

Advanced Modeling and Flux Estimation Systems to Support Satellite Observations



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

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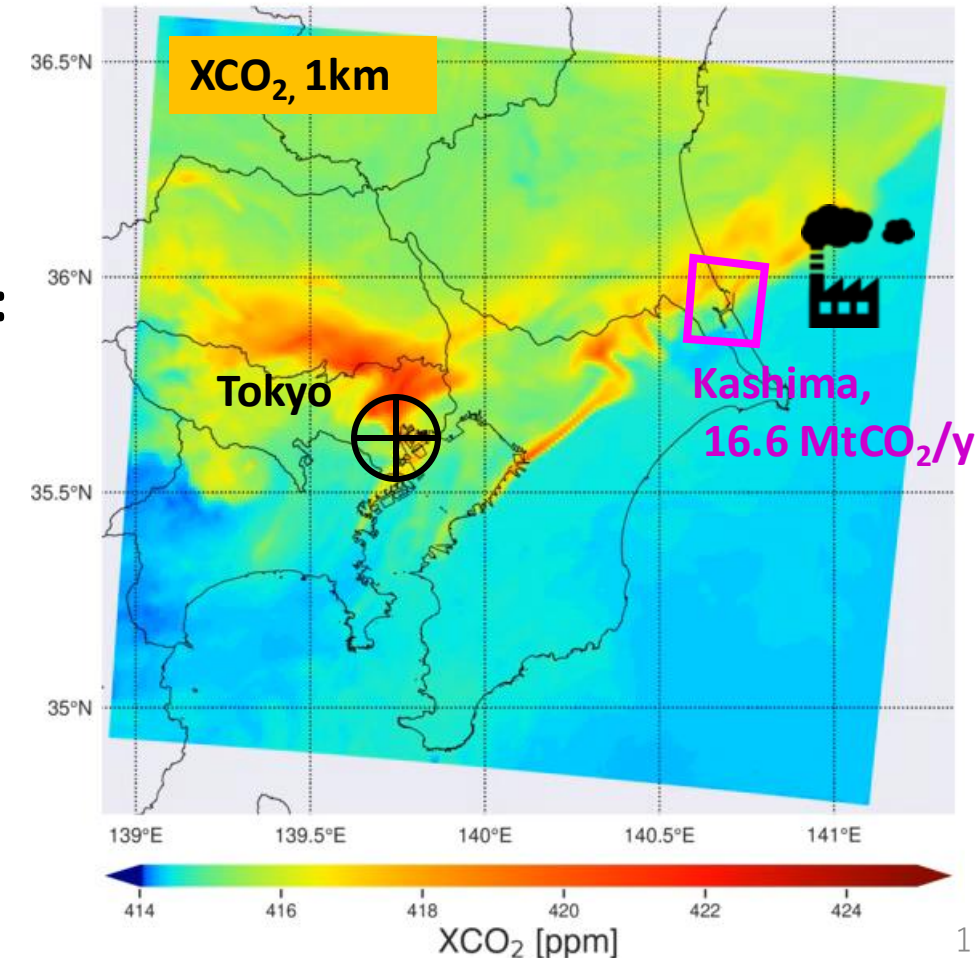
Japan Pavilion Seminar, COP29 UNFCCC, Baku, 14 Nov 2024

- Satellite images of column average CO₂ concentrations (XCO₂) are powerful to identify plumes, but caution is needed when converting them into **emission fluxes**
- Solution: **Two research-grade model systems combined:**
 1. 1km mesh, regional-scale model WRF-GHG/Chem
 2. *Global-scale model (100km, MIROC4-ACTM)*

Focus on Kashima Industrial Zone, medium-sized point source

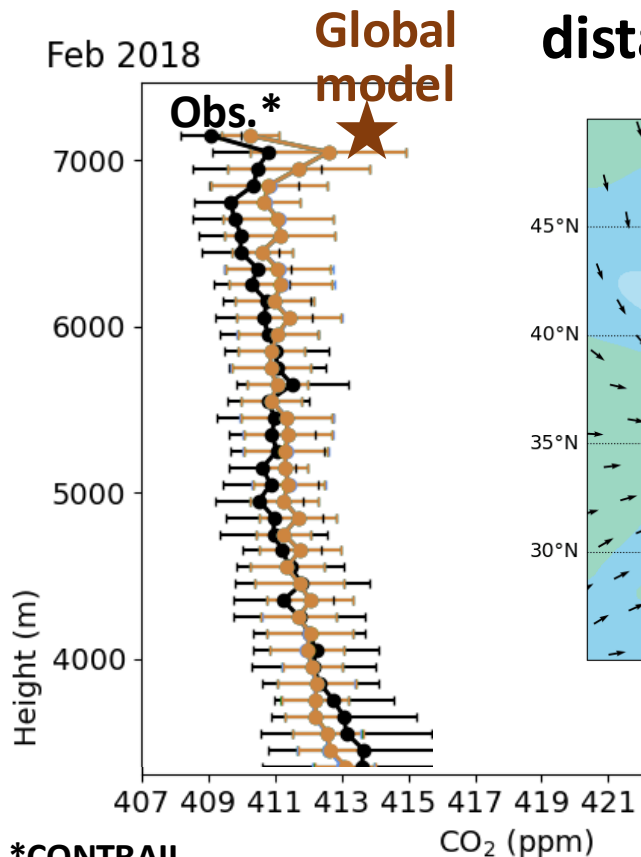
Pseudo observations, 1x1km² GOSAT-GW demonstrator), greater Tokyo area before adding sensor noise

Takigawa, Yamaguchi, Bisht, Patra, Kanaya et al., 2024



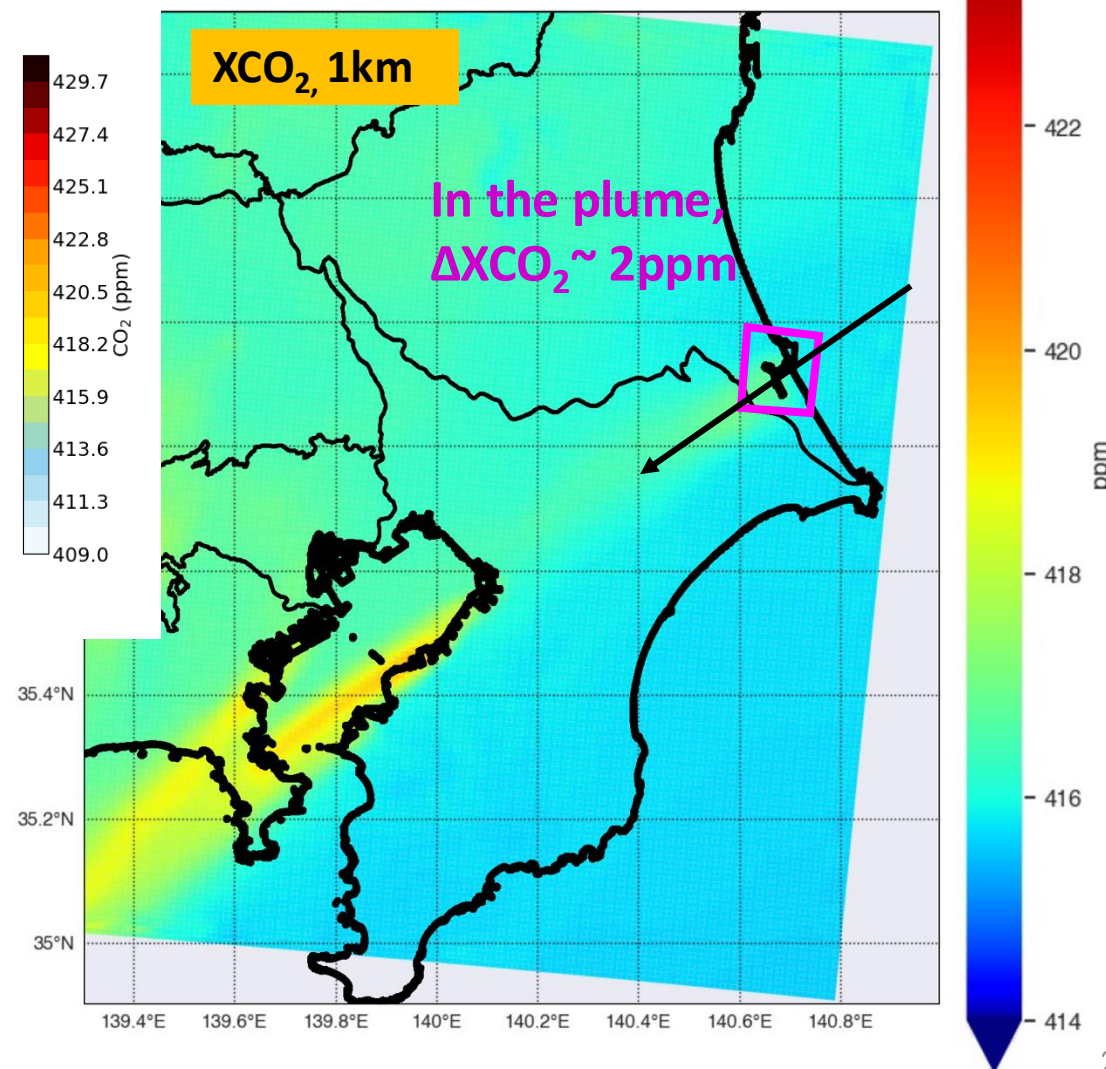
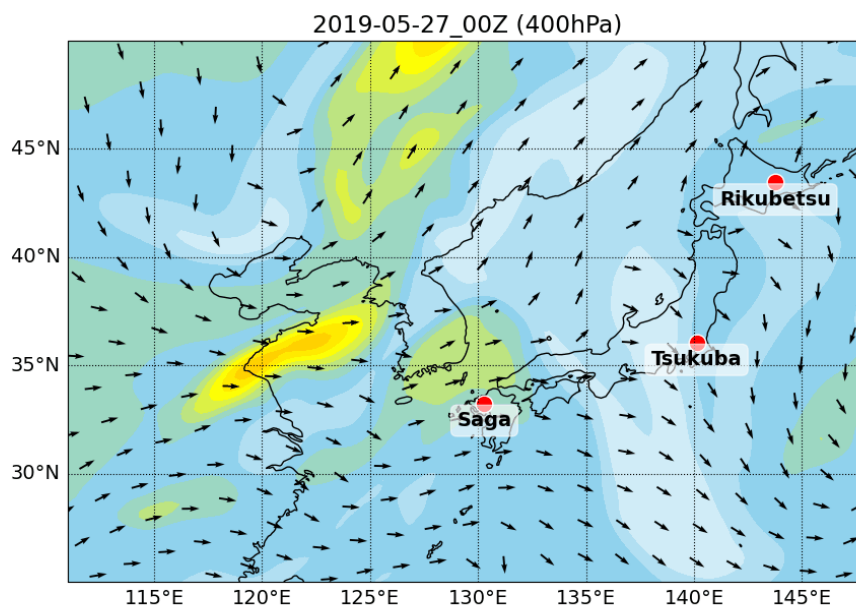
Local emission estimation, perturbed by distant sources

Superimposed by larger plumes, from distant sources (at ~7km altitude from west)



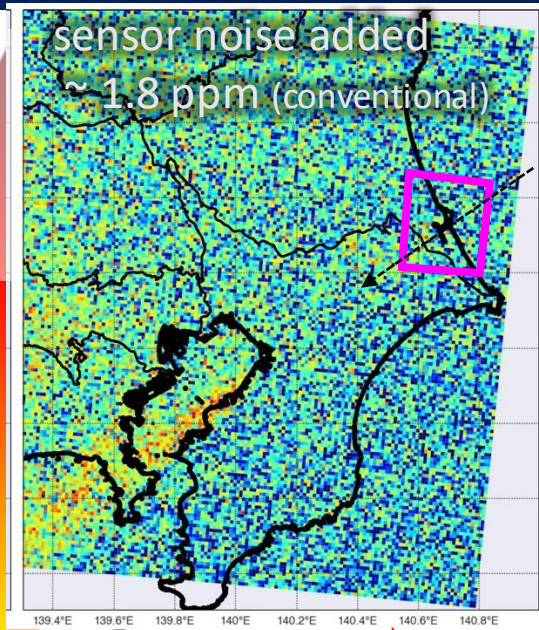
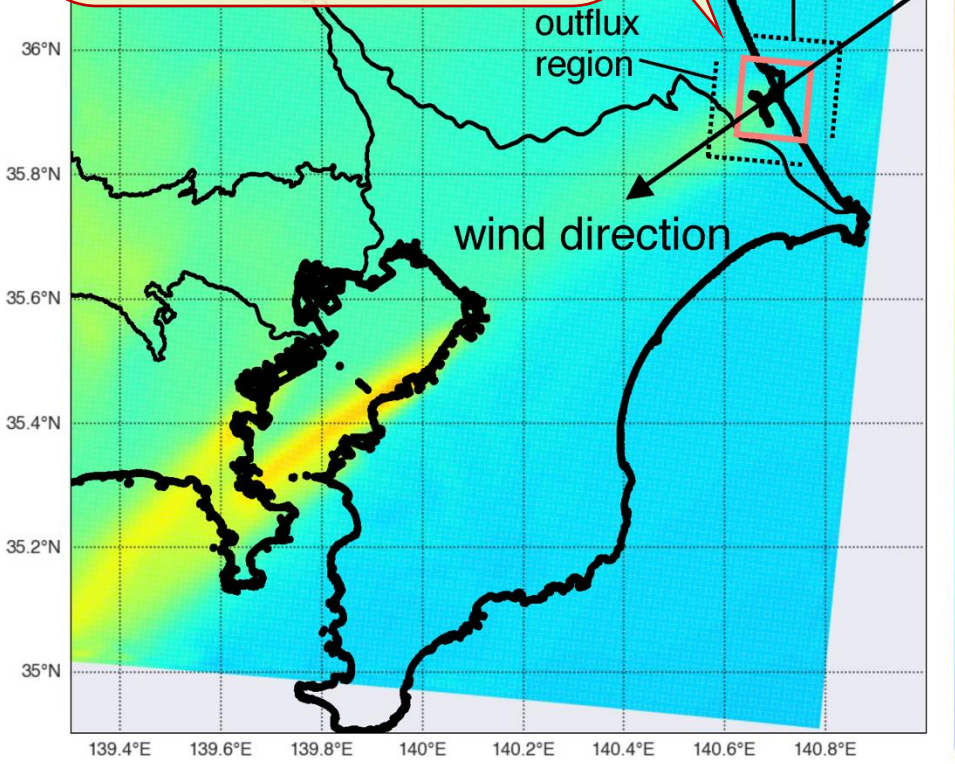
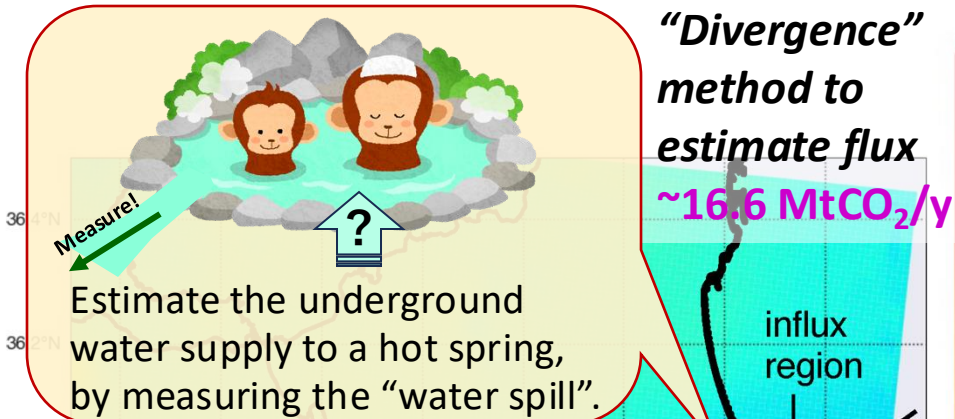
*CONTRAIL aircraft

Our Global-scale model identifies such transport events and helps to select cases w/o risks



Bisht, Patra, Takigawa, Kanaya et al., in preparation

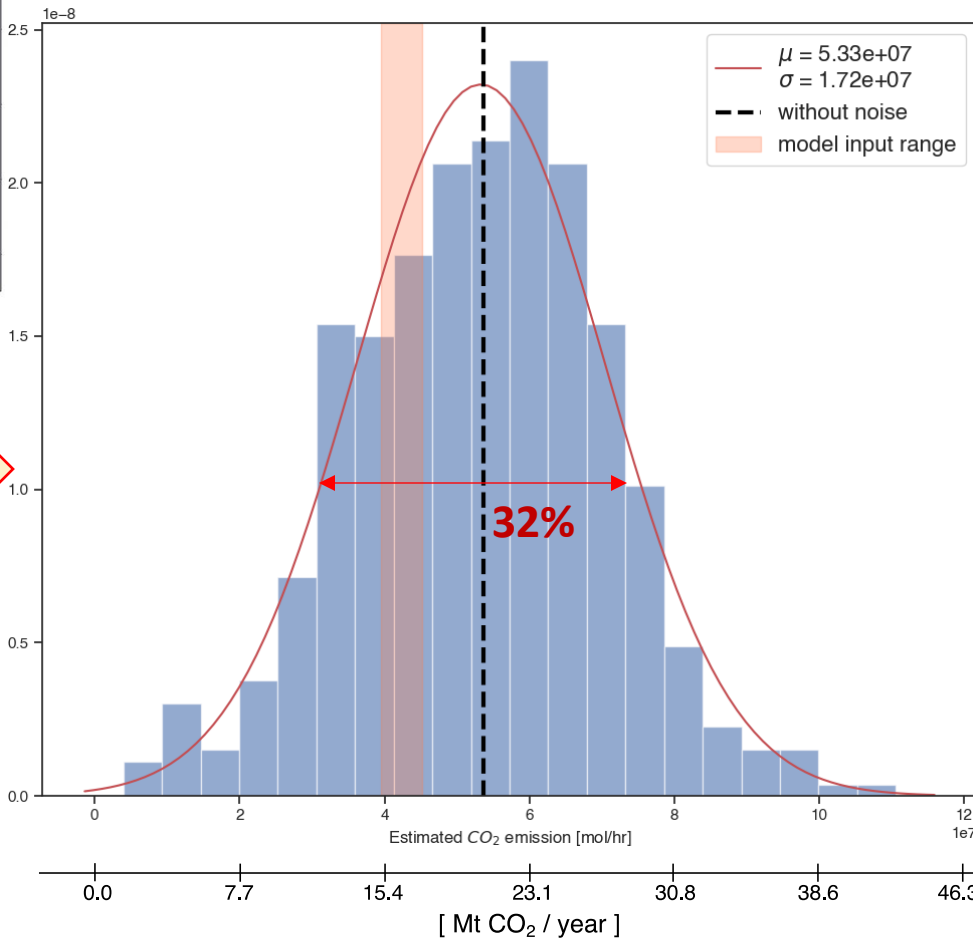
Estimate CO₂ flux from medium point sources and their uncertainties



The flux estimation was repeated to obtain statistics:

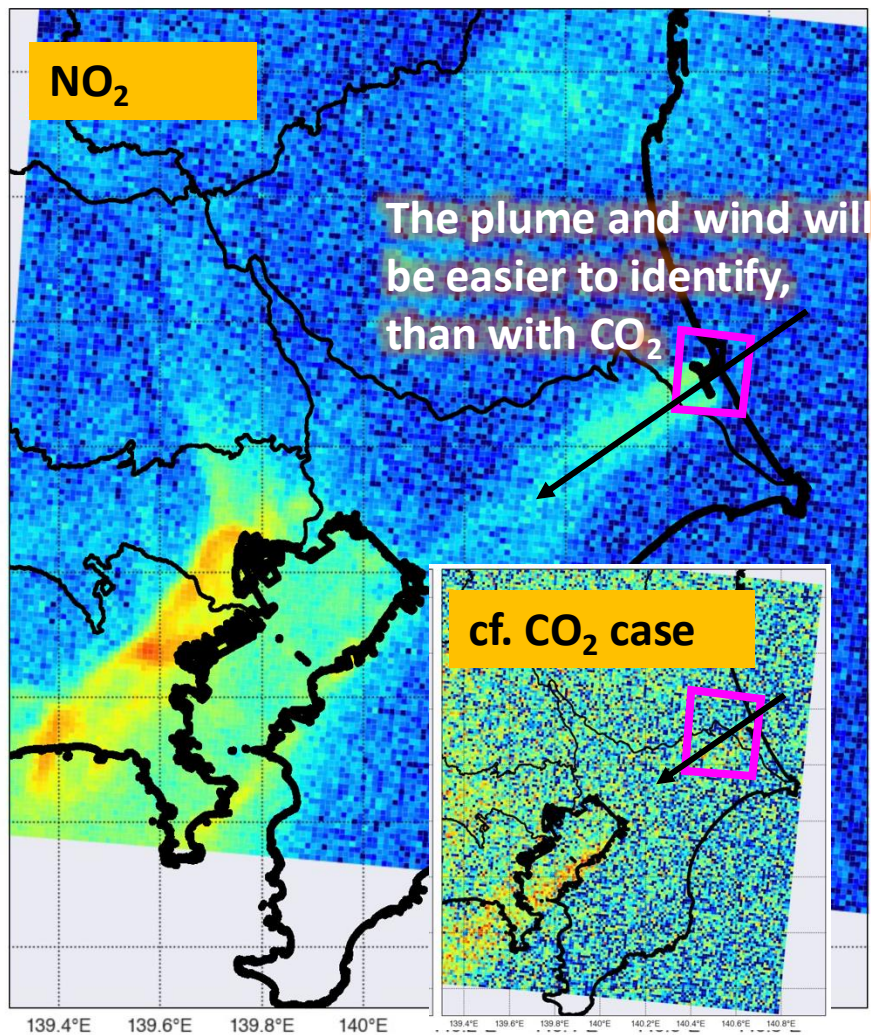
500 sets of 30 observations, with different noise patterns

16.6 MtCO₂/y source is to be estimated with 32% uncertainty after ~30 fine-mode observations, under clear-sky conditions (in ~90 days)



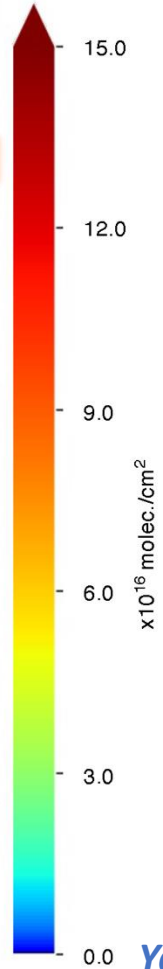
GOSAT-GW/TANSO-3 measures NO₂ together and will help on

(1) Wind characterization analysis

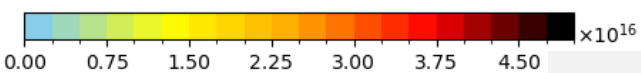
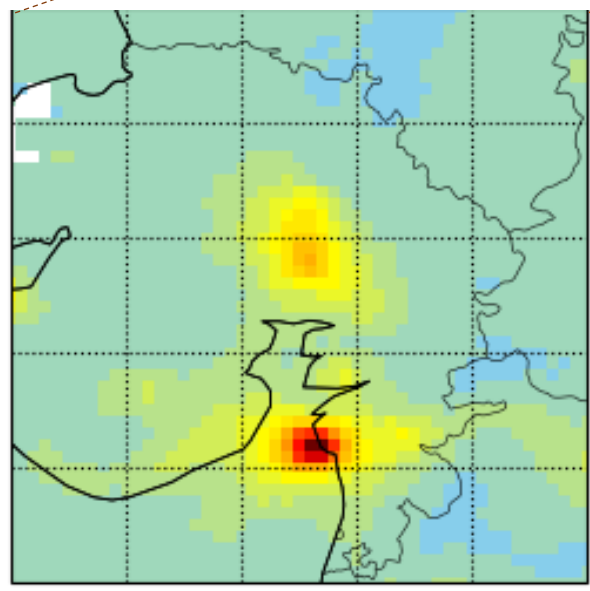


1x1km² GOSAT-GW demonstrator, sensor noise added

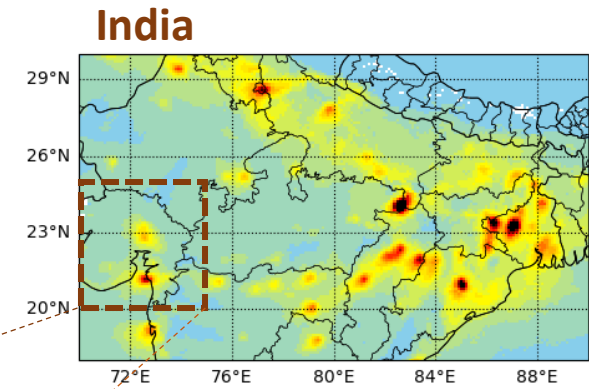
2) New emission source identification



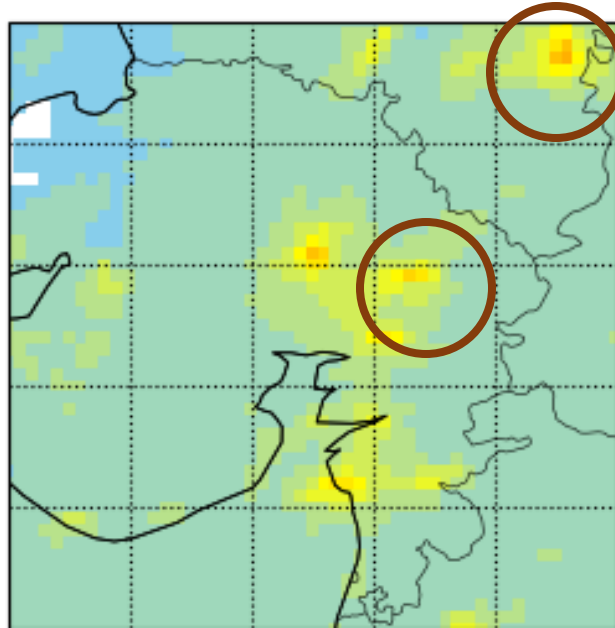
The NO₂ simulation with known emissions



Yamaguchi, Bisht, Patra, Takigawa, Kanaya et al., 2024



Satellite (TROPOMI) identifies new hotspots



Estimate NO_x emissions to explain the observations and then CO₂ flux, using NO_x/CO₂ emission factor

Summary

We provide flux estimates and hopefully their changes as a good indication of mitigation actions

using research-grade *Local + Global scale models*.

Challenges: *Sensor performance, interferences from vegetation uptake*

The MIROC4-ACTM global model was separately used, with “methane isotopes” information, suggesting 75% of recent-day global methane emission is from waste/landfill, agriculture, wetland

