Quantifying global terrestrial methanol emissions using observations from the TES satellite sensor

K. C. Wells[1], D. B. Millet[1], K. E. Cady-Pereira[2], M. W. Shephard[3,4], D. K. Henze[5], N. Bousserez[5], E. C. Apel[6], J. de Gouw[7,8], C. Warneke[7,8], H. B. Singh[9]

[1] {Department of Soil, Water, and Climate, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA}

[2] {Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Inc., Lexington, Massachusetts, USA}

[3] {Environment Canada, Downsview, Ontario, Canada}

[4] {Atmospheric and Climate Applications (ACApps), Inc., East Gwillimbury, Ontario, Canada}

[5] {Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA}

[6] {Atmospheric Chemistry Division, NCAR, Boulder, Colorado, USA}

[7] {Earth System Research Laboratory, NOAA, Boulder, Colorado, USA}

[8] {CIRES, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA}

[9] {NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California, USA}

Correspondence to: D. B. Millet (dbm@umn.edu)

Supplemental information

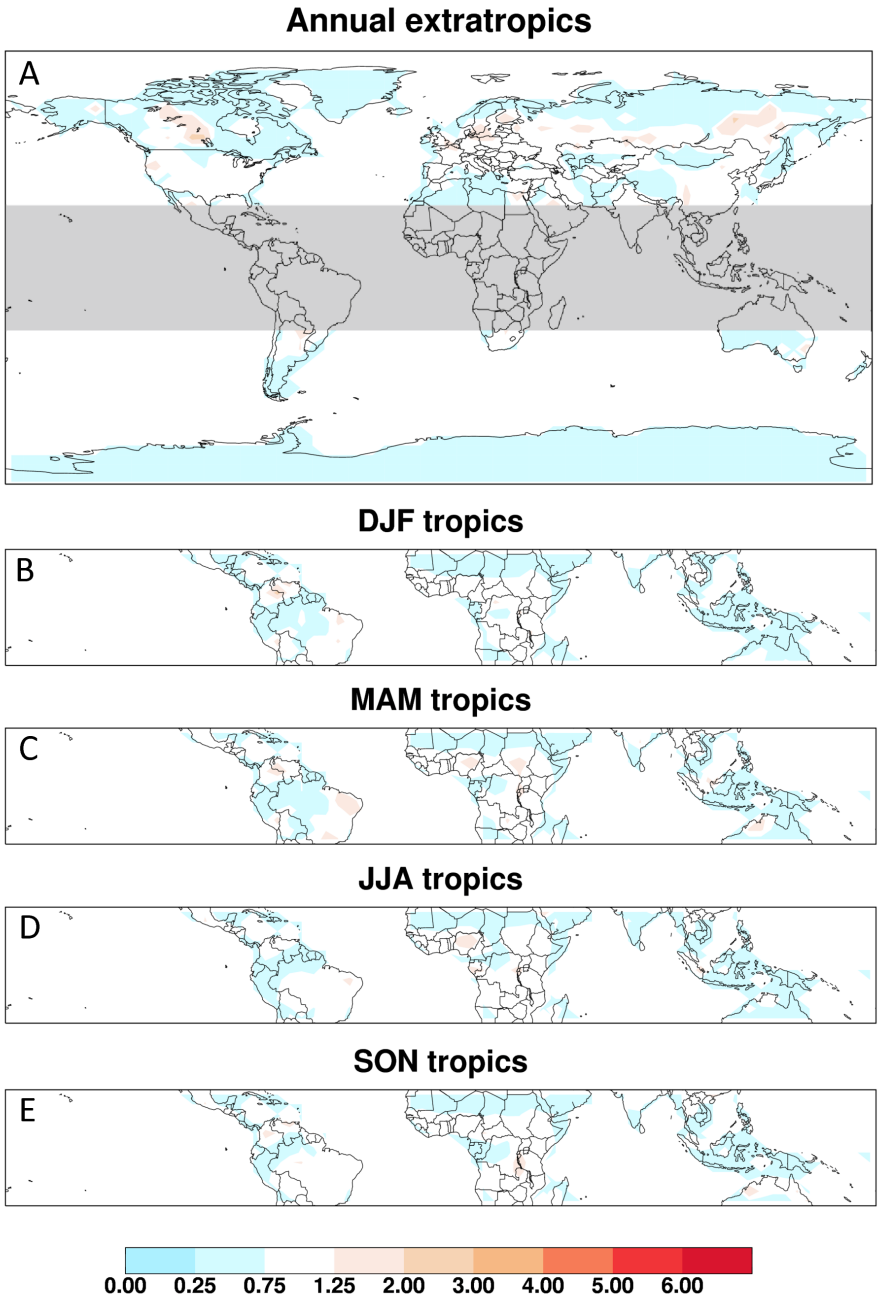

Figure S1. Test inversion using pseudo observations, in which the a priori emissions are set to 0.5× their actual values. Shown are the a posteriori emission scale factors resulting from the test inversion. The optimization is performed (A) annually in the extratropics and (B)-(D) seasonally in the tropics. The color bar scale is selected to match that in Fig. 5.

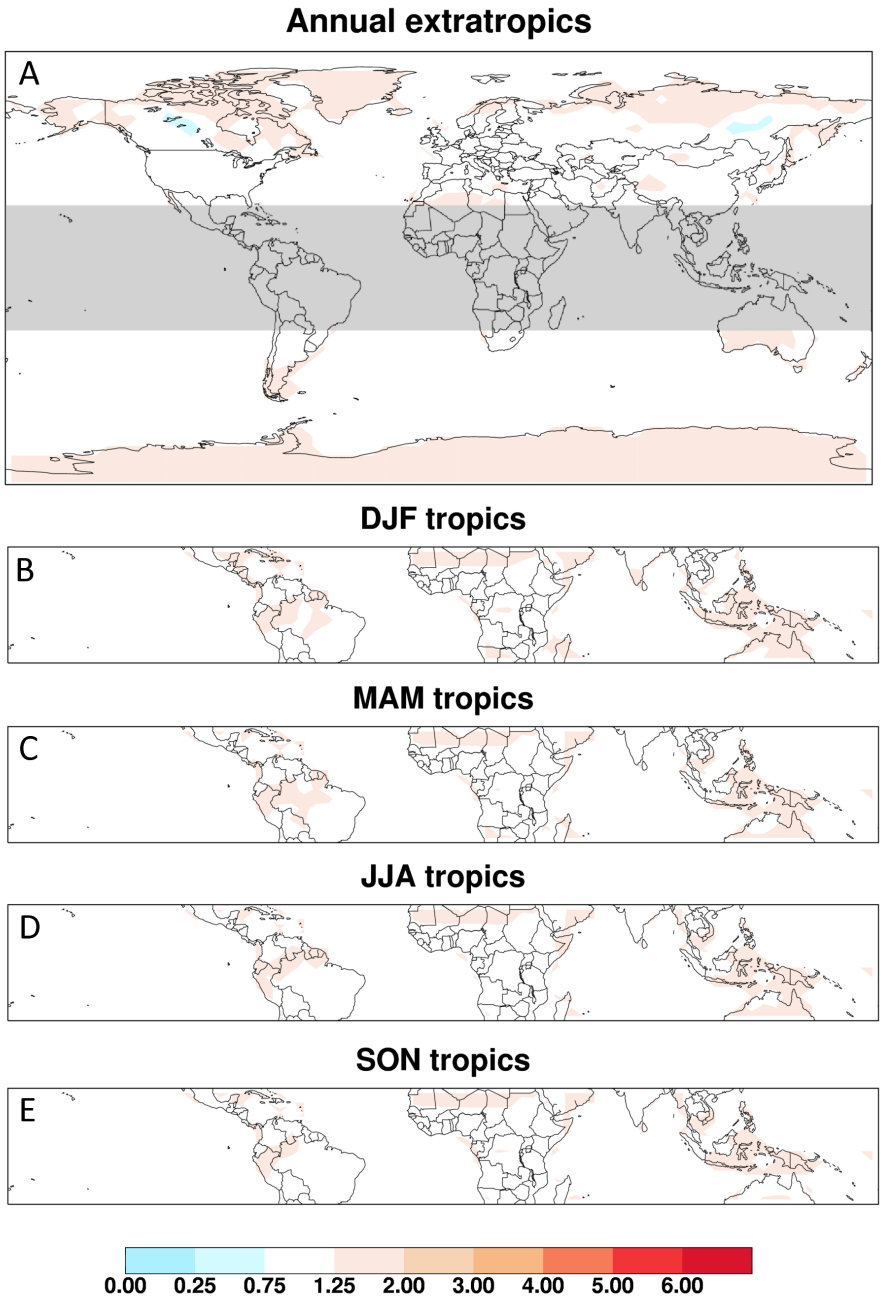

Figure S2. Test inversion using pseudo observations, in which the a priori emissions are set to 1.5× their actual values. Shown are the a posteriori emission scale factors resulting from the test inversion. The optimization is performed (A) annually in the extratropics and (B)-(D) seasonally in the tropics. The color bar scale is selected to match that in Fig. 5.

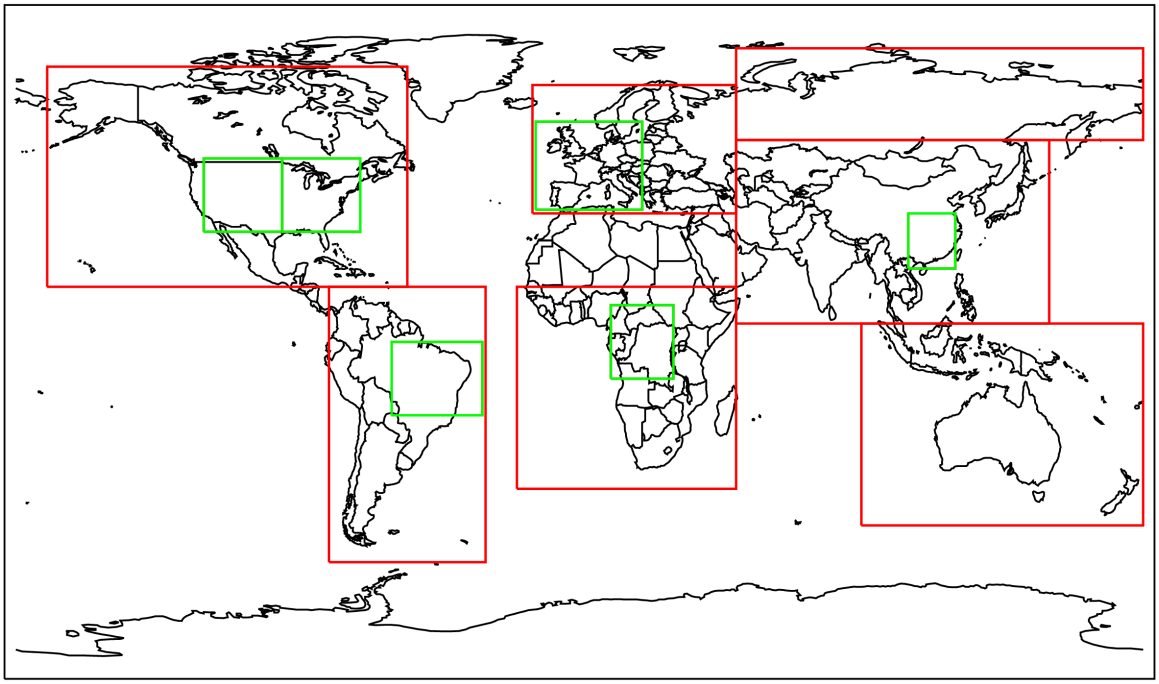

Figure S3. Regions employed for quantifying terrestrial methanol fluxes (red) and for investigating TES methanol:CO correlations and the seasonality of tropical emissions (green).