



HAL
open science

The seasonal variation of the CO₂ flux over Tropical Asia estimated from GOSAT, CONTRAIL and IASI

Sourish Basu, M. Krol, A. Butz, Cathy Clerbaux, Y. Sawa, T. Machida, H. Matsueda, C. Frankenberg, O. P. Hasekamp, I. Aben

► **To cite this version:**

Sourish Basu, M. Krol, A. Butz, Cathy Clerbaux, Y. Sawa, et al.. The seasonal variation of the CO₂ flux over Tropical Asia estimated from GOSAT, CONTRAIL and IASI. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2014, 41 (5), pp.1809-1815. 10.1002/2013GL059105 . hal-00951800

HAL Id: hal-00951800

<https://hal.science/hal-00951800v1>

Submitted on 10 Jul 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

RESEARCH LETTER

10.1002/2013GL059105

Key Points:

- GOSAT estimates a dynamic seasonal cycle over Tropical Asia
- The GOSAT-estimated seasonal cycle is confirmed by CONTRAIL data
- IASI CO shows that the dynamism is not caused by biomass burning

Supporting Information:

- Readme
- Text S1

Correspondence to:

S. Basu,
sourish.basu@noaa.gov

Citation:

Basu, S., M. Krol, A. Butz, C. Clerbaux, Y. Sawa, T. Machida, H. Matsueda, C. Frankenberg, O. P. Hasekamp, and I. Aben (2014), The seasonal variation of the CO₂ flux over Tropical Asia estimated from GOSAT, CONTRAIL, and IASI, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *41*, 1809–1815, doi:10.1002/2013GL059105.

Received 20 DEC 2013

Accepted 21 FEB 2014

Accepted article online 24 FEB 2014

Published online 12 MAR 2014

The seasonal variation of the CO₂ flux over Tropical Asia estimated from GOSAT, CONTRAIL, and IASI

S. Basu^{1,2,3}, M. Krol^{1,3,4}, A. Butz⁵, C. Clerbaux⁶, Y. Sawa⁷, T. Machida⁸, H. Matsueda⁷, C. Frankenberg⁹, O. P. Hasekamp¹, and I. Aben¹

¹SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research, Utrecht, Netherlands, ²National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, ESRL/GMD, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ³Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands, ⁴MAQ, Wageningen University and Research Centre, Wageningen, Netherlands, ⁵IMK-ASF, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany, ⁶UPMC University Paris 06, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, CNRS/INSU, LATMOS-IPSL, Paris, France, ⁷Meteorological Research Institute, Tsukuba, Japan, ⁸National Institute for Environmental Studies, Tsukuba, Japan, ⁹Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA

Abstract We estimate the CO₂ flux over Tropical Asia in 2009, 2010, and 2011 using Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT) total column CO₂ (XCO₂) and in situ measurements of CO₂. Compared to flux estimates from assimilating surface measurements of CO₂, GOSAT XCO₂ estimates a more dynamic seasonal cycle and a large source in March–May 2010. The more dynamic seasonal cycle is consistent with earlier work by Patra et al. (2011), and the enhanced 2010 source is supported by independent upper air CO₂ measurements from the Comprehensive Observation Network for Trace gases by Airliner (CONTRAIL) project. Using Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI) measurements of total column CO (XCO), we show that biomass burning CO₂ can explain neither the dynamic seasonal cycle nor the 2010 source. We conclude that both features must come from the terrestrial biosphere. In particular, the 2010 source points to biosphere response to above-average temperatures that year.

1. Introduction

Seasonal variation in the land-atmosphere CO₂ flux is caused by the changing balance between ecosystem productivity and respiration and by seasonal biomass burning. Therefore, interannual variations in the CO₂ flux reflect year to year differences in the ecosystem response to weather and anomalous climate events such as high temperatures and low rainfall resulting in large-scale seasonal anomalies in CO₂ fluxes [Gatti et al., 2014]. Assessing the interannual variability of seasonal fluxes could therefore lead to better understanding of the response of the terrestrial ecosystem to climate variability and extreme events.

Till recently, top-down estimates of seasonal fluxes relied solely on observed gradients of near-surface dry air CO₂ mole fractions. Rayner and O'Brien [2001] demonstrated the potential added value of global total column CO₂ (XCO₂) measurements for obtaining better CO₂ flux estimates. The Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT) was launched in 2009 to provide global measurements of XCO₂ [Kuze et al., 2009]. Atmospheric inversion of GOSAT XCO₂ to estimate surface fluxes, however, has proved challenging, since measurement biases as small as 0.5 ppm significantly affect the derived fluxes at regional scales [Basu et al., 2013; Chevallier et al., 2007]. Since GOSAT XCO₂ biases have no known year to year variations, multiyear analysis of fluxes over a single region suffers less from such biases [Guerlet et al., 2013a]. In this manuscript, we analyze the seasonal cycle in the CO₂ flux from Tropical Asia derived from surface and GOSAT observations. In section 2, we present flux estimates over Tropical Asia and validate them by comparing our posterior CO₂ fields with Comprehensive Observation Network for Trace gases by Airliner (CONTRAIL) data in section 3. In sections 4 and 5 we estimate the biomass burning contribution to the seasonal cycle seen in section 2 by assimilating Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI) total column CO (XCO) [George et al., 2009] and using known CO:CO₂ emission ratios [Christian et al., 2003]. Finally, in section 6 we examine temperature anomalies over Tropical Asia and GOSAT-derived chlorophyll fluorescence [Frankenberg et al., 2011] to determine whether the land biosphere could be responsible for variations not explained by biomass burning in section 5.

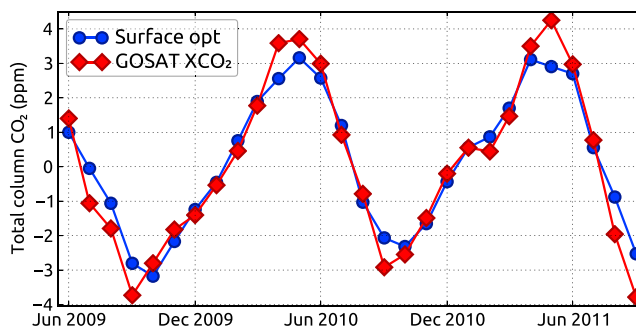


Figure 1. Monthly mean GOSAT XCO₂ (red diamonds) and cosampled modeled XCO₂ corresponding to surface fluxes optimized with surface CO₂ measurements (blue circles), after subtracting the same linear trend from both time series. Only measurements around Tropical Asia were considered for this plot, although for the flux inversion all measurements were used.

2. CO₂ Flux Estimates Over Tropical Asia

We estimate the CO₂ flux over Tropical Asia by assimilating both surface observations of CO₂ and RemoTeC v2.11 retrievals of GOSAT XCO₂ [Butz *et al.*, 2009] in a four-dimensional variational (4DVAR) atmospheric inversion using the atmospheric tracer transport model TM5 [Krol *et al.*, 2005]. Monthly fluxes over the period 1 March 2009 to 1 October 2011 are estimated for 6° × 4° grid cells globally and subsequently aggregated over Tropical Asia over 3 month time periods. The inversion system and data streams are exactly as described in detail by Basu *et al.* [2013], with the following modification. Guerlet *et al.* [2013b] showed that RemoTeC XCO₂ retrieved from GOSAT soundings over land (acquired in high-gain mode) had biases dependent on the retrieved aerosol parameters, the strongest component being a linear dependence on the inverse of the retrieved aerosol size parameter a_s [Butz *et al.*, 2009]. Combined with the overall land-sea offset discussed by Basu *et al.* [2013], this resulted in the following bias correction for GOSAT XCO₂:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XCO}_2(\text{ocean}) &\rightarrow \text{XCO}_2(\text{ocean}) + b_1 \\ \text{XCO}_2(\text{land}) &\rightarrow \text{XCO}_2(\text{land}) \times \left(b_2 + \frac{b_3}{a_s} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Starting from the prior values given by Guerlet *et al.* [2013b], the inversion estimates the parameters b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 simultaneously with the surface CO₂ flux from the land biosphere and the oceans. Fossil fuel and fire emissions are imposed but not optimized.

Figure 1 shows monthly average GOSAT XCO₂ within (10°S, 28°N) and (80°E, 156°E)—a rectangular region which covers Tropical Asia—during the inversion period (red diamonds). A linear trend of 2.11 ppm/yr was subtracted from the XCO₂ data. The trend was calculated by considering GOSAT XCO₂ soundings in the southern extratropics with yearlong coverage, i.e., within 35°S and 23.5°S over 3 years since the start of the GOSAT data stream in June 2009. Also shown in Figure 1 is the posterior atmospheric XCO₂ field from an inversion with only surface data, cosampled with GOSAT soundings (blue circles). We see that GOSAT XCO₂ shows a more dynamic seasonal cycle compared to what a surface-only inversion would estimate. While it is not straightforward to link differences in measurement to differences in surface flux due to atmospheric transport, we can expect the seasonal cycle amplitude of the surface flux from a surface-only inversion to increase if GOSAT XCO₂ were assimilated in tandem.

Figure 2 shows the estimated CO₂ emissions—minus the fossil fuel component—over Tropical Asia. Since GOSAT started its regular data stream in June 2009, the flux aggregate for March–May (MAM) 2009 is only marginally affected by GOSAT XCO₂ and is not considered hereafter. Over the rest of the inversion period, as expected from the observations in Figure 1, the joint inversion predicts a noticeably more dynamic seasonal cycle compared to either a surface-only inversion or the prior flux estimate. Moreover, the joint inversion also predicts more outgassing of CO₂ during MAM 2010. As shown by Guerlet *et al.* [2013a], a sparse surface network might easily miss such a flux anomaly (only 270 of the 28,111 surface measurements assimilated are in or immediately downstream of Tropical Asia). To validate this anomaly, we compare our atmospheric CO₂ fields (corresponding to optimized fluxes) with CONTRAIL measurements of CO₂ above this area. Since

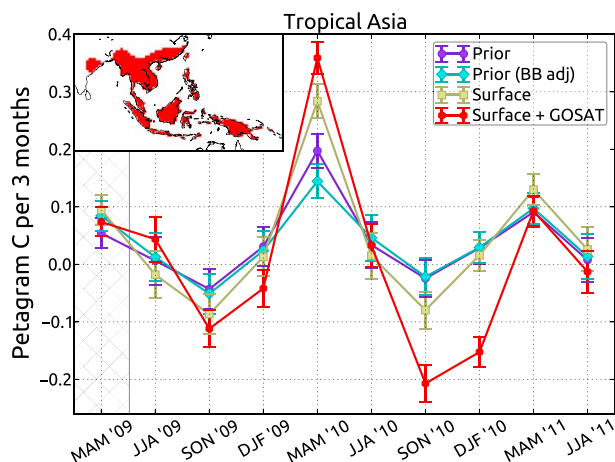


Figure 2. Surface CO₂ flux per 3 month time window from Tropical Asia (red-shaded region in the inset). The fossil fuel flux has been subtracted. The time period prior to a steady GOSAT data stream is crosshatched. “Prior” refers to the prior emissions (a combination of Global Fire Emissions Database version 3.1 (GFED3.1) biomass burning and Carnegie-Ames-Stanford approach (CASA) GFED biosphere flux), “Surface” refers to an inversion using only surface CO₂ observations, and “Surface + GOSAT” refers to a joint GOSAT XCO₂ and surface CO₂ assimilation. The time series “Prior (BB adj)” is the prior flux with a different estimate of the biomass burning CO₂ flux as explained in section 5.

CO₂ fields from both the surface-only and joint inversions at CONTRAIL sample locations between 5 km and 13 km, 10°S and 28°N latitudes, 80°E and 156°E longitudes and present monthly average observed and modeled CO₂ values in Figure 3.

We see that from June 2009 (when the GOSAT data record started), the joint inversion better matches CONTRAIL observations. This is to be expected, since unlike surface measurements, GOSAT XCO₂ contains information about the free and upper troposphere, which is what CONTRAIL samples. Figure 3 also shows that CONTRAIL measurements in April–June 2010 are ~1 ppm higher than predicted by a surface inversion and are matched very well by the joint inversion. Since 349,921 of the 397,759 CONTRAIL measurements used here were taken above 10 km, this 1 ppm signal is present in the upper troposphere, which must correspond to a significant source at the surface. Therefore, the CO₂ source seen by CONTRAIL in spring 2010 (Figure 3) is consistent with the source estimated by GOSAT XCO₂ (Figure 2) over the same period. The enhanced drawdown in September–November (SON) 2010 estimated by GOSAT (Figure 2) is seen to a lesser extent in the CONTRAIL data in Figure 3, while the enhanced source in MAM 2011 seen in the CONTRAIL data is not reproduced by the GOSAT inversion, likely due to the inversion ending in September 2011.

The enhanced seasonal cycle and the 2010 spring source has to be due either to biomass burning or the land biosphere. Although the prior estimates a higher source in 2010 compared to neighboring years, it is possible that that is still an underestimation. To get an independent handle on biomass burning CO₂ flux over this region, we assimilate XCO measurements from the IASI instrument on board the Meteorological Operational A (MetOp-A) satellite [Fortems-Cheiney et al., 2009] in a 4D VAR CO inversion.

4. CO Flux Estimate From Biomass Burning

The CO total column data used in this study were retrieved using the FORLI-CO algorithm [Hurtmans et al., 2012]. Daily data are available from the Ether database (<http://www.pole-ether.fr>). The CO inversion framework is identical to that described by Krol et al. [2013], with the following differences. We run the TM5 atmospheric transport model [Krol et al., 2005] at 6° × 4° resolution globally, at 3° × 2° resolution within (10°S–42°N, 54°E–138°E), and at 1° × 1° resolution within (2°S–34°N, 66°E–126°E). Within the 1° × 1° and 3° × 2° regions, we optimize biomass burning CO flux with a 3 day time resolution and impose monthly

the Tropics are a region of deep convection, we expect to see some of this outgassing signal in the free troposphere.

3. Verification With CONTRAIL CO₂

The CONTRAIL project [Machida et al., 2008] has been observing vertical CO₂ profiles over 43 airports worldwide and along intercontinental flight paths using five Japan Airlines commercial airliners. The data coverage is extensive in the Northern Hemisphere, and vertically the samples go up to 150 hPa [Sawa et al., 2012]. Niwa et al. [2012] demonstrated that due to deep convection over the Tropics, CONTRAIL measurements impose strong constraints on terrestrial fluxes from Tropical Asia. Therefore, we use CONTRAIL measurements of CO₂ to evaluate which of the (optimized) flux scenarios in Figure 2 is the most realistic. We sample our posterior atmospheric

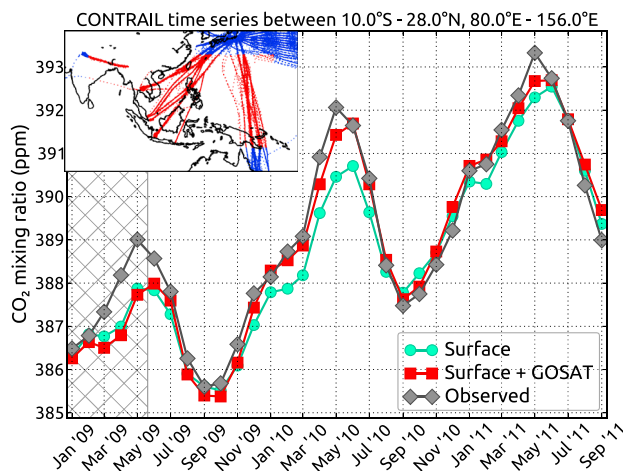


Figure 3. Comparison of monthly mean CONTRAIL CO₂ measurements and cosampled posterior CO₂ fields from our inversions. The hatched region represents the period before the start of the GOSAT data stream. Red points in the inset represent CONTRAIL measurements which were used to construct this plot, whereas blue dots represent surrounding measurements which were not used.

natural and anthropogenic emissions, as well as CO production from hydrocarbons such as CH₄. To provide boundary conditions consistent with CO sampled by the NOAA flask sampling network [Novelli and Masarie, 2013], we additionally optimize weekly total CO emissions in the 6° × 4° region. The biomass burning emissions are given a prior correlation length (exponential) of 200 km and a prior correlation time (exponential) of 3 days, whereas for the total emission in the 6° × 4° region those numbers are 1000 km and 15 days, respectively. This allows the inversion system maximum flexibility to fit localized, short-term biomass burning events within the area of interest (Tropical and South Asia), while creating a smoother adjustment of the background outside the 3° × 2° region.

We performed three 10 month inversions from 1 December, year *Y* to 1 October, year *Y* + 1, where *Y* stands for 2008, 2009, and 2010. In each case, the starting CO fields on 1 December were created by running 4 month inversions with exactly the same setup from 1 August to 1 December of the corresponding year. The optimized biomass burning CO emissions, aggregated over Tropical Asia, are shown in Figure 4, after excluding December as a 1 month spin-up period. The (unphysical) negative fluxes in Figure 4 are due to our use of the conjugate gradient algorithm [Navon and Legler, 1987] within our 4DVAR framework, which allows for short-term localized negative fluxes. Integrated over larger times, however, the fluxes are always positive.

While both the inversion and the prior show a higher biomass burning flux in 2010 compared to the neighboring years, the inversion does not significantly increase the flux compared to the prior during spring 2010; if anything, there is a slight decrease compared to the prior. The prior biomass burning CO and CO₂ estimates in Figures 4 and 2 respectively both come from the same GFED3 database [van der Werf et al., 2010; Mu et al., 2011]. Moreover, our CO inversion does not estimate biomass burning CO fluxes in spring 2010 significantly higher than the prior. Therefore, we do not expect the corresponding biomass burning CO₂ flux to be higher than its prior, provided that the CO:CO₂ emission ratios within GFED3 are correct [van Leeuwen and van der Werf, 2011]. Nonetheless, we construct biomass burning CO₂ emission estimates using our posterior CO emissions and known emission factors over Tropical Asia [Christian et al., 2003], to check whether biomass burning can be a factor behind the high-CO₂ source in March–May 2010 shown in Figure 2.

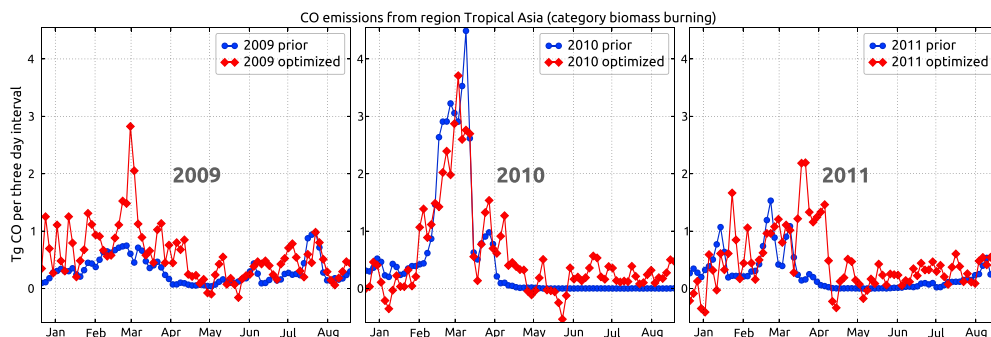


Figure 4. Three day aggregated biomass burning CO emission from Tropical Asia as estimated from assimilating IASI XCO and in situ CO measurements.

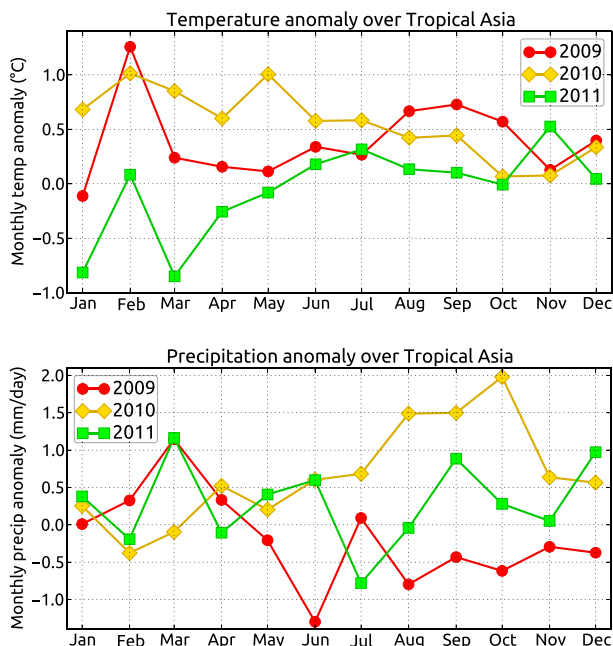


Figure 5. (top) Monthly mean surface air temperature anomaly from the NOAA NCEP CPC GHCN + CAMS data set and (bottom) precipitation anomaly from GPCP over Tropical Asia, relative to the 30 year mean from 1981 to 2010.

biomass burning estimate and plot the resultant flux time series as Prior (BB adj) in Figure 2.

We see from Figure 2 that Prior (BB adj) is very close to Prior, meaning that our biomass burning CO₂ estimate (based on IASI XCO inversions) is consistent with the GFED3 biomass burning CO₂ emissions used in our CO₂ inversions, and neither our estimate nor GFED3 CO₂ explains the anomalous 2010 spring source of Figure 2. Therefore, we are left with the only alternative explanation that the 2010 source must have been a land biosphere response to a climate anomaly in the summer of 2010.

6. The Land Biosphere Response

Figure 5 (top) shows the monthly mean surface air temperature over Tropical Asia from the NOAA National

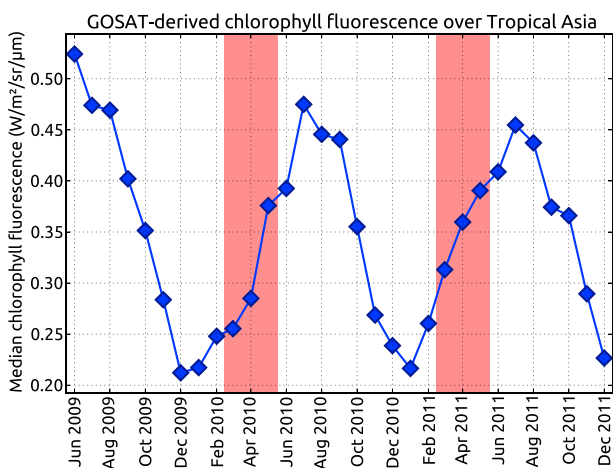


Figure 6. Monthly median chlorophyll fluorescence over Tropical Asia from GOSAT using the method of Frankenberg *et al.* [2011]. The red-shaded areas span the months of March, April, and May for each year.

5. Revised CO₂ Biomass Burning Estimates

Christian *et al.* [2003] performed measurements to determine the CO:CO₂ emission ratios for different fuel types responsible for Indonesian biomass burning emissions. We break down our CO emission estimates within the 1° × 1° and 3° × 2° regions according to vegetation type using the GFED3 partitioning (available at http://www.falw.vu/~gwerf/GFED/GFED3/partitioning/GFED3.1_CO_partitioning.zip) to get CO emission from each vegetation type for each grid box. We then use the emission ratios measured by Christian *et al.* [2003] to convert those into CO₂ emission per category per grid box. Finally, we sum up the CO₂ emission estimates over large regions (such as Tropical Asia) and 3-monthly time periods. In our prior emission estimates of Figure 2, we substitute the biomass burning component—which was not optimized—with this new

biomass burning estimate and plot the resultant flux time series as Prior (BB adj) in Figure 2. We see from Figure 2 that Prior (BB adj) is very close to Prior, meaning that our biomass burning CO₂ estimate (based on IASI XCO inversions) is consistent with the GFED3 biomass burning CO₂ emissions used in our CO₂ inversions, and neither our estimate nor GFED3 CO₂ explains the anomalous 2010 spring source of Figure 2. Therefore, we are left with the only alternative explanation that the 2010 source must have been a land biosphere response to a climate anomaly in the summer of 2010. Figure 5 (top) shows the monthly mean surface air temperature over Tropical Asia from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Global Historical Climatology Network (GHCN) + Climate Anomaly Monitoring System (CAMS) data set [Fan and van den Dool, 2008], relative to the 30 year mean from 1981 to 2010 (seasonally averaged spatial patterns are shown in the supporting information). The temperature from March to May in 2010 was consistently higher by 0.5–1 °C compared to the long-term mean, and the corresponding temperatures of 2009 and 2011 were lower. This is significant in an area where the monthly mean surface air temperature has a seasonal cycle of ~ 5 °C. It is entirely plausible that the higher temperature in 2010 spring/summer, compared to 2011, resulted in higher respiration in 2010

than 2011. The monthly mean precipitation anomaly according to the Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) [Adler *et al.*, 2003] over the same period and region, shown in Figure 5 (bottom), does not show a particularly severe drought in the summer of 2010 (seasonally averaged spatial patterns are shown in the supporting information). Therefore, the source in the spring/summer of 2010 from Tropical Asia could be the biosphere response solely to above-average temperatures, by a mechanism not captured by the CASA biosphere model, which was used to construct our prior CO₂ flux estimate in Figure 2.

Frankenberg *et al.* [2011] showed that GOSAT-derived chlorophyll fluorescence (CF) is tightly correlated to the gross primary productivity (GPP) from multiple biosphere models. Therefore, if the biosphere was responsible for the MAM 2010 flux anomaly of Figure 2, it should also be manifested in GOSAT-derived CF. Figure 6 shows the monthly median CF over Tropical Asia as measured by GOSAT, retrieved using the algorithm of Frankenberg *et al.* [2011] (seasonally averaged spatial patterns shown in the supporting information). If we consider the period March–May (red-shaded areas), 2010 indeed shows lower CF than 2011, especially in March and April, pointing to lower GPP during the spring/summer of 2010 and confirming our hypothesis of a biosphere-driven mechanism behind the anomaly seen in Figures 2 and 3. Using the linear regression between CF and the Max-Planck-Institute for Biogeochemistry (MPI BGC) GPP derived by Frankenberg *et al.* [2011], we get a GPP of 3.21 Pg C in MAM 2010, compared to 3.69 Pg C in MAM 2011. This 0.48 Pg C difference in GPP is consistent with the 0.27 Pg C difference in net ecosystem CO₂ exchange (NEE) between MAM 2010 and MAM 2011 in Figure 2.

7. Conclusions

We have shown that an atmospheric inversion assimilating GOSAT XCO₂ estimates a more dynamic seasonal cycle and in particular a higher source during March–May 2010 over Tropical Asia, compared to an inversion assimilating only surface data. The increased source estimate, specifically, is consistent with CONTRAIL measurements of CO₂ performed above and downwind of the Tropical Asian region. The more dynamic seasonal cycle is consistent with the conclusion of Patra *et al.* [2011], who found that the CASA biosphere model underestimated the seasonal cycle amplitude over South Asia by up to 50%. It is therefore safe to conclude that assimilating upper air data—whether in the form of aircraft measurements or satellite-based total column measurements—estimate a more dynamic seasonal cycle over Tropical Asia compared to surface observation-based estimates and in particular point to a 0.27 Pg C higher source of CO₂ in the dry season of 2010 compared to 2011.

Using CO measurements from IASI, we ruled out biomass burning as the cause of either the more dynamic seasonal cycle or the enhanced source in 2010. Both, therefore, must be due to the terrestrial biosphere. We hypothesize that the enhanced 2010 source was a biosphere response to above average temperatures, consistent with lower chlorophyll fluorescence measured by GOSAT in the spring/summer of 2010 compared to 2011.

References

- Adler, R. F., *et al.* (2003), The Version-2 Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) monthly precipitation analysis (1979–present), *J. Hydrometeorol.*, *4*(6), 1147–1167, doi:10.1175/1525-7541(2003)004<1147:TVGPCP>2.0.CO;2.
- Basu, S., *et al.* (2013), Global CO₂ fluxes estimated from GOSAT retrievals of total column CO₂, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *13*, 8695–8717, doi:10.5194/acpd-13-4535-2013.
- Butz, A., O. P. Hasekamp, C. Frankenberg, and I. Aben (2009), Retrievals of atmospheric CO₂ from simulated space-borne measurements of backscattered near-infrared sunlight: Accounting for aerosol effects, *Appl. Opt.*, *48*(18), 3322–3336, doi:10.1364/AO.48.003322.
- Chevallier, F., F.-M. Bréon, and P. J. Rayner (2007), Contribution of the Orbiting Carbon Observatory to the estimation of CO₂ sources and sinks: Theoretical study in a variational data assimilation framework, *J. Geophys. Res.*, *112*, D09307, doi:10.1029/2006JD007375.
- Christian, T., B. Kleiss, R. Yokelson, R. Holzinger, P. Crutzen, W. Hao, B. Saharjo, and D. Ward (2003), Comprehensive laboratory measurements of biomass-burning emissions: 1. Emissions from Indonesian, African, and other fuels, *J. Geophys. Res.*, *108*(D23), 4719, doi:10.1029/2003JD003704.
- Fan, Y., and H. van den Dool (2008), A global monthly land surface air temperature analysis for 1948–present, *J. Geophys. Res.*, *113*, D01103, doi:10.1029/2007JD008470.
- Fortems-Cheiney, A., *et al.* (2009), On the capability of IASI measurements to inform about CO surface emissions, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *9*(22), 8735–8743, doi:10.5194/acp-9-8735-2009.
- Frankenberg, C., *et al.* (2011), New global observations of the terrestrial carbon cycle from GOSAT: Patterns of plant fluorescence with gross primary productivity, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *38*, L17706, doi:10.1029/2011GL048738.
- Gatti, L. V., *et al.* (2014), Drought sensitivity of Amazonian carbon balance revealed by atmospheric measurements, *Nature*, *506*(7486), 76–80.
- George, M., *et al.* (2009), Carbon monoxide distributions from the IASI/METOP mission: Evaluation with other space-borne remote sensors, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *9*(21), 8317–8330, doi:10.5194/acp-9-8317-2009.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Thijs van Leeuwen for helpful discussions on CO:CO₂ emission ratios. RemoTeC algorithm development was partly funded by ESA's Climate Change Initiative on Green House Gases. André Butz was supported by the Emmy-Noether program of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft through grant BU2599/1-1 (RemoteC). Sourish Basu was supported by the Gebruikersondersteuning ruimteonderzoek program of the Nederlandse organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek through project ALW-GO-AO/08-10. Computer resources for model runs were provided by SARA through NCF project SH-026-12. Access to GOSAT data was granted through the second GOSAT research announcement jointly issued by JAXA, NIES, and MOE. GPCP Precipitation data were provided by the NOAA/OAR/ESRL PSD, Boulder, Colorado, USA. The IASI spectra were received through the EUMETCast system, and the IASI CO data were retrieved from <http://www.pole-ether.fr>. Pierre Coheur and Daniel Hurtmans are acknowledged for developing the FORLI processing code.

The Editor thanks Prabir Patra and an anonymous reviewer for their assistance in evaluating this paper.

- Guerlet, S., S. Basu, A. Butz, M. C. Krol, P. Hahne, S. Houweling, O. P. Hasekamp, and I. Aben (2013a), Reduced carbon uptake during the 2010 Northern Hemisphere summer as observed from GOSAT, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *40*, 2378–2383, doi:10.1002/grl.50402.
- Guerlet, S., et al. (2013b), Impact of aerosol and thin cirrus on retrieving and validating XCO₂ from GOSAT shortwave infrared measurements, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, *118*, 4887–4905, doi:10.1002/jgrd.50332.
- Hurtmans, D., P.-F. Coheur, C. Wespes, L. Clarisse, O. Scharf, C. Clerbaux, J. Hadji-Lazaro, M. George, and S. Turquety (2012), FORLI radiative transfer and retrieval code for IASI, *J. Quant. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transfer*, *113*(11), 1391–1408, doi:10.1016/j.jqsrt.2012.02.036.
- Krol, M., S. Houweling, B. Bregman, M. van den Broek, A. Segers, P. van Velthoven, W. Peters, F. Dentener, and P. Bergamaschi (2005), The two-way nested global chemistry-transport zoom model TM5: Algorithm and applications, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *5*(2), 417–432, doi:10.5194/acp-5-417-2005.
- Krol, M., et al. (2013), How much CO was emitted by the 2010 fires around Moscow?, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *13*(9), 4737–4747, doi:10.5194/acp-13-4737-2013.
- Kuze, A., H. Suto, M. Nakajima, and T. Hamazaki (2009), Thermal and near infrared sensor for carbon observation Fourier-transform spectrometer on the Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite for greenhouse gases monitoring, *Appl. Opt.*, *48*(35), 6716–6733, doi:10.1364/AO.48.006716.
- Machida, T., et al. (2008), Worldwide measurements of atmospheric CO₂ and other trace gas species using commercial airlines, *J. Atmos. Oceanic Technol.*, *25*(10), 1744–1754, doi:10.1175/2008JTECHA1082.1.
- Mu, M., et al. (2011), Daily and 3-hourly variability in global fire emissions and consequences for atmospheric model predictions of carbon monoxide, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, *116*, D24303, doi:10.1029/2011JD016245.
- Navon, I. M., and D. M. Legler (1987), Conjugate-gradient methods for large-scale minimization in meteorology, *Mon. Weather Rev.*, *115*, 1479–1502.
- Niwa, Y., T. Machida, Y. Sawa, H. Matsueda, T. J. Schuck, C. A. M. Brenninkmeijer, R. Imasu, and M. Satoh (2012), Imposing strong constraints on tropical terrestrial CO₂ fluxes using passenger aircraft based measurements, *J. Geophys. Res.*, *117*, D11303, doi:10.1029/2012JD017474.
- Novelli, P., and K. Masarie (2013), Atmospheric carbon monoxide dry air mole fractions from the NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network, 1988–2012, version: 2013-06-18.
- Patra, P. K., Y. Niwa, T. J. Schuck, C. A. M. Brenninkmeijer, T. Machida, H. Matsueda, and Y. Sawa (2011), Carbon balance of South Asia constrained by passenger aircraft CO₂ measurements, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *11*(9), 4163–4175, doi:10.5194/acp-11-4163-2011.
- Rayner, P. J., and D. M. O'Brien (2001), The utility of remotely sensed CO₂ concentration data in surface source inversions, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *28*(1), 175–178, doi:10.1029/2000GL011912.
- Sawa, Y., T. Machida, and H. Matsueda (2012), Aircraft observation of the seasonal variation in the transport of CO₂ in the upper atmosphere, *J. Geophys. Res.*, *117*, D05305, doi:10.1029/2011JD016933.
- van der Werf, G. R., et al. (2010), Global fire emissions and the contribution of deforestation, savanna, forest, agricultural, and peat fires (1997–2009), *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *10*(23), 11,707–11,735, doi:10.5194/acp-10-11707-2010.
- van Leeuwen, T. T., and G. R. van der Werf (2011), Spatial and temporal variability in the ratio of trace gases emitted from biomass burning, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, *11*(8), 3611–3629, doi:10.5194/acp-11-3611-2011.