

Takahiro

Kawashima

The University of Tokyo

Akira Iwasaki, The University of Tokyo

Poster

The main target of the Japanese hyperspectral sensor, Hyperspectral Imager SUite (HISUI) which has been borne on the International Space Station (ISS) since 2019 is to observe minerals and vegetation by taking advantage of its wide spectral region (400-2500nm), many hyperspectral bands (185), high SNR (>300) and with a sufficient spatial resolution (30 x 20m) for mapping of such objects. The aim of this work is to study the possibility of CO₂ column-averaged mole fractions (XCO₂) derivation from hyperspectral data acquired by HISUI. Since the wavelength resolution of HISUI in the SWIR region is moderate at 12.5nm, not only each line spectrum is not resolved, but also envelopes of adjoined spectral bands of other constituents like H₂O are overlapped. To estimate XCO₂ from such an unresolved spectrum, the estimation of instrumental line function (ILS) width and H₂O density from the spectrum by itself is crucially important. We developed XCO₂ retrieval algorithms based on MODTRAN which can retrieve ILS width, H₂O density, and XCO₂ simultaneously. The algorithm was adopted to HISUI hyperspectral data acquired in that area which involved a coal-fired plant as a local emission source located on the east coast of Japan. HISUI observed the area by 2 times in 2021, and prominent enhancement of XCO₂ of 468.8 [ppm] on April 9 and 485.6 [ppm] on August 10 were found exactly above the stack, and the plume feature was coincident with wind direction on the time of the day. We hope to apply this approach to power plants around the world. In addition, we will discuss the concept of a small hyperspectral sensor on board a nano-satellite constellation as a future plan to increase the frequency of observations.

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