

A world map at night, showing city lights in yellow and orange against a dark blue background. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, with North and South America on the left and Europe and Africa on the right.

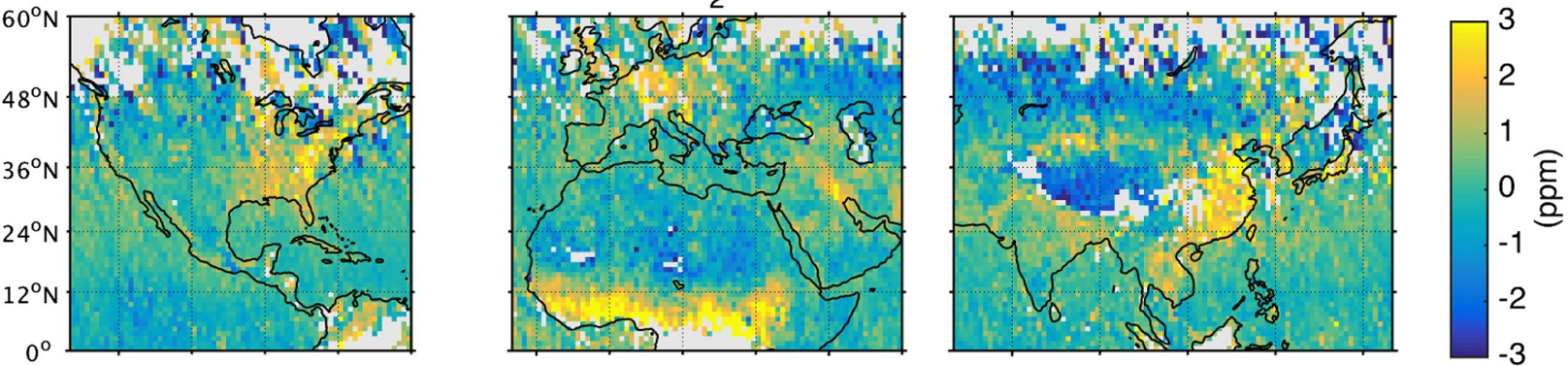
Global XCO₂ anomalies as seen by Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2

Janne Hakkarainen, Iolanda Ialongo, Shamil Maksytov and David Crisp

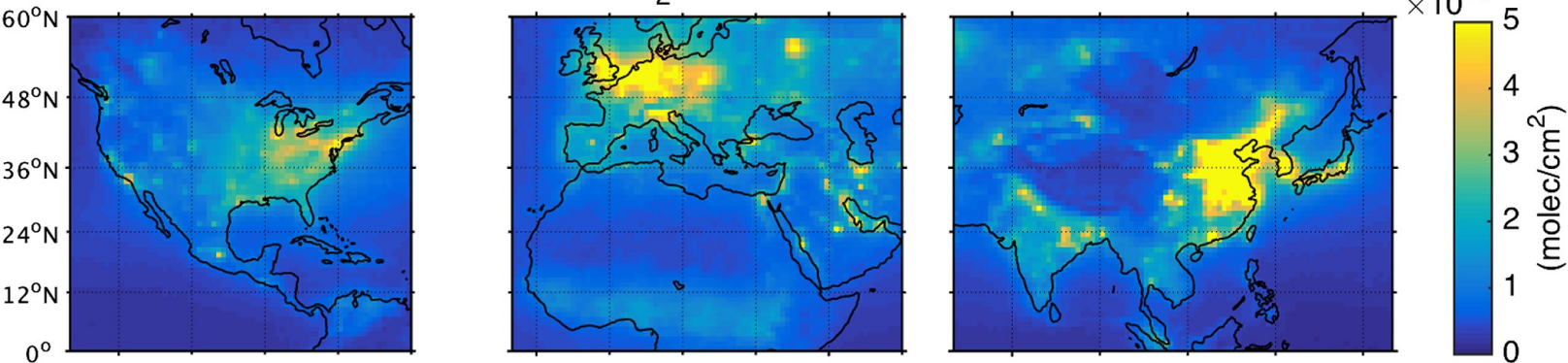


@JanneHakkaraine

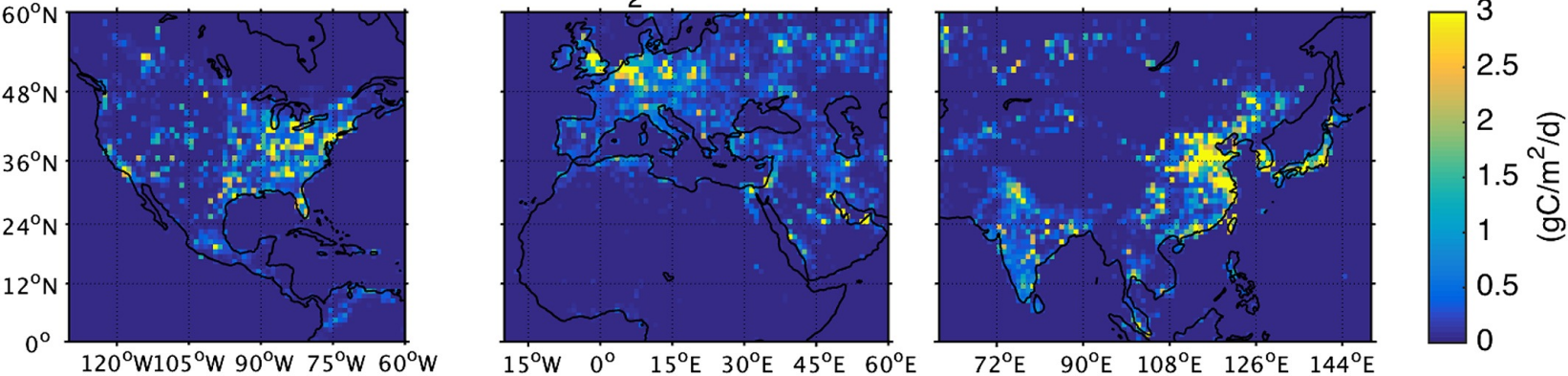
OCO-2 mean XCO₂ anomalies, 2014-2016



OMI mean NO₂ trop. columns, 2014-2016



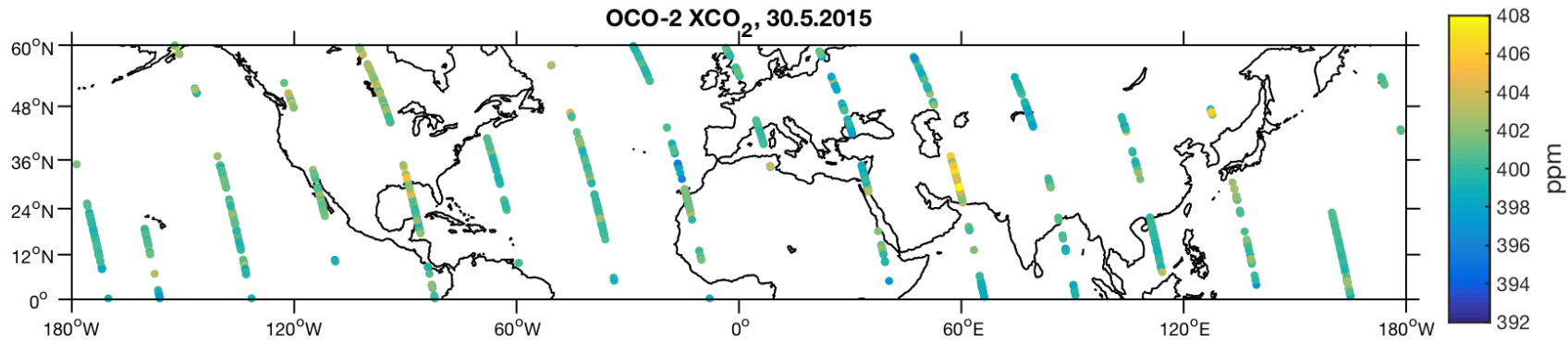
ODIAC CO₂ emissions, 2014



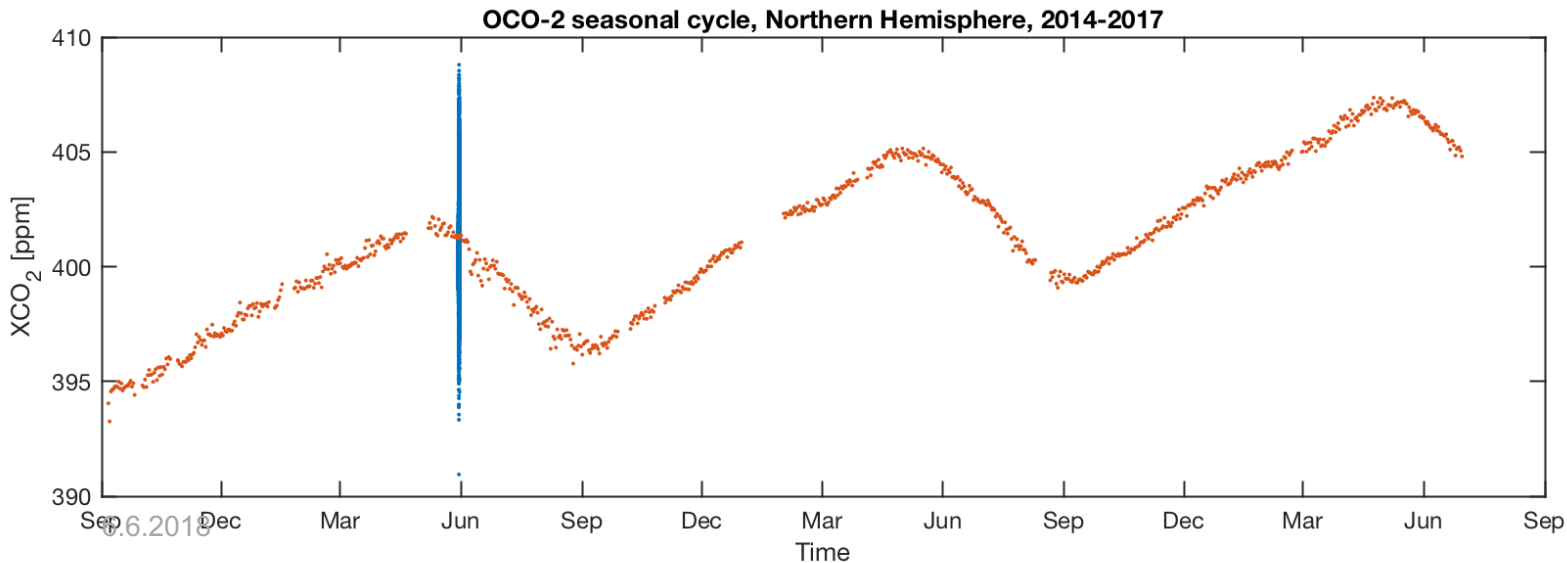
Hakkarainen
et al., GRL,
2016.



XCO₂ anomaly: definition



$$\text{XCO}_2 (\text{anomaly}) = \text{XCO}_2 (\text{individual}) - \text{XCO}_2 (\text{daily median})$$

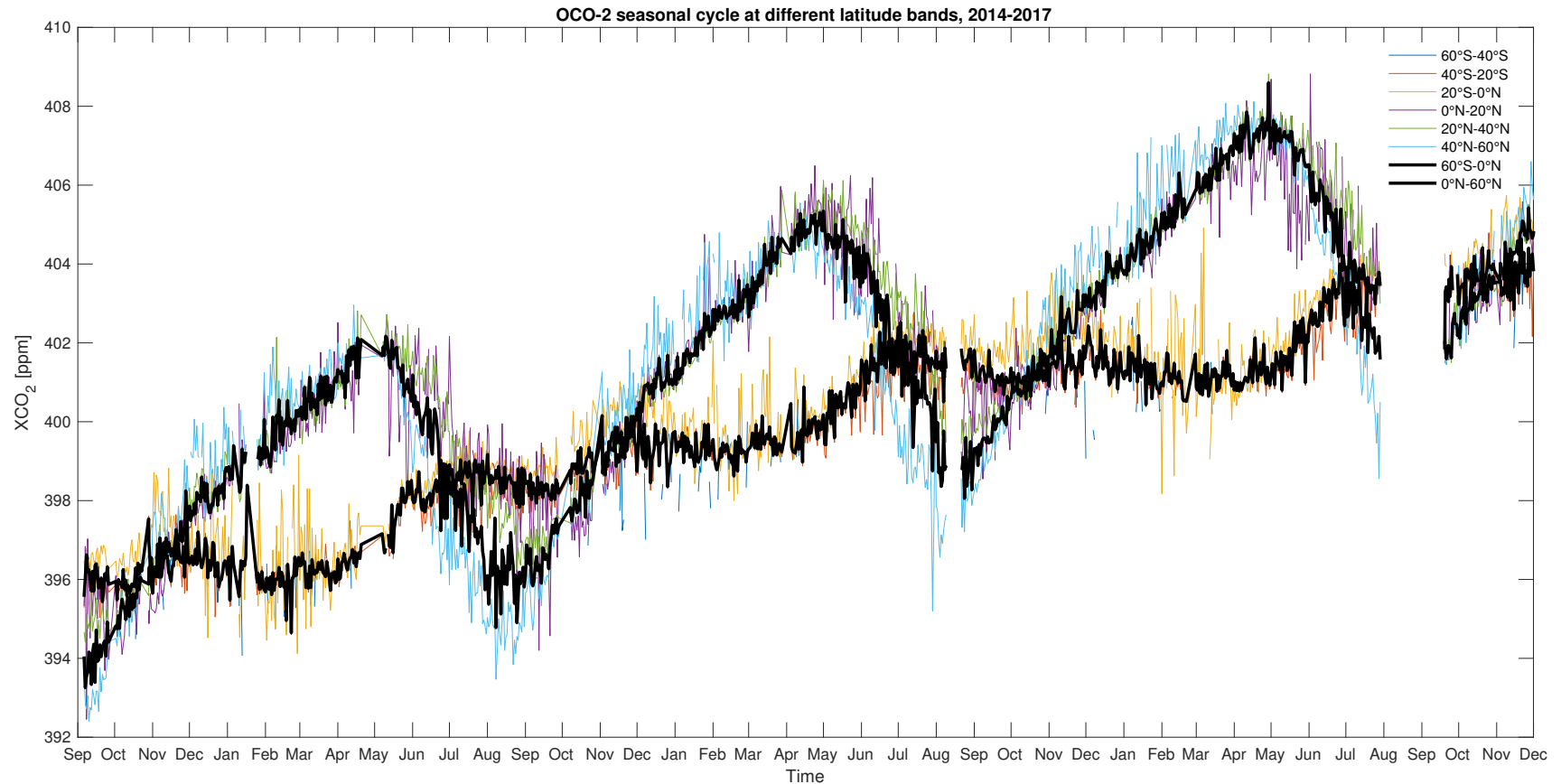


Remove the
seasonal variability
and the increasing
trend



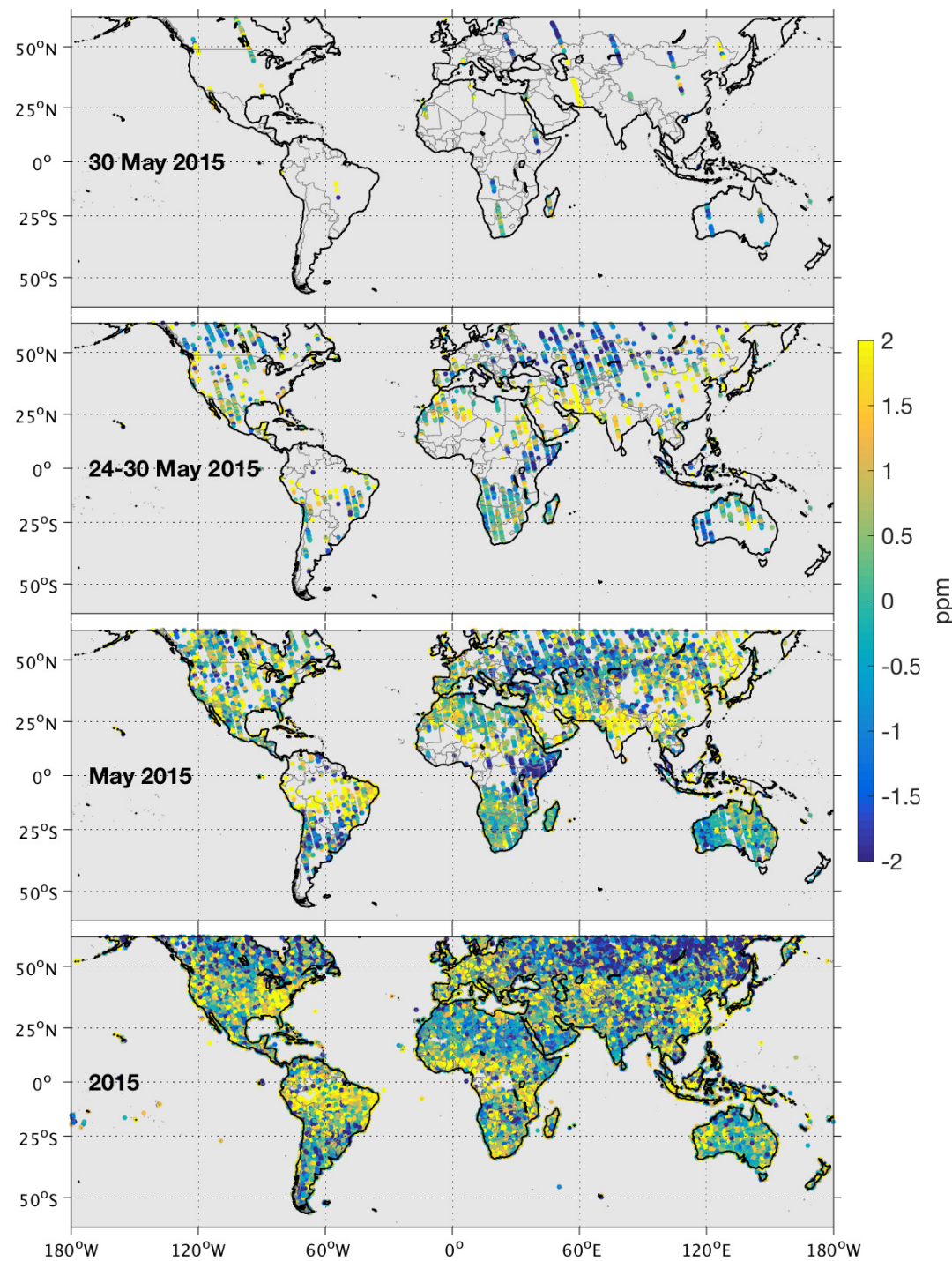
Background choice

Northern and southern hemisphere must be considered separately.
In NH the seasonal cycle is more variable at different latitudes in summer.





Data coverage

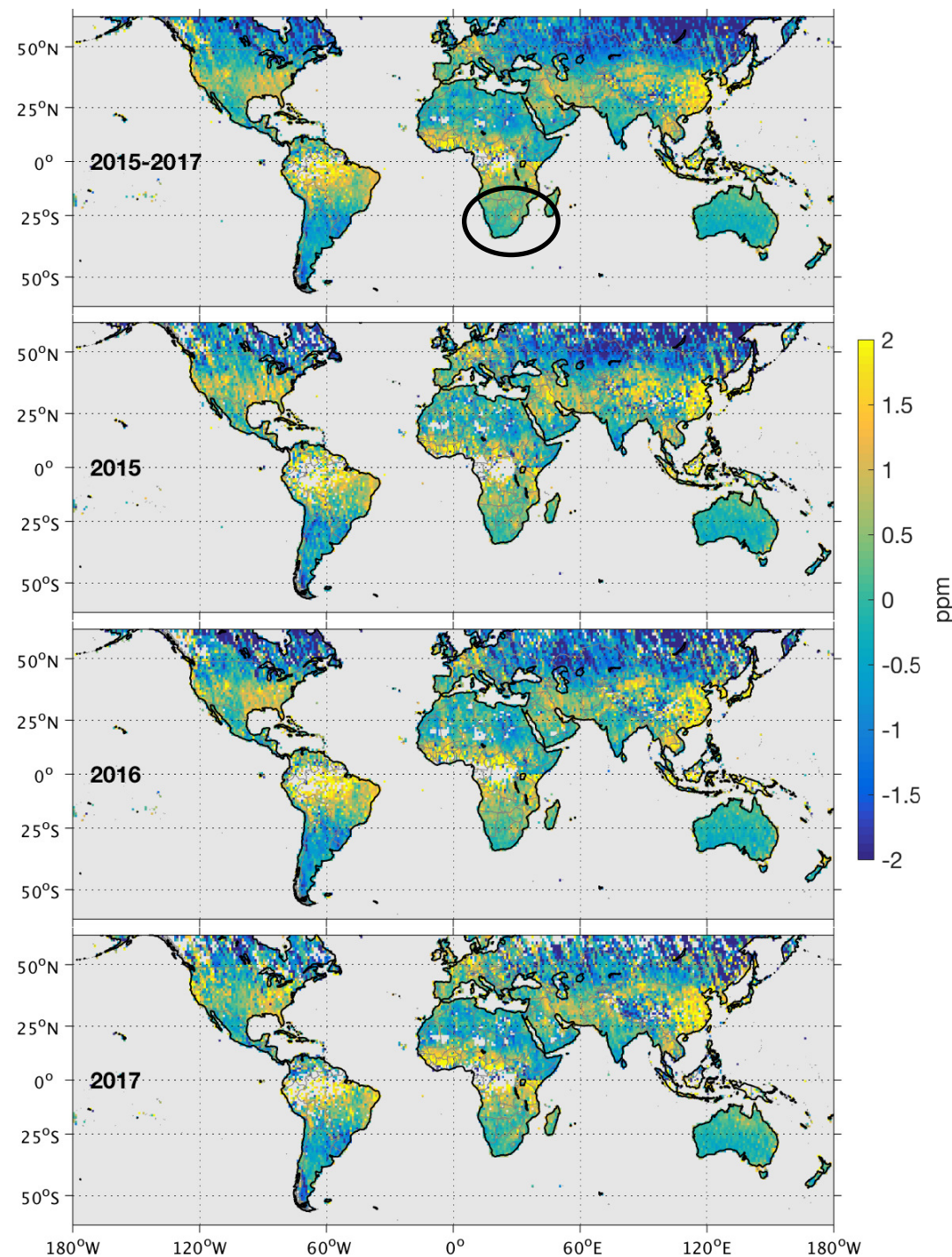




Results

The anomaly spatial patterns are consistent during different years.

Some differences are related to missing data especially in summer 2017.





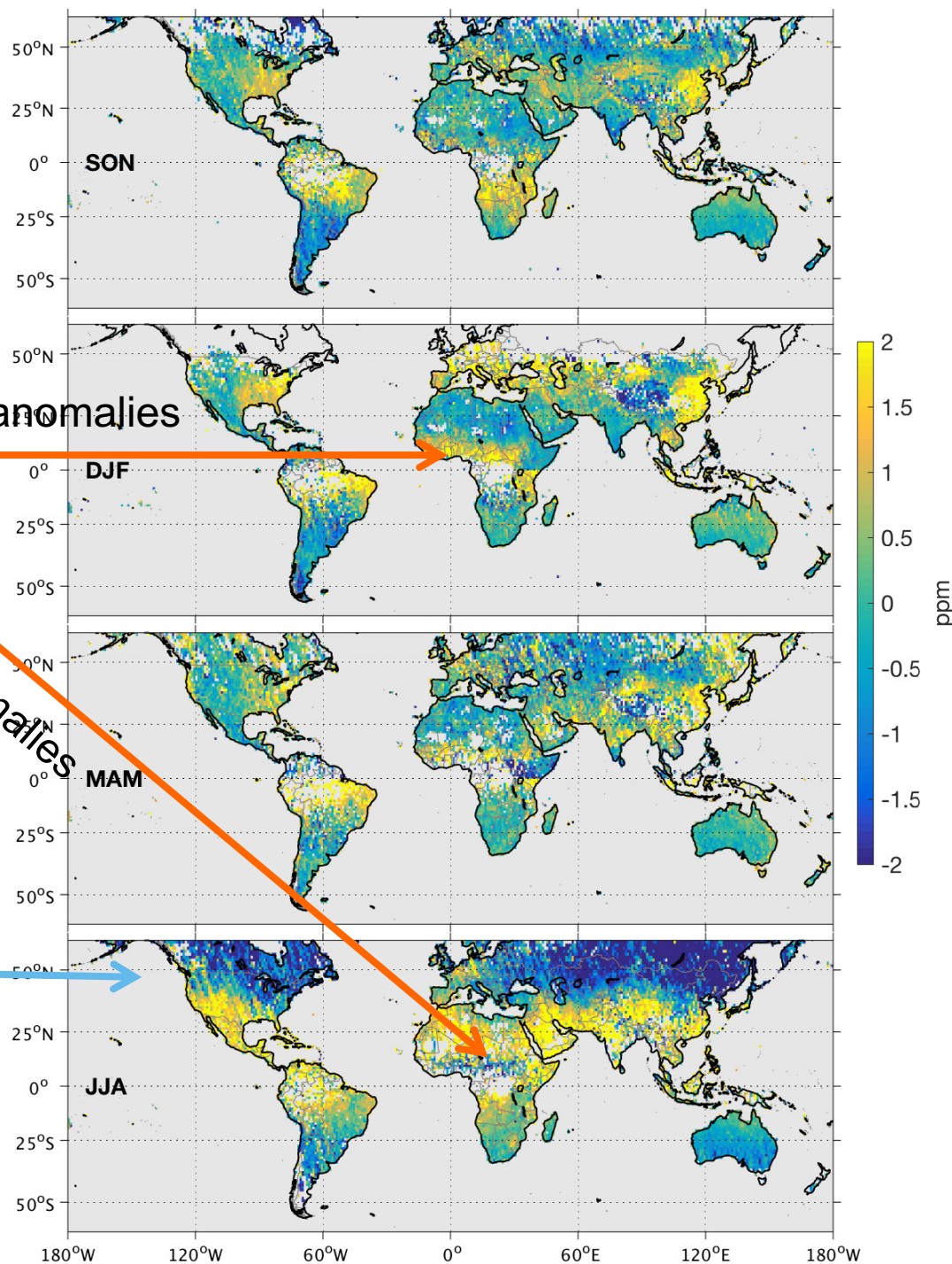
Seasonal anomalies

Biomass burning seasons in Africa are correctly represented

Positive anomalies

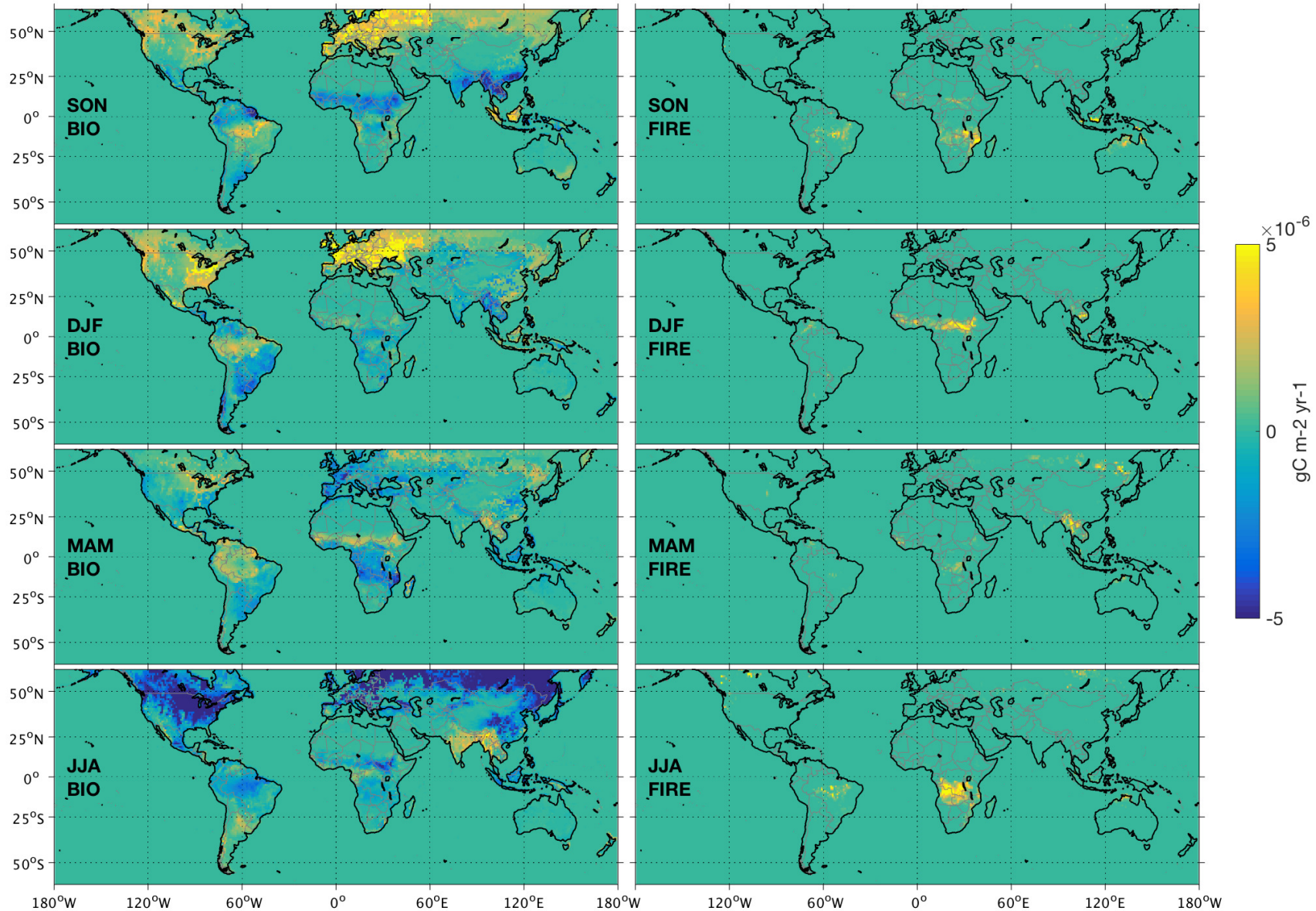
Negative anomalies

Midlatitudes growing season



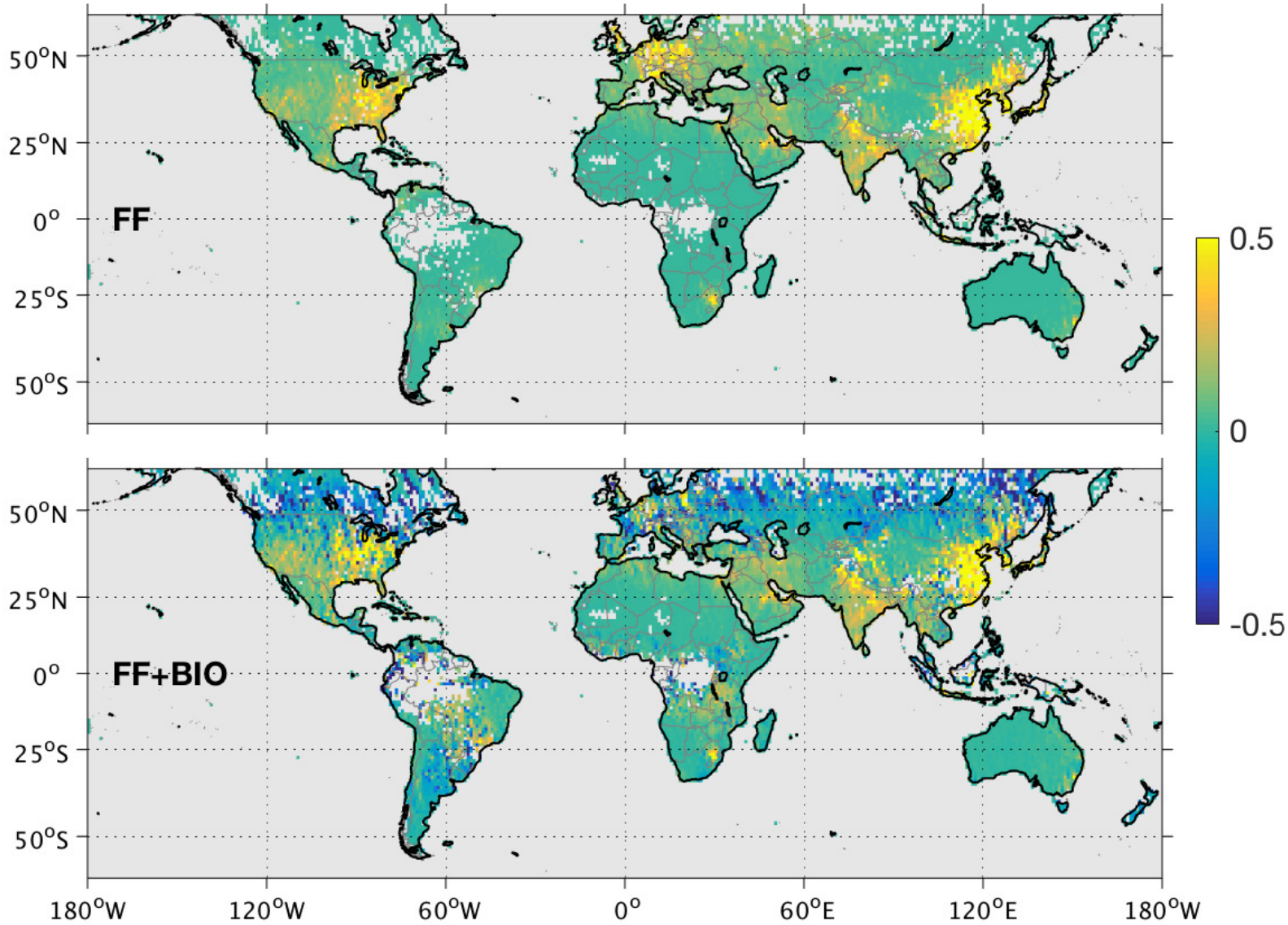


Comparison with NOAA CarbonTracker fluxes





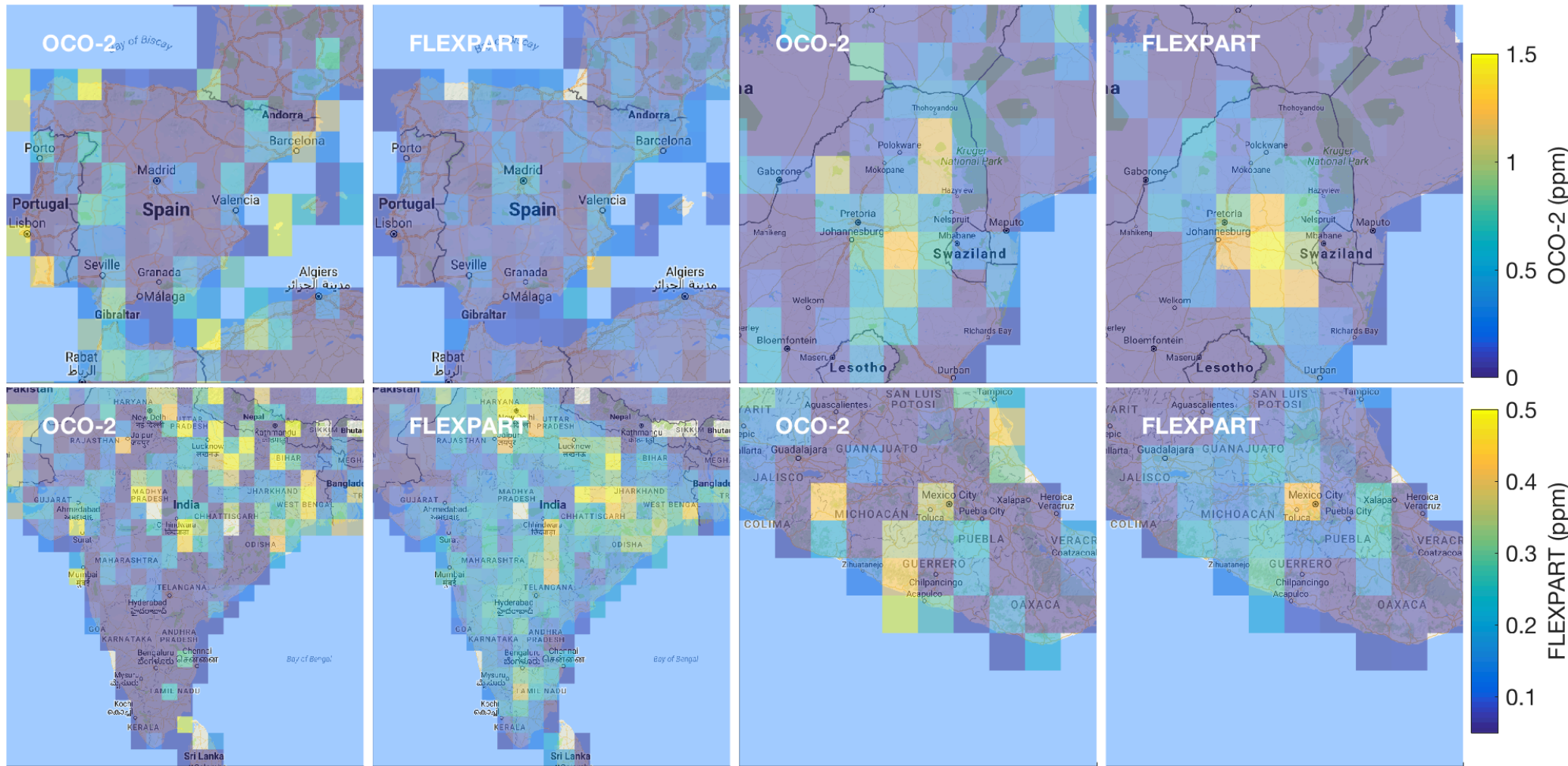
FLEXPART Model enhancements for 2015



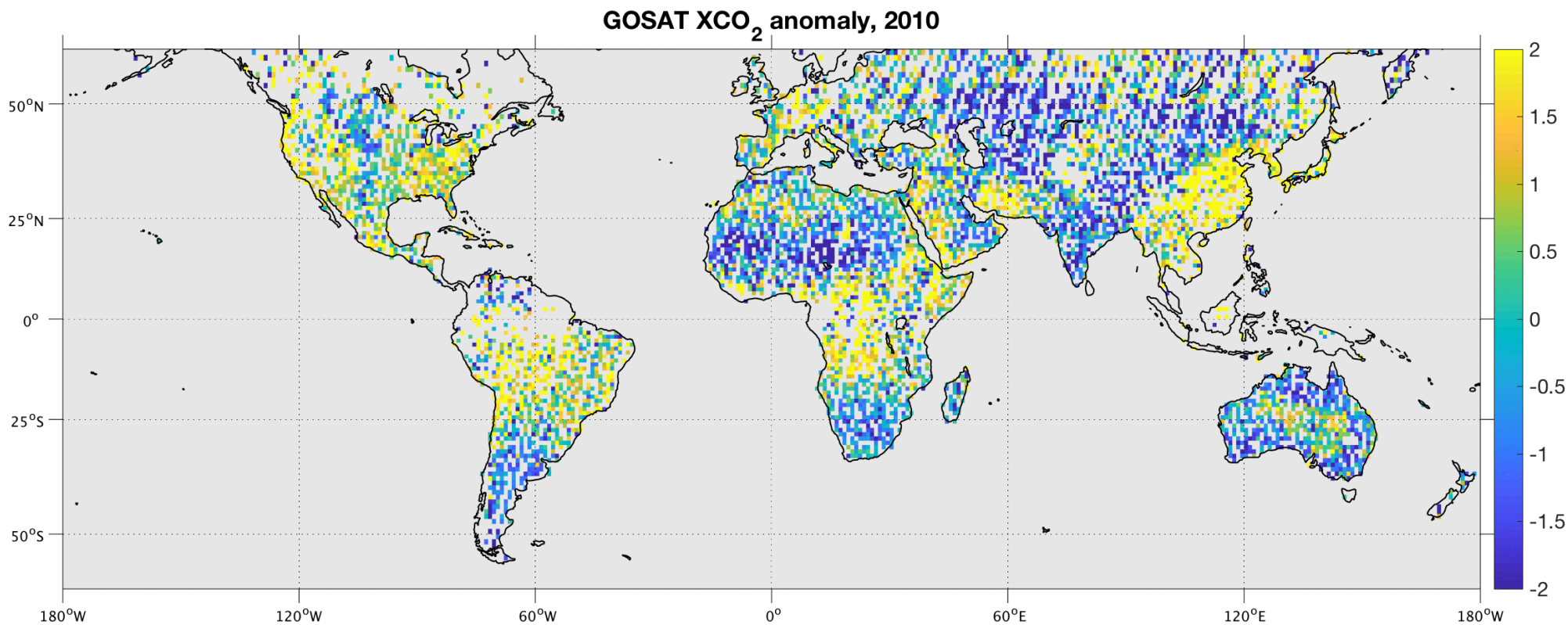
OCO-2 pixels aggregated to one-second averages and modeled three days backward



OCO-2 and FLEXPART case studies



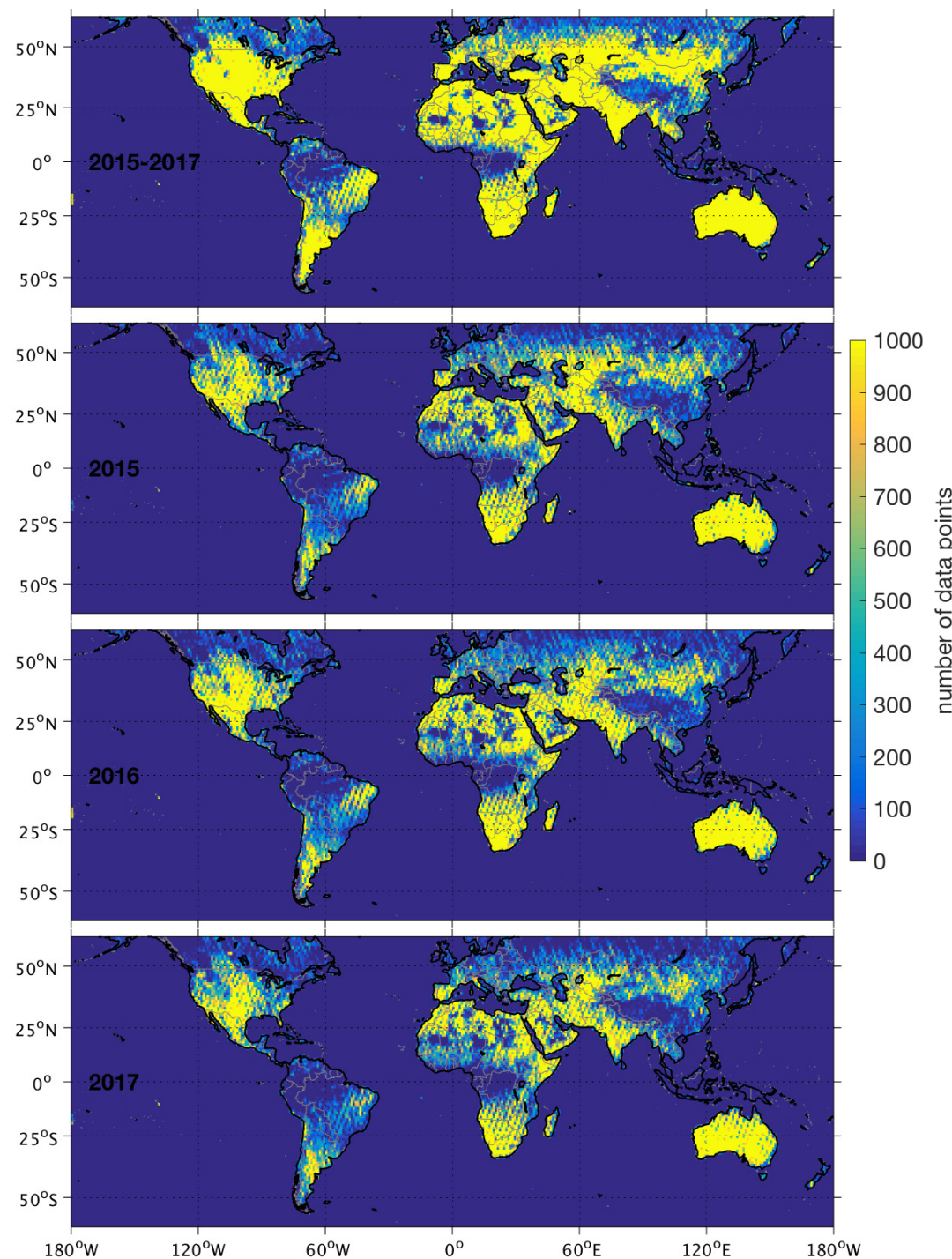
GOSAT XCO₂ anomalies





Data availability

Less data are available over areas with frequent cloudiness and/or large aerosol load, as well as where sunlight is not available (northern midlatitudes over land).





Simulated seasons

