# Analysis on the spatiotemporal distribution of OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub> over South Korea

<u>Gawon Kim</u>, Youngsuk Oh, Samuel Takele Kenea, Jaesang Rhee, Tae-Young Goo and Younghwa Byun



NOAA GMD Annual Meeting 23-24, May, 2017

### 1. Introduction

- CO<sub>2</sub> is one of major greenhouse gases and has been increased since the beginning of the industrial revolution. (IPCC, 2014)
- CO2 observation using satellite
  - Local CO<sub>2</sub> sources were detected through the satellite observation in previous studies.

(Bovensmann et al.(2010), Hakkarainen et al.(2016), Kort et al.(2012), Schneising et al.(2013))



- > In this study
  - Spatiotemporal distribution of OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub> over Korea domain(34-38°N, 124-130°E) during October 2014 – February 2017 is analyzed.

#### 2. Data

#### ➤ 0C0-2

- Passes over Korea domain at 13-14KST.
- Spatial resolution : 1.29km X 2.25km (in Nadir mode)
- ➢ Research area : Korea domain(34-38°N, 124-130°E)
- Research period : October 2014 February 2017
- Only land data observed in nadir mode(7Br Lv.2) and error < 1ppm were used in this study.</p>



$$[ \textbf{XCO2} = 0.2095 \times \frac{Column CO_2}{Column O_2} ]$$





#### 3. Seasonal Variation of Korea OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub>



- Monthly mean Korea OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub>
  - Only for the months has more than 30 data points.
  - Presents similar variation tendency to monthly mean of Anmyeon-do (AMY) FTS XCO<sub>2</sub> (R = 0.87) and CO<sub>2</sub> at Tae-Ahn peninsula (TAP) site (R = 0.85).
  - TAP CO<sub>2</sub> is higher and larger in amplitude of variation than other two observations because it represents the surface CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

#### 3. Seasonal Variation of Korea OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub>



 Negative correlation between monthly mean OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub> and OCO-2 Solar Induced Fluorescence (SIF)

#### > Method

-  $0.1^{\circ}X0.1^{\circ}$  Grid mean Korea OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub> anomalies were computed by following equation to remove a seasonal variation.

 $XCO_2$  anomaly =  $XCO_2$  – daily median of  $XCO_2$  (Hakkarainen et al.(2016))

- The effect of spatial distribution of vegetation is removed by using the correlation between grid mean OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub> anomalies and grid mean OCO-2 SIF anomalies.



Positive anomalies  $\succ$ 



동양시멘트

KOULT

남동발전 삼천포본부

#### Positive anomalies

1. Near the big cities (Seoul, Pusan...)





#### Positive anomalies

- 1. Near the big cities (Seoul, Pusan...)
- 2. Industrial regions (Gwangyang, Youngwol)
- Aura OMI NO<sub>2</sub> over Korea domain shows high positive anomalies near the regions where those of OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub> are located in.



OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub> anomalies.





Trop. NO<sub>2</sub> anomaly  $(0.1^{\circ}X0.1^{\circ})$ Unit = 10<sup>15</sup> molec

Figure 10. 0.1°X0.1° Grid mean Korea $\rm NO_2$  anomalies observed by Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI).

# 5. Special case - August 2015

High XCO<sub>2</sub> concentration over whole Korea domain are observed in 07 August 2015.
- Corresponds to AMY FTS observation and CT2016.



Figure 11. Concentrations of OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub>, AMY FTS XCO<sub>2</sub> and CT2016 CO<sub>2</sub> in August 2015.

# 6. Summary

- Seasonal variation of Korea OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub>
  - Monthly mean Korea OCO- XCO<sub>2</sub> tend to be higher in winter and lower in summer.
  - Present good correlation with monthly mean Anmyeondo FTS XCO<sub>2</sub> and TAP CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - Negative correlation with OCO-2 SIF.
- Spatial distribution of Korea OCO-2 XCO<sub>2</sub>
  - Vegetation effect removed 0.1°X0.1° grid mean XCO<sub>2</sub> anomalies were analyzed.
  - Most of positive anomalies are found near the large cities and industrial area.
- Systematic changes of XCO<sub>2</sub> over whole Korea domain occurred in August 2015.
- OCO-2 observes spatiotemporal variation of Korea XCO<sub>2</sub> well but further study about the other factors which can cause change in CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is needed and on-going now.