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Spectroscopic Uncertainty

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Long-term monitoring of long-lived greenhouse gases (ghgs) requires sub-percent (0.1%) accuracy, and observations show

TEXT

Long-term monitoring of well-mixed greenhouse gases (ghg) requires instruments that can measure at 0.1% accuracy (K

The accuracy of ghg measurements is limited by both instrument capabilities and the accuracy of ghg spectroscopy. Ma

Recently, Dual-Comb Spectroscopy (DCS) has emerged as a candidate to augment the NOAA network, because it can m

These capabilities have been demonstrated in field-deployments. Reiker et al, 2014, was the first to deploy DCS to mea

Although DCS is capable of measuring highly resolved spectra with absolute frequency stability, accurately measuring a

For example, Waxman et al, 2017, also found that retrieved methane concentrations disagreed when using different spe

Motivated by achieving long-term monitoring capabilities, We compare ghg retrievals from different spectroscopic datab

Dual-Comb Spectroscopy Technique Dual-Comb Spectroscopy Technique The technique of DCS employs laser frequen

To achieve laboratory-level accuracy, the frequency combs need to have long-term frequency stability and maintain com

Field Setup In this study, our DCS generates light between 6,000 and 6,400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (1560 - 1660 nm) at 80,000 distinct a

The DCS design is outlined in Sinclair et al, 2015. In summary, both of the frequency combs are powered by a 10 mW

The DCS was mounted atop a building at the NIST facility between 21 September to x November, 2016 in Boulder, CO

A commercial cavity ring-down spectrometer (Picarro Model 3012) was also deployed to the field, alongside a pressure

Although the point sensor is acting as a reference for our field experiment, it should be noted that the point-sensor and

Pressure and temperature measurements are also taken on this tower. These measurements also benchmark our pressur

Retrieval Approach Problem Statement The retrieval problem for an open path system is that the depth of the measur

$[\text{ghg}] = \text{ghg}_{cd} \overline{\text{total}_{cd} - H_2O_{cd}}$

In Eq. ??,  $\text{total}_{cd}$  is the column density of air,  $\text{ghg}_{cd}$  is the column density of ghg molecules, and  $H_2O_{cd}$  is the column

$\rho_{dry} = \frac{p(1-[H_2O])}{RT}$

$dry_{cd} = \rho_{dry} \delta x$

Eq. ?? provides the relationship between the number density of dry air, denoted  $\rho_{dry}$ , and the atmospheric state, which

Here, we will quantify the biases induced in retrieving greenhouse gas concentrations, for both the retrieval of greenhou

Retrieval Algorithm In order to retrieve the ghg concentrations from the measured spectra, we performed a non-linear

$\tau = \sum_i^n [\text{ghg}]_{cd} \rho_{dry} \sigma$

$I = \exp^{-\tau}$

The resulting modeled transmission is scaled by a Legendre polynomial basis set, which approximates the underlying lo

Evaluations of the forward model map the chemical and thermo-dynamic state (e.g., concentrations, pressure, and temp

Here,  $x_i$  is our state vector at the  $i$ th iteration, and it includes the vertical column density (vcd) of each of the gases be

A crucial aspect of our retrieval is that our state vector contains the column density (total number of trace gas molecu

Spectral line-lists Since we are retrieving pressure and temperature from the shape of the absorption lines, it is necessa

The temperature, pressure, and wavelength absorption features unique to each molecule are calculated from spectral pa

Table ?? displays the line-lists being used in our study. We use the HITRAN 2008, 2016, and 2020 line-lists, in addition

Field Results Methane retrievals disagree more than  $\text{CO}_2$

Regional-scale gradients of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere are about 0.25% (1 ppm). Inferring  $\text{CO}_2$  sources at this scale requir

Fig ?? shows the retrieved time series for a two-week period in our study. Our algorithm retrieves  $\text{CO}_2$  over the window

Fig. ??C displays the ratio between the  $\text{CO}_2$  concentrations retrieved from the DCS and the  $\text{CO}_2$  measurements from the

Despite the fact that the DCS is solely relying on information from the spectroscopic databases, the ratio between the  $\text{CO}_2$  concentrations retrieved from the DCS and the  $\text{CO}_2$  measurements from the Picarro is close to 1.0. *ch4\_timeseries.pdf Retrieved  $\text{CO}_2$  concentrations with line-lists outlined in Table ?? from our DCS field deployment in Boulder, CO.*

On the other hand, there is considerable disagreement for retrieved methane. Methane's spectroscopy is continuously e

We used the Hitran 2008, 2016, and 2020 line-lists, in addition to the TCCON line-list, to retrieve methane concentrat

Fig. ??C shows the ratio between the retrieved methane from the DCS and the measured concentrations from the Picarro

*ch4\_timeseries.pdf Retrieved  $\text{CH}_4$  from our DCS field-deployment. The figure is arranged as in Fig. ??.*

*vcd\_timeseries.pdf Retrieved variables required to calculate the dry column density ( $\text{dry}_{cd}$ ). This includes, from top to bottom, column density of  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ , and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .*

Tracing error sources from field retrievals

$\text{CH}_4$  Correlations

Variable Hitran 2008 Hitran 2016 Hitran 2020 TCCON

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$  amount

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$  error

pressure error

temperature error

$\text{CO}_2$  correlations

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$  amount

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$  error

pressure error

temperature error

Error correlations for our retrievals from the field-deployed DCS