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Inverse analysis of CO2 emissions from a mega-sized city using satellite and in situ observation data

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The greenhouse gas observing satellite (GOSAT) has functioned normally for more than four years since its launch on 23 January 2009. Although its main purpose is the meas-urement of greenhouse gases globally to reduce the estimation error of source/sink strength in a sub-continental size region, it can measure gas concentrations at multiple targets on a regional scale during one orbital over-flight. We have initiated and con-ducted special observations to monitor CO2 concentrations at sufficiently numerous ob-servation sites and thereby cover all regions of a mega-sized city. The main sensor of the satellite, the "thermal and near infrared sensor for carbon observation Fourier transform spectrometer (TANSO-FTS)", has been operated in a "specific operation mode" to measure CO2 concentrations at 4 x 4 (totally 16) mesh points over the Kanto Plain, the center of which is Tokyo. This specific observation covers about 100 km x 100 km of the plain. These satellite data are used as inputs as well as ground-based and aircraft observation (CONTRAIL) data for the inverse analysis of emission/sink strength of CO2. The AIST meso-scale transport model (AIST-MM), whose highest spatial resolution is 1 km is used for the inverse analysis. Boundary conditions in a large area outside the re-gional target are provided by the NICAM based transport model (NICAM-TM). The system detected a signal of reduction of CO2 emission from some industrial districts just after the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake.

Keywords: carbon dioxide, inverse analysis, GOSAT, mega-sized city