PHY392S Physics of Climate

Lectures 17 and 18

Supplementary slides

Terrestrial Radiation Spectrum



[Jacob, 1999]

Terrestrial Radiation Spectrum



[Wallace and Hobbs, 2006]

15 µm CO₂ Absorption Band



[[]Wallace and Hobbs, 2006]

Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES)



- On the NASA Aura spacecraft (launched July 2004)
- Infrared Fourier transform spectrometer $(3.3 15.4 \,\mu\text{m})$
- Nadir footprint = 8 km x 5 km
- Orbit repeats every 16 days
- Observations spaced about 2° along orbit track
- Data products include O₃, CO, H₂O, HDO, CO₂, and CH₄

TES CO₂ Retrievals



Fig. 2. Radiances and Jacobians for the three CO_2 bands used in the retrievals. The Jacobians show the sensitivity of radiances to changes in CO_2 at different altitudes. The red arrow shows the sensitivity of the radiance at 710 cm⁻¹ when CO_2 at 10 km is changed. The Jacobians have been divided by the radiance noise, so a value of 1 means that the radiance will change by the same amount as the expected radiance noise.

[Kulawik et al., 2010]

TES CO₂ Retrievals



Fig. 4. Averaging kernel rows for an average of ocean (near Mauna Loa, left) and land (near the SGP site, right) targets over a 4-year period. The ocean targets show more sensitivity on average because the mean tropical ocean temperature is 300 K versus 290 K for the land cases, leading to a higher thermal contrast. Therefore, although daytime, summer, land targets will have the greatest sensitivity, averaging over winter and night reduces land average sensitivity.

[Kulawik et al., 2010]

GOSAT and OCO-2



Greenhouse gas Observing SATellite (GOSAT)launched January 2009



Orbiting Carbon Observatory (OCO-2)to be launched July 2014

CO₂ absorption in reflected sunlight



Figure 1. Three spectra observed by OCO on each sounding, calculated for Park Falls in July.

[Connor et al., 2008]

OCO-2 vertical sensitivity





[Connor et al., 2008]