 (like you did for the third panel in this figure) and reducing the range so that differences are more visible. Please put a label and units on the colorbars as well.
R9-The figure has been adjusted accordingly.

Reference

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Full-physics carbon dioxide retrievals from the OCO-2 satellite by only using the 2.06 μm band

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Abstract. Passive remote sensing of atmospheric carbon dioxide uses spectroscopic measurements of sunlight back-scattered by the Earth's surface and atmosphere. The current state-of-the-art retrieval methods use three different spectral bands, the oxygen ~~A band~~ A-band at 0.76 μm and the weak and strong CO_2 absorption bands at 1.61 and 2.06 μm, respectively, to infer information on light scattering and the carbon dioxide column-averaged dry-air mole fraction XCO_2. In this study, we
5   propose a one-band XCO_2 retrieval technique which uses only the 2.06 μm band measurements from the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2) satellite. We examine the data quality by comparing the OCO-2 XCO_2 with collocated ~~ground based~~ ground-based measurements from the Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON). Over land and ocean the OCO-2 one-band retrieval shows differences to TCCON observations with a standard deviation of ~ 1.30 ppm and a station-to-station variability of ~ 0.50 ppm. Moreover, we compare one-band and three-band retrievals over Europe,the Middle East and Africa
10   ~~region~~ and see high correlation between the two retrievals with a SD of 0.93 ppm. Compared to the three-band retrievals, XCO_2 retrievals using only the 2.06 μm band ~~similar XCO_2 retrieval accuracyand precision can be obtained while retaining a similar~~ have similar retrieval accuracy, precision and data yield.

1   Introduction

~~Since~~ Over the past decade, space-based measurements of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2) are used, along with ground-based
15   measurements, to characterize CO_2 sources and sinks in order to better understand the carbon cycle. The inversion models that calculate the CO_2 fluxes are sensitive to biases in the carbon dioxide dry-air column-averaged mole fraction (XCO_2) as small as 0.5 ppm (see e.g. Miller et al. (2007); Basu et al. (2013)). This poses enormous challenges on the instruments, calibration and retrieval algorithms used to measure XCO_2 and much effort is needed to reduce e.g. instrument, calibration, spectroscopy and other forward model errors. In particular, scattering by aerosol and thin cirrus clouds (thick clouds are
20   screened) can lead to light path modifications causing unacceptable errors in XCO_2 if not accounted for in the radiative transfer calculations (Guerlet et al., 2013; Aben et al., 2007). The currently operational CO_2 satellites, i.e. the Greenhouse gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT) (Kuze et al., 2009) and the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2) (Crisp et al., 2017), and the corresponding retrieval algorithms (e.g. Butz et al. (2009); Boesch et al. (2011); O'Dell et al. (2012); Buchwitz et al.

(2017)) apply a three-band approach using three spectral bands around 0.76 (O_2 A-band), 1.61 (weak CO_2 band) and 2.06 μm (strong CO_2 band) to simultaneously retrieve XCO_2 and other relevant parameters such as surface albedos and aerosol properties.

It has been proposed by Butz et al. (2009), based on simulated OCO measurements, that retrievals using the 2.06 μm band alone actually show similar performance as using three bands. The reasons would be that one-band retrievals are less dependent on spectral scattering properties than three-band retrievals. We examine whether this claim holds for real OCO-2 measurements, by comparing the XCO_2 products for both methods in terms of accuracy and data yield. For the OCO-2 measurements a single band retrieval is computationally less expensive, which is important considering the huge data amount to be processed. More generally, a single-band retrieval requires a ~~more simple~~ simpler and thus cheaper instrument, and may avoid possible complications related to spectral window-dependent (calibration) errors. For example for OCO-2, there are indications that it is necessary to fit an intensity offset in the weak and strong CO_2 absorption bands to account for potential instrumental errors (Wu et al., 2018).

The paper is organized as follows: we first introduce the data that we used in this work in Sect. 2. The retrieval algorithm and setup for three-band and one-band retrievals are described in Sect. 3. Section 4 evaluates the one-band retrieval performance with ~~TCCON~~ the Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) XCO_2 observations and compares the performance to that of three-band retrievals. Finally we conclude and discuss our findings in Sect. 5.

2   Data

In this paper, we use OCO-2 version 8 L1b data between September 2014 and October 2017. To evaluate the retrieval performance, we only use measurements that are collocated with TCCON measurements. Although some limitations exist as discussed by Kulawik et al. (2016), TCCON measurements are still the most appropriate validation product for space based XCO_2 retrievals. OCO-2 measurements are considered collocated when they are taken within 2 hours and a distance of less than 3 degrees in both latitude and longitude of a TCCON measurement. Here, we do not use TCCON stations located within polluted areas, high latitude regions or areas with significant topography. The retrieval algorithm also uses the ECMWF (European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts) high-resolution analysis data to get meteorological information including pressure, temperature, humidity and surface wind speed. For each OCO-2 measurement, the surface elevation data is obtained from the 90 m digital elevation data of NASA's Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) (Farr et al., 2007). Prior information on the carbon dioxide profile is extracted from the CarbonTracker model for the year 2013 with an added annual increase of 2.25 ppm (Peters et al., 2007).

3   Retrieval algorithm and methodology

We use the RemoTeC retrieval algorithm (Hasekamp and Butz, 2008; Butz et al., 2009), which has been extensively used for greenhouse gas retrievals from satellite observations like GOSAT, OCO-2 and S5P measurements (Butz et al., 2011; Schepers

et al., 2012; Guerlet et al., 2013; Hu et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2018; Hu et al., 2018). The adaptations and first use for OCO-2 measurements are described in Wu et al. (2018). There we employed the three-band XCO_2 retrievals which will be used here as a reference to compare against our XCO_2 retrievals from the 2.06 μm band.

The three-band retrieval fits OCO-2 measurements in all the three OCO-2 spectral windows. The state vector that is retrieved contains 35 elements as shown in Table 1 : a 12-layer vertical profile of CO_2 partial columns, the total columns of H_2O and CH_4, three effective scattering parameters and, for each channel, three albedo parameters describing the Lambertian albedo up to its second order spectral dependence, an intensity offset, spectral shifts for the Earth radiance measurement and the solar reference model. We do not retrieve the dry air column but compute it using the ECMWF meteorological data. As described in Wu et al. (2018), we use a Lambertian reflection model for land surface reflection properties and for ocean surfaces a wind-speed driven reflection model of Cox and Munk (1954) combined with an additive wavelength-dependent Lambertian term. The retrieved three aerosol parameters are the total column number density N, the parameter α of a power-law size distribution ($n(r) \propto r^{-\alpha}$ with the particle radius r) and the central height parameter z of a Gaussian height distribution. The full width half maximum of the Gaussian height distribution is fixed at 2 km.

In the one-band retrieval, we attempt to infer XCO_2 by only using OCO-2 measurements in the spectral range 2042-2081 nm. The state vector is the same as for the three-band retrieval except that the CH_4 column is not included and it only contains surface albedo, intensity offset and spectral shift parameters for the 2.06 μm band (see Table 1). In the retrieval, we seek the state vector for which a cost function including the difference between the forward model and measurements and a side constraint is minimized. The same Phillips-Tikhonov regularization scheme as employed in the three-band retrieval is used to solve the minimization problem iteratively (Phillips, 1962; Tikhonov, 1963; Hasekamp and Landgraf, 2005; Wu et al., 2018). Like for the three-band retrieval, we choose the regularization parameter such that the degree of freedom for signal (DFS) for the CO_2 profile is in the range 1.0-1.5 (Wu et al., 2018). Clearly, a one band retrieval using only the 2.06 μm band is only possible if surface pressure information from meteorological re-analysis/ forecast is used in the retrieval algorithm. Retrieving this information, as is done by most algorithms requires the O_2 A-band (Yokota et al., 2009; O'Dell et al., 2012).

It should be noted that the retrieval algorithm is only applicable to clear-sky scenes, so we must define a suitable cloud filter that preselects the scenes to be processed. Before performing full-physics XCO_2 retrievals, we retrieve the columns of O_2, CO_2 and H_2O independently in the three spectral bands under the assumption of a non-scattering atmosphere. When neglecting cloud or aerosol scattering, the ratio between the CO_2 or H_2O column retrieved from the 1.61 μm band and those retrieved from the 2.06 μm band is a measure of the lightpath modification because a large deviation can be introduced due to different light path sensitivity. The ratio between the retrieved O_2 column and the one computed from the ECMWF surface pressure can also be used to detect clouds. We consider the following scenes as sufficiently cloud-free:

$$0.90 < \frac{O_2(0.76\mu m)}{O_2(\text{ecmwf})} < 1.02, 0.98 < \frac{H_2O(1.61\mu m)}{H_2O(2.06\mu m)} < 1.05 \text{ and } 0.98 < \frac{CO_2(1.61\mu m)}{CO_2(2.06\mu m)} < 1.03 \tag{1}$$

This classifies around 26% of all soundings as cloud-free. However, this cloud screening strategy can not work for the one-band retrieval because here we restrict ourselves to use only measurements from the 2.06 μm band.

Here, we propose a new cloud filter based only on the 2.06 μm band, to truly investigate the case where the other bands are not available. We first screen by retrieving XCO_2 using the whole 2.06 μm band under the assumption of a non-scattering atmosphere and divide this by the a priori value derived from the CarbonTracker. When this ratio is < 0.96 or > 1.04, the scene is considered too cloudy for XCO_2 retrieval. Then, we use two sub spectral windows in the 2.06 μm band: one weak absorption window centered around 2.08 μm in the spectral range 2078-2081 nm and one strong absorption window centered around 2.05 μm in the spectral range 2042-2057 nm. The columns of CO_2 and H_2O are retrieved independently from these two sub windows under the assumption of a non-scattering atmosphere, and the ratios between the CO_2 or H_2O column retrieved from those two sub windows are used for cloud screening. The idea is similar as three-band cloud filtering that a large deviation can be introduced to CO_2 and H_2O columns retrieved from these two bands due to different light path sensitivity (Taylor et al., 2016). We only use spectra which meet the following criteria:

$$0.89 < \frac{H_2O(2.08\mu m)}{H_2O(2.05\mu m)} < 1.05 \text{ and } 0.98 < \frac{CO_2(2.08\mu m)}{CO_2(2.05\mu m)} < 1.03 \qquad (2)$$

After the filtering procedure described above, around 27% of total soundings are considered as cloud-free cases, which is similar to what is found by the three-band cloud filter. The one-band cloud filter and the three-band cloud filter have an overlap of 75%.

For cloud-screened soundings, we first run full-physics retrievals and then apply posterior quality filtering based on the criteria shown in Table 2. Those criteria are related to extreme viewing geometry, difficult scattering scenes, challenging surface properties, spectra with larger uncertainties and poor fit between forward model and measurements. After the quality filtering, the overall throughputs are 17.0% and 18.0% for one-band and three-band retrievals, respectively. The two data sets have an overlap of 75%.

4 Performance evaluation

Note that in this work, we do not apply a bias correction as it is common practice for CO_2 retrievals from space based observations (Wunch et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2018; O'Dell et al., 2018), but show the uncorrected results because we want to evaluate the true retrieval capability. Due to the high spatial sampling of OCO-2, we typically obtain several collocations of OCO-2 retrievals with individual TCCON measurements for our collocation criteria in a single overpass. To reduce the impact of random and representation errors in our comparison, we compare overpass-averages between OCO-2 and TCCON results and use bias (b_a), standard deviation of the difference (σ_a) and station-to-station variability (σ_s) for performance evaluation (Buchwitz et al., 2017). The station-to-station variability is the standard deviation of all biases between the different TCCON sites and is a measure of regional-scale accuracy which is crucial for flux inversion.

Figure 1 shows validations of one-band XCO_2 retrievals over land and ocean. We neglect cases where less than 10 individual data points are available in OCO-2 retrievals during one overpass. Here, both land and ocean retrievals exhibit high correlation (around 0.94) with TCCON data and both have a standard deviation (SD) of ~ 1.30 ppm.

To evaluate the one-band and three-band retrieval performance in more detail, Figs. 2 and 3 show the bias and SD of the retrievals per TCCON station. One-band and three-band retrievals have similar bias and SD among most individual stations. One-band retrievals have slightly higher overall SD which is increased by 0.01 ppm for land retrievals and 0.14 ppm for ocean retrievals. Over land, one-band and three-band retrievals have comparable station-to-station variability of 0.44 and

5   0.42 ppm, respectively. Over ocean, the one-band retrieval has a station-to-station variability of 0.55 ppm which is about 0.1 ppm higher than that of three-band retrieval, however, as shown in Fig. 3 this is mainly caused by larger biases from the Lauder and Ascension stations. The causes for large biases over the two sites is still unclear but it is unlikely due to aerosols because non-scattering retrievals exhibit similar biases and over ocean aerosols should lead to underestimation instead of overestimation (Butz et al., 2013).

10 Table 3 summarizes the overall validation performance of the one-band and three-band retrievals with TCCON measurements. Compared with three-band retrievals, one-band retrievals have similar throughput and similar high correlation coefficients with TCCON. In one-band retrievals, the single sounding precision are 0.16 ppm larger over both land and ocean. In term of bias, one-band retrievals have a smaller overall bias but a similar station-to-station variability as three-band retrievals.

For the general applicability of the one-band retrieval, it is important to know if the performance of the one-band retrievals is

15 more affected by the amount and properties of aerosols than the three-band retrievals. Figure 4 shows one-band and three-band land retrieval differences with respect to TCCON as a function of aerosol optical thickness (AOT) in the O_2 ~~A band~~A-band, size parameter and layer height as retrieved by the three-band retrievals. With AOT, one-band retrievals show a positive correlation of 0.17 while three-band retrievals present a anti-correlation of -0.11. In both retrievals, the range of errors between AOT$=$ 0.01 and AOT$= 0.30$ are around 1.0 ppm. Scattering errors in both retrievals shows similar correlations with aerosol size

20 parameter and layer central height. So, compared with three-band retrievals, one-band retrievals exhibit a similar dependence on aerosol properties.

On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 5 the DFS for aerosol parameters in the one-band retrieval is mostly well below 1 while for the three-band retrieval it is around 2 in most cases. Aerosol properties as retrieved by the one-band retrievals vary within a small range around the prior values. This triggers the question whether a non-scattering retrieval would also provide

25 similar performance as the one-band "full-physics" retrieval for the cases considered in this study. To investigate this, we also performed a non-scattering retrieval using the 2.06 μm band only. The results are summarized in Table 4. It can be seen that the non-scattering retrieval ~~have~~ has a much larger bias, and the standard deviation of differences with TCCON and the station-to-station bias are somewhat larger than for the one-band (and three-band) retrieval. The improvement of the one-band retrievals compared to the non-scattering retrievals becomes more clear if we consider the Izana TCCON station close to

30 the Sahara, known as a region with difficult aerosol scenes for XCO$_2$ retrieval. Here, we employ a coarse spatial collocation criteria ($16.5 <$ latitude < 34.0 degrees and $-16.0 <$ longitude < 24.5 degrees) for observations made between September 2014 and October 2017 which results in ~~100 thousands~~ 10^5 valid retrievals. For this Sahara region, the ~~standard deviation~~ bias and standard deviation (b, σ) of differences with TCCON for one-band ad non-scattering retrievals are $(-0.23,$ 1.49~~and~~$)$ ppm and $(-2.46,$ 1.93$)$ ppm, respectively.

We conclude that despite the small DFS for aerosol properties in the one-band retrieval, the explicit treatment of aerosols in the one-band retrieval is still important to achieve sufficient accuracy on XCO_2, comparable to the three-band retrievals.

To further investigate the validity of the conclusions based on the OCO-2 vs TCCON comparison, we performed a comparison between one-band and three-band retrievals over a larger region. Here, we do one-band and three-band XCO_2 retrievals over Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) ~~region~~ for all OCO-2 observations made between 08 September 2014 and 31 December 2014. In Fig. 6, one-band and three-band retrievals over the EMEA region show similar data coverage and regional XCO_2 variations. For example, low XCO_2 values in East Europe and enhancement towards the Middle East. Here, one-band and three-band retrievals are highly correlated ($r = 0.84$) with a SD of 0.93 ppm. This indicates that the conclusions drawn above on the similar performance between the one-band and three-band retrievals are not only valid for regions around TCCON stations.

5 Conclusions

The comparison between the performance of one-band XCO_2 retrievals from OCO-2 using only the 2.06 μm band and the commonly employed three-band retrievals showed that with one band similar accuracy can be achieved as with three bands while the processing time is reduced by 40%. The most noticeable difference is the slightly increased standard deviation of the differences between OCO-2 and TCCON measurements. We see that leaving out the O_2 A-band and weak CO_2 absorption band has little effect on the station-to-station variability in the XCO_2 retrievals. Our results suggest that the O_2 A-band adds only limited information on aerosols relevant for XCO_2 retrievals confirming earlier results (Butz et al., 2009) using simulated OCO measurements. For future missions it may be better to replace the O_2 A-band with measurements that have larger information content on aerosols, like a Multi-Angle Polarimeter (MAP) (Mishchenko and Travis, 1997; Hasekamp and Landgraf, 2007; Wu et al., 2015).

In order to evaluate the true retrieval capability of the the one-band and three-band retrievals, we have not applied any bias corrections in this study. It should be noted though, that in general a bias correction is needed and will improve the validation against TCCON. For example, Wunch et al. (2017) and Kiel et al. (2018) have found it necessary to apply, among other, a swath-dependent bias correction.

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Table 1. State vector elements for the three-band and one-band retrievals.

| state vector elements	three-band	one-band	A priori in one-band retrieval
CO_2 sub-columns in 12 vertical layers	12	12	CarbonTracker 2013
CH_4 total column	1	0	-
H_2O total column	1	1	ECMWF
aerosol column N	1	1	2.18×10^{11} m^{-2} ($\tau = 0.02$ in 2.06 μm band)
aerosol size parameter α	1	1	4.0
aerosol height parameter z	1	1	2000 m
albedo parameters	9	3	Estimated from measured radiance
spectral shift Earth radiance spectrum	3	1	0.0
spectral shift solar reference spectrum	3	1	0.0
intensity offset	3	1	0.0
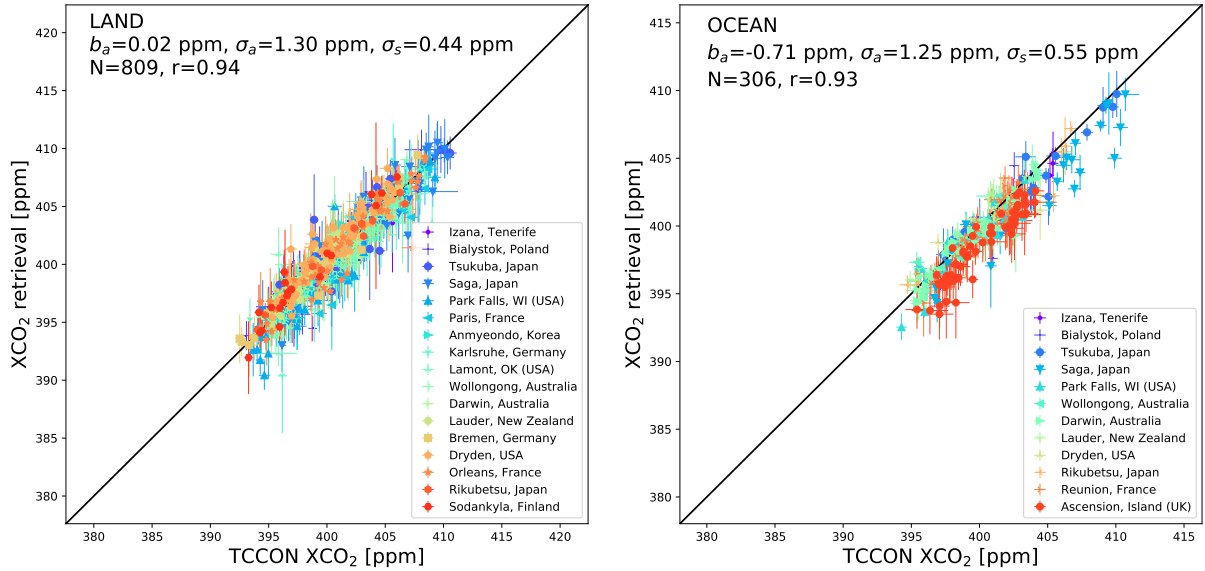
Figure 1. XCO_2 retrievals by using only the 2.06 μm band of OCO-2. We evaluate overpass averaged results over land and ocean separately. In each panel, we include bias (b_a), standard deviation of the difference (σ_a), station-to-station variability (σ_s), number of overpass (N), Pearson correlation coefficient (r) and one-to-one line. For each overpass, variations of XCO_2 retrievals and TCCON data are presented with errorbars.

Table 2. Filter variables applied to reject low quality XCO_2 retrievals over land and ocean in three-band and one-band retrievals. For most variables, ocean glint retrievals have the same filtering criteria as those over land. However, due to ocean-glint's unique viewing geometry and different surface properties, aerosol and surface related filtering variables have different ranges and are listed separately in brackets. Filter variables not used in the relevant retrieval type are marked with a $\forall$ sign. The blended albedo can be derived using surface albedos in O_2 A-band ($A_{0.76}$) and 2.06 μm band ($A_{2.06}$) by $2.4 A_{0.76} - 1.13 A_{2.06}$ (Wunch et al., 2011). The aerosol ratio parameter is calculated with the three retrieved aerosol parameters by $\tau * z/\alpha$.

Filter variables	three-band retrieval	one-band retrieval
Solar zenith angle	≤ 75 degrees	≤ 75 degrees
Viewing zenith angle	≤ 45 degrees	≤ 45 degrees
Surface elevation variation	≤ 75 meters	≤ 75 meters
Degrees of freedom for signal for CO_2	> 1.0	> 1.0
Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in O_2 A-band	≥ 100.0	$\forall$
SNR in 2.06 μm band	≥ 100.0	≥ 100.0
Overall goodness of fit	≤ 35.0	$\forall$
Goodness of fit in O_2 A-band	≤ 35.0	$\forall$
Goodness of fit in 2.06 μm band	$\forall$	≤ 35.0
Blended albedo	≤ 1.0	$\forall$
Albedo slope in 2.06 μm band	$\forall$	$-0.0001 \leq$ and $\leq 0.0005(0.00004 \leq$ and $\leq 0.0003)$
Aerosol size parameter	$3.0 \leq$ and $\leq 8.5(3.0 \leq$ and $\leq 5.0)$	$3.5 \leq$ and $\leq 5.0(3.995 \leq$ and $\leq 4.05)$
Aerosol optical depth in O_2 A-band	$\leq 0.35(\leq 0.55)$	$\forall$
Aerosol optical depth in 2.06 μm band	$\forall$	≤ 0.1
Aerosol ratio parameter	≤ 300	≤ 300
Ratio of CO_2 between non-scattering and full-physics retrievals	$\forall$	$0.985 \leq$ and ≤ 1.01
Ratio of H_2O between non-scattering and full-physics retrievals	$\forall$	$0.975 \leq$ and ≤ 1.01
Retrieval uncertainty for XCO_2	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.0
Fitted intensity offset ratio in O_2 A-band	$-0.005 \leq$ and ≤ 0.015	$\forall$
Fitted intensity offset ratio in 1.61 μm band	$-0.005 \leq$ and ≤ 0.015	$\forall$
Fitted intensity offset ratio in 2.06 μm band	$-0.005 \leq$ and ≤ 0.015	$-0.005 \leq$ and ≤ 0.015
Added Lambertian term in 2.06 μm band	$\forall(\leq 0.65)$	$\forall(\leq 0.65)$

Table 3. Overall performance of three-band and one-band retrievals. Here, overall bias and single sounding precision are estimated for single soundings. All other quantities are obtained using overpass averaged values.

Diagnostics	three-band		One-band	
	land	ocean	land	ocean
number of valid retrievals [thousand]	366.5	135.6	343.2	130.3
overall bias b [ppm]	0.88	1.54	−0.12	−0.76
single sounding precision σ [ppm]	1.65	1.59	1.81	1.75
number of overpass	816	300	809	306
bias b_a [ppm]	1.05	1.42	0.02	−0.71
standard deviation (SD) σ_a [ppm]	1.29	1.11	1.30	1.25
station-to-station variability σ_s [ppm]	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.55
Pearson correlation coefficient(cor)	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93
mean CPU time per retrieval	21.0 seconds		13.0 seconds	

Table 4. Similar as Table 3 but for non-scattering retrievals using the 2.06 μm band. Here, we use the same cases as one-band retrievals in Table 3

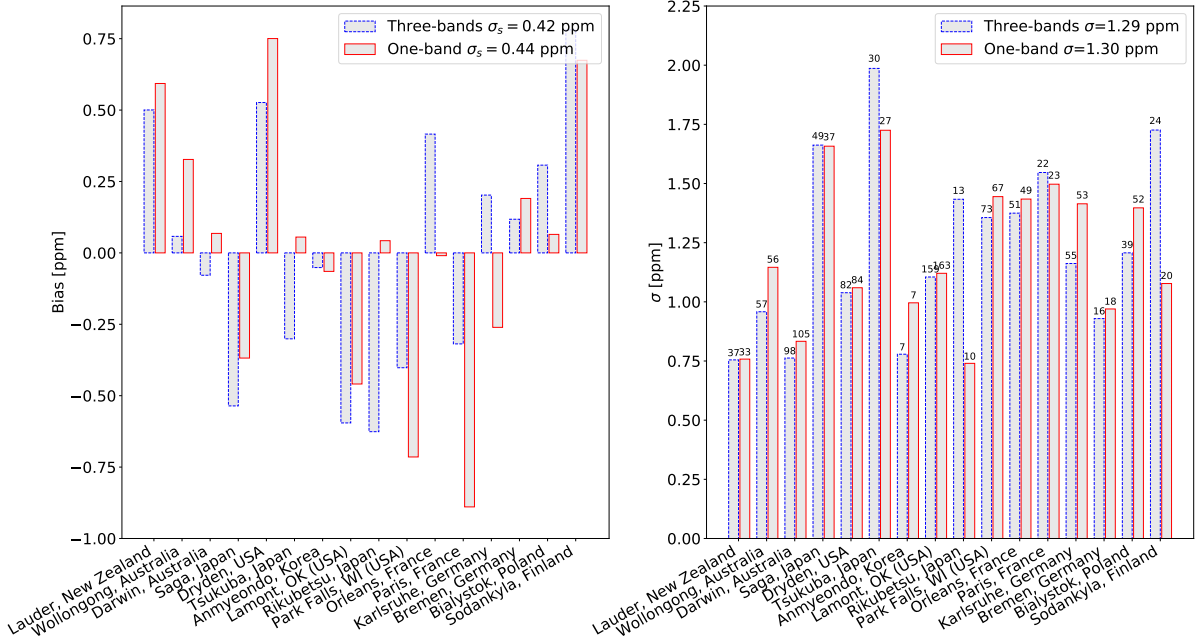| Diagnostics	Non-scattering	
	land	ocean
overall bias b [ppm]	−4.27	−5.15
single sounding precision σ [ppm]	1.87	1.85
bias b_a [ppm]	−4.36	−5.31
standard deviation (SD) σ_a [ppm]	1.34	1.40
station-to-station variability σ_s [ppm]	0.53	0.59
Pearson correlation coefficient(cor)	0.93	0.91

Figure 2. Bias (left panel) and standard deviation (right panel) variation at different TCCON stations for one-band and three-band retrievals over land. To see the bias variation on the same reference level, we directly subtract mean bias b_a of one-band and three-band retrievals accordingly as listed in Table 3. The station-to-station variability (σ_s) is included in the legend of left panel. In the right panel, number of overpass at each station is listed on the bar. The TCCON stations are ordered by latitude from southern hemisphere to northern hemisphere. Stations with less than 5 overpasses are excluded.
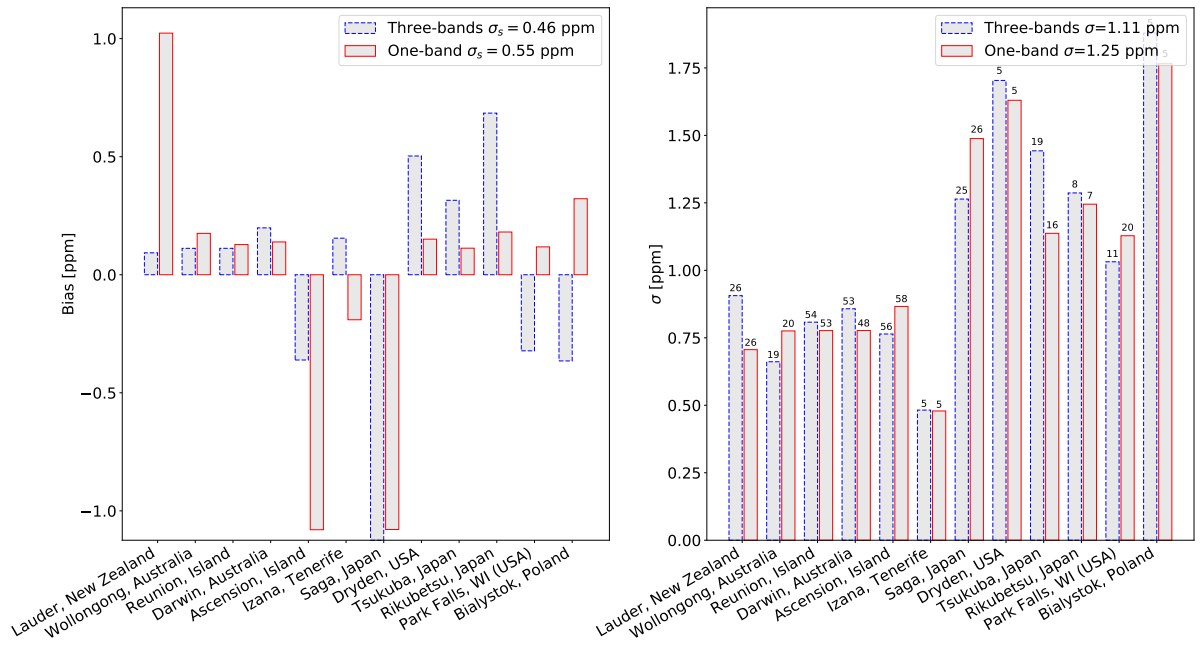
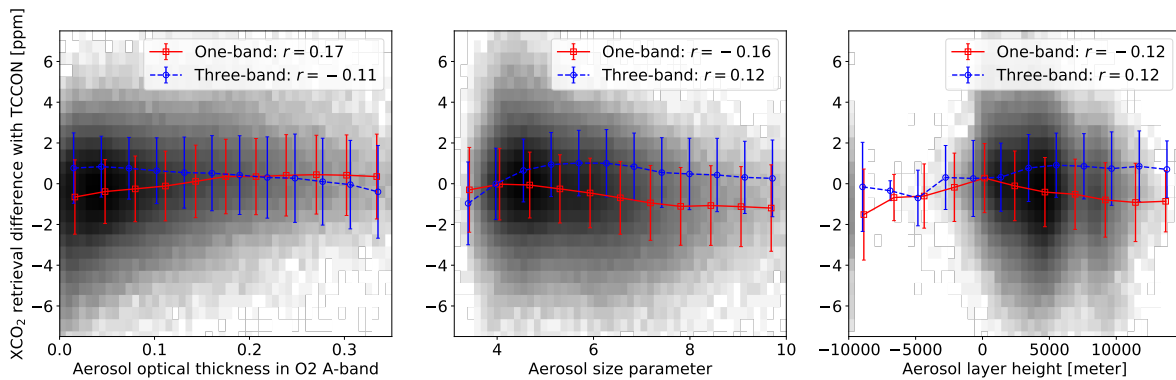**Figure 3.** Same as Fig. 2, but for retrievals over ocean.

Figure 4. Error on XCO_2 from one-band and three-band OCO-2 land retrievals as a function of aerosol optical thickness (in O_2 A-band), size parameter and layer height as retrieved by three-band retrievals. Shown are the mean bias for each parameter bin along with standard deviation within each bin. Background includes the density map of XCO_2 errors from one-band retrievals.
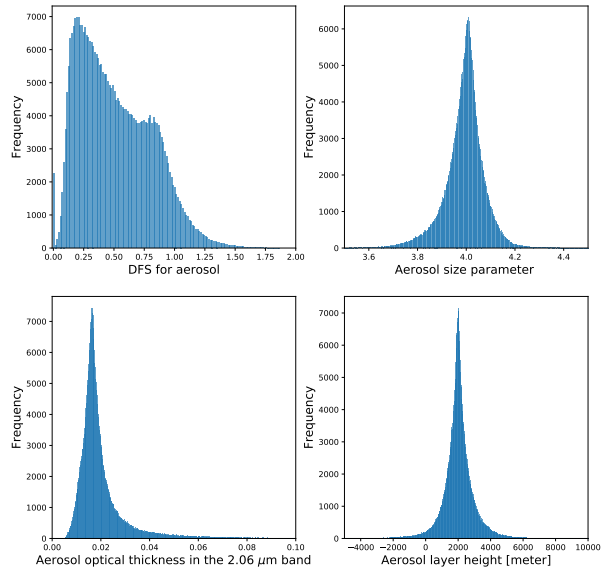
Figure 5. Histogram of DFS for aerosols, aerosol size parameter, aerosol optical depth and aerosol layer height in the one-band retrievals.
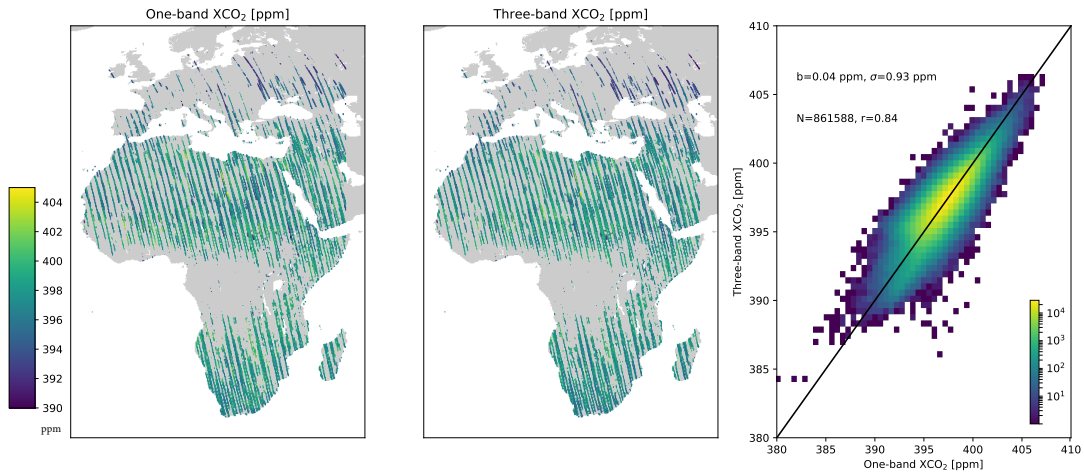

Figure 6. XCO$_2$ distributions over the EMEA regions from one-band and three-band retrievals in the time period between 08 September 2014 and 31 December 2014. In the most right panel, corresponding XCO$_2$ retrievals from one-band and three-band retrievals are shown with bias(b), standard deviation (σ) and Pearson correlation coefficient (r). Here, a mean bias of 0.88 ppm was subtracted from three-band retrievals.