

Attribution of the accelerating increase in atmospheric methane during 2010–2018 by inverse analysis of GOSAT observations



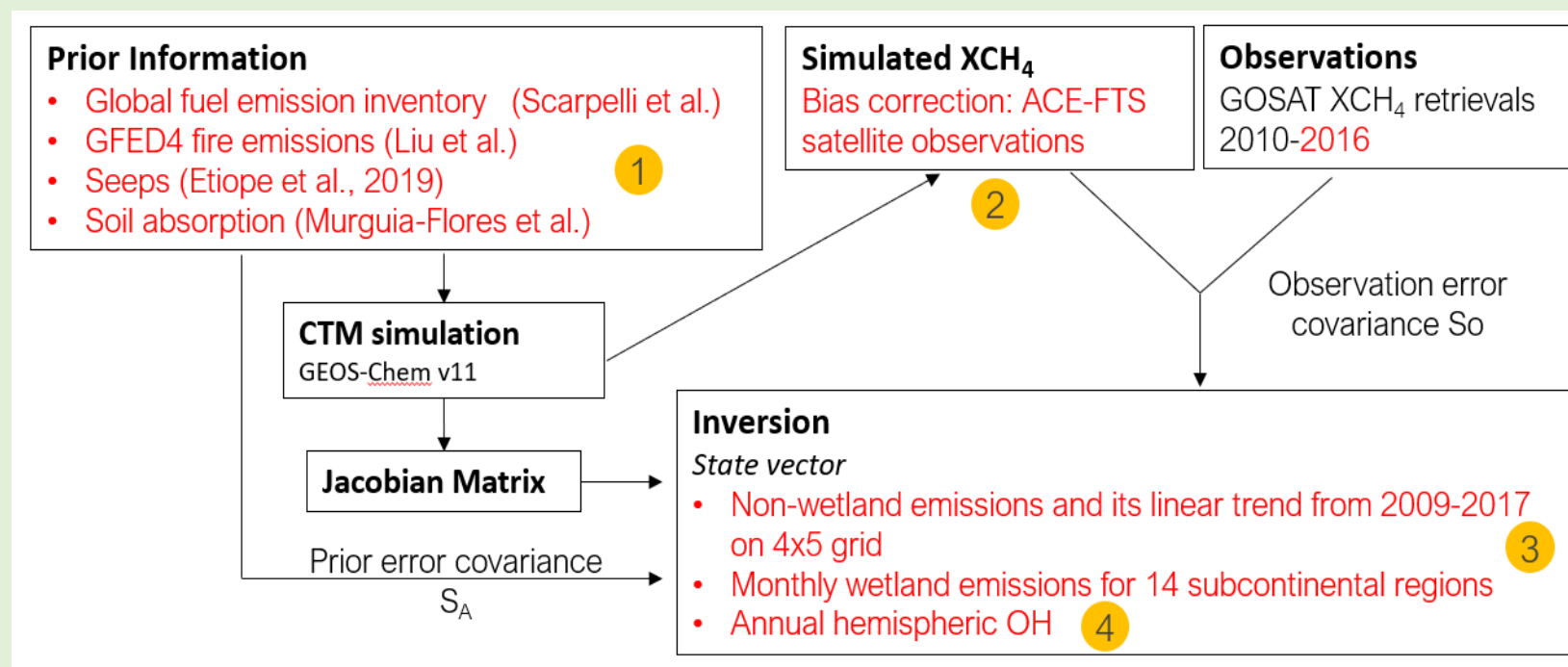
Yuzhong Zhang^{1,2,3}, Daniel J. Jacob³, Xiao Lu³, Joannes D. Maasackers⁴, Tia R. Scarpelli³, Jian-Xiong Sheng⁵, Lu Shen³, Zhen Qu³, Melissa P. Sulprizio³, Jinfeng Chang⁶, A. Anthony Bloom⁷, Shuang Ma⁷, John Worden⁷, Robert J. Parker^{8,9}, and Hartmut Boesch^{8,9}



Correspondence to Yuzhong Zhang (zhangyuzhong@westlake.edu.cn)

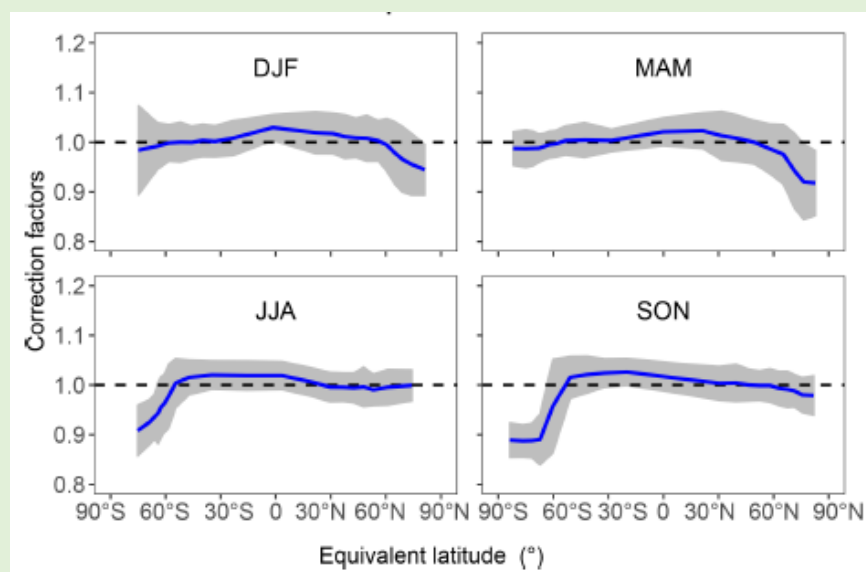
¹School of Engineering, Westlake University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China; ²Institute of Advanced Technology, Westlake Institute for Advanced Study, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China; ³School of Engineering and Applied Science, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA; ⁴SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research, Utrecht, the Netherlands; ⁵Center for Global Change Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA; ⁶Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China; ⁷Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA; ⁸National Centre for Earth Observation, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK; ⁹Earth Observation Science, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

Improved inverse analysis of GOSAT data 2010-2018

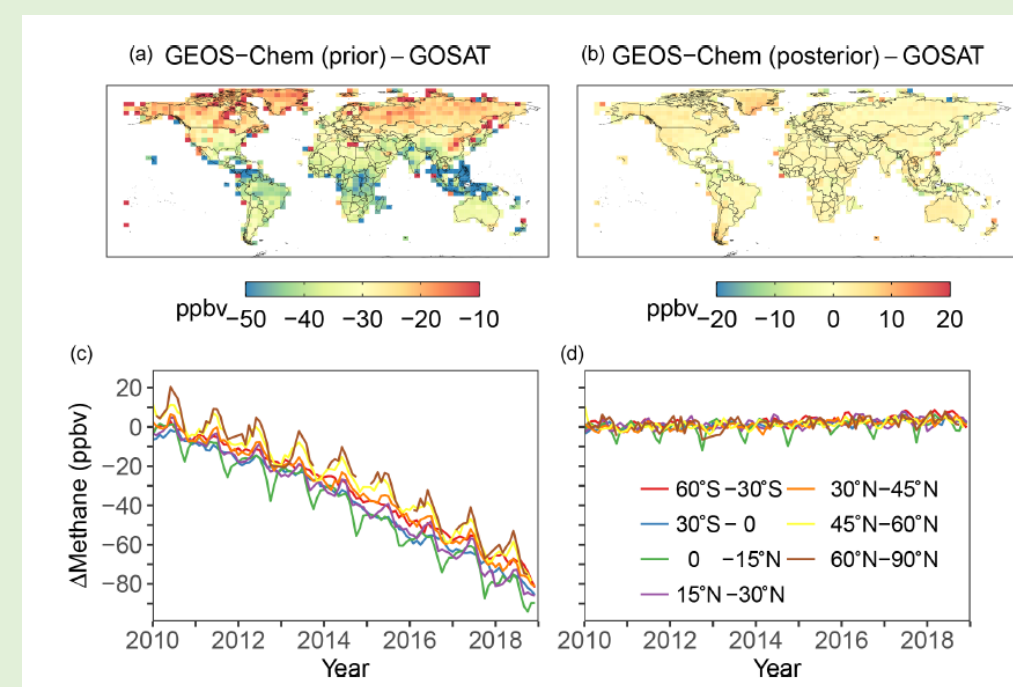


- Best available prior information
- New stratospheric bias correction
- Better treatment for wetland
- Annual hemispheric OH

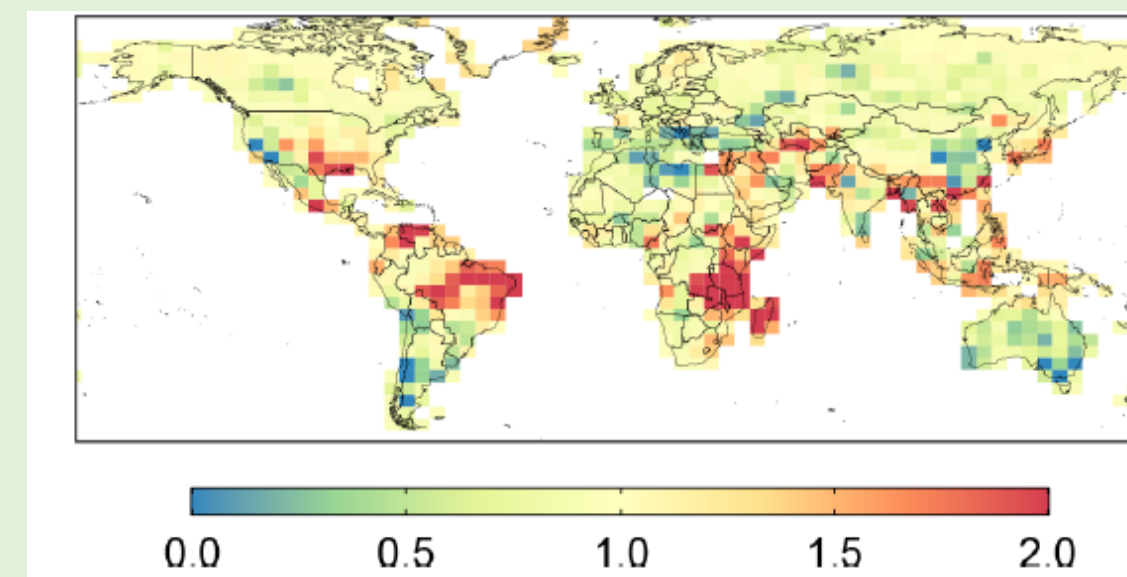
Stratospheric model bias correction using ACE-FTS



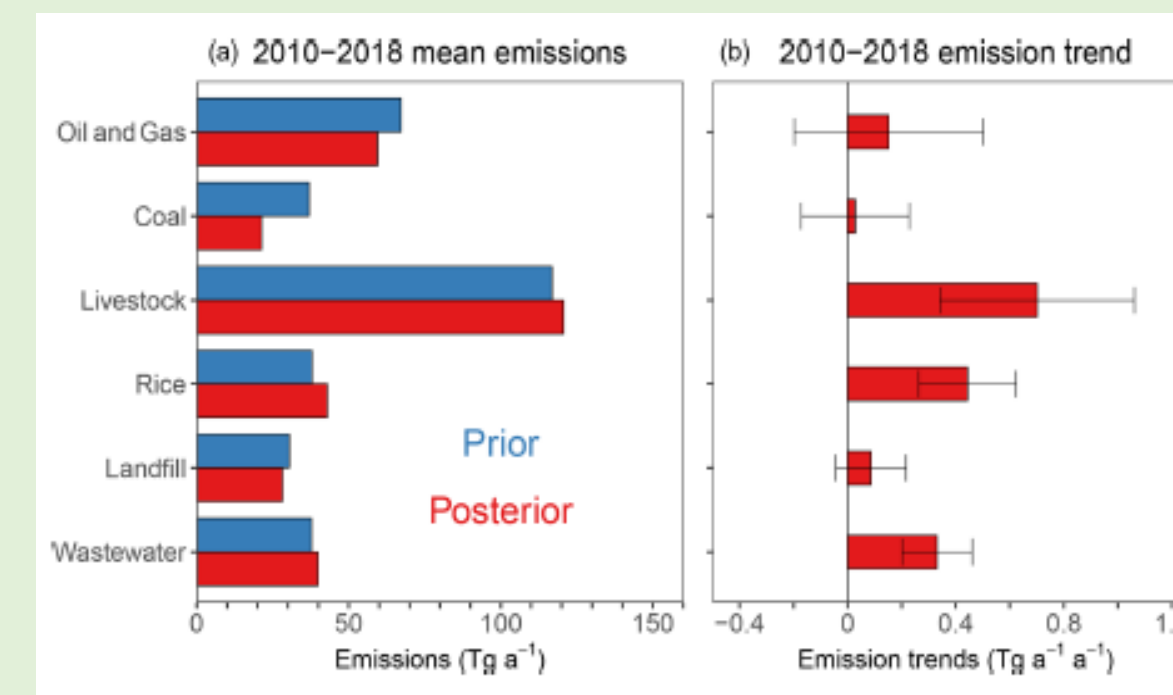
Inversion improves fit to GOSAT



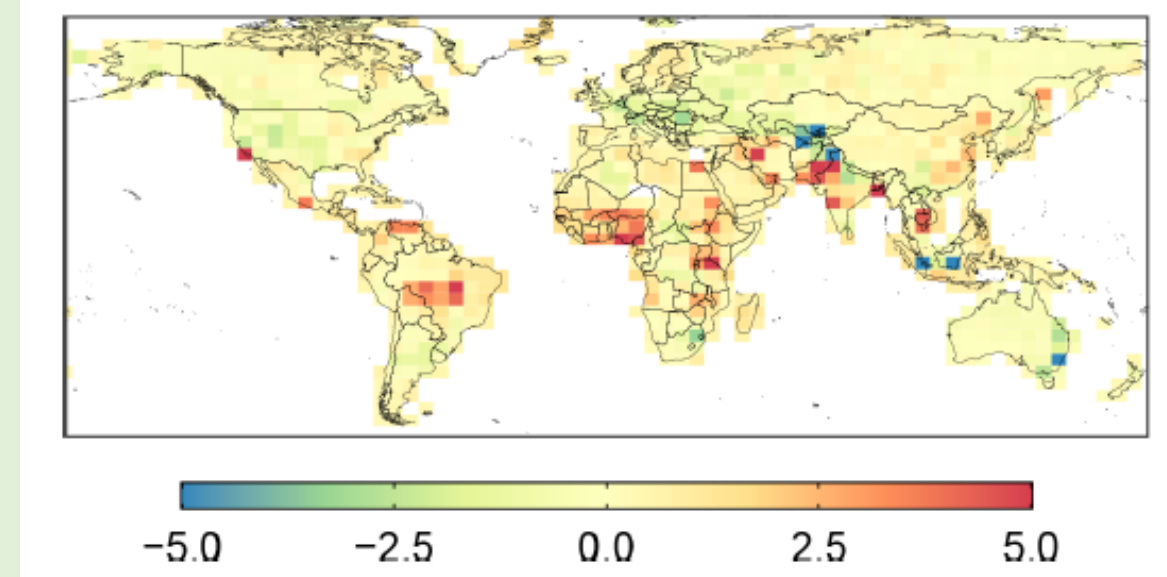
Posterior/prior emission ratios



Anthropogenic emissions by sector



2010-2018 linear trend (% a⁻¹)



Attribution of annual growth rates

