

Correction

Correction: Dupuy, E., et al. Comparison of XH₂O Retrieved from GOSAT Short-Wavelength Infrared Spectra with Observations from the TCCON Network. *Remote Sens.* 2016, 8, 414

Eric Dupuy ^{1,*}, Isamu Morino ¹, Nicholas M. Deutscher ^{2,3}, Yukio Yoshida ¹, Osamu Uchino ¹, Brian J. Connor ⁴, Martine De Mazière ⁵, David W. T. Griffith ², Frank Hase ⁶, Pauli Heikkinen ⁷, Patrick W. Hillyard ^{8,9}, Laura T. Iraci ⁸, Shuji Kawakami ¹⁰, Rigel Kivi ⁷, Tsuneo Matsunaga ¹, Justus Notholt ³, Christof Petri ³, James R. Podolske ⁸, David F. Pollard ¹¹, Markus Rettinger ¹², Coleen M. Roehl ¹³, Vanessa Sherlock ¹¹, Ralf Sussmann ¹², Geoffrey C. Toon ¹⁴, Voltaire A. Velasco ², Thorsten Warneke ³, Paul O. Wennberg ¹³, Debra Wunch ^{13,†} and Tatsuya Yokota ¹

¹ National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), 16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8506, Japan; morino@nies.go.jp (I.M.); yoshida.yukio@nies.go.jp (Y.Y.); uchino.osamu@nies.go.jp (O.U.); matsunag@nies.go.jp (T.M.); yoko@nies.go.jp (T.Y.)

² Center for Atmospheric Chemistry, School of Chemistry, Northfields Ave., University of Wollongong, Wollongong NSW 2522, Australia; ndeutsch@uow.edu.au (N.M.D.); griffith@uow.edu.au (D.W.T.G.); voltaire@uow.edu.au (V.A.V.)

³ Institute of Environmental Physics, University of Bremen, Otto-Hahn-Allee 1, Bremen 28359, Germany; jnotholt@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de (J.N.); christof_p@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de (C.P.); warneke@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de (T.W.)

⁴ BC Consulting Limited, 6 Fairway Dr., Alexandra 9320, New Zealand; bcconsulting@xtra.co.nz

⁵ Institut d'Aéronomie Spatiale de Belgique (BIRA-IASB), 3 Avenue Circulaire, Brussels B-1180, Belgium; Martine.DeMaziere@bira-iasb.oma.be

⁶ Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, IMK-ASF, Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, Leopoldshafen 76344, Germany; frank.hase@kit.edu

⁷ FMI-Arctic Research Center, Tähteläntie 62, Sodankylä FIN-99600, Finland; Pauli.Heikkinen@fmi.fi (P.H.); Rigel.Kivi@fmi.fi (R.K.)

⁸ NASA Ames Research Center, Atmospheric Science Branch, Mail Stop 245-5, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA; patrick.hillyard@nasa.gov (P.W.H.); Laura.T.Iraci@nasa.gov (L.T.I.); James.R.Podolske@nasa.gov (J.R.P.)

⁹ Bay Area Environmental Research Institute, 625 2nd St., Suite 209, Petaluma, CA 94952, USA

¹⁰ Earth Observation Research Center (EORC), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), 2-1-1 Sengen, Tsukuba-city, Ibaraki 305-8505, Japan; kawakami.shuji@jaxa.jp

¹¹ National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA), Private bag 50061, Omakau 9352, New Zealand; Dave.Pollard@niwa.co.nz (D.F.P.); vj.sherlock@gmail.com (V.S.)

¹² Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, IMK-IFU, Kreuzeckbahnstr. 19, Garmisch-Partenkirchen 82467, Germany; markus.retinger@kit.edu (M.R.); ralf.sussmann@kit.edu (R.S.)

¹³ California Institute of Technology, MC 131-24, 1200 E. California Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91125, USA; coleen@gps.caltech.edu (C.M.R.); wennberg@gps.caltech.edu (P.O.W.); dwunch@caltech.edu (D.W.)

¹⁴ Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91109, USA; geoffrey.c.toon@jpl.nasa.gov

* Correspondence: dupuy.eric-albert@nies.go.jp; Tel./Fax: +81-29-850-2751

† Current address: Department of Physics, University of Toronto, 60 St. George Street, Toronto, ON M5S 1A7, Canada; dwunch@atmosp.physics.utoronto.ca.

Academic Editor: Prasad S. Thenkabail

Received: 1 November 2016; Accepted: 23 November 2016; Published: 29 November 2016

After publication of the research paper [1], an error was discovered in the extraction of the timestamps of the TCCON (Total Carbon Column Observing Network) measurements from the TCCON data files. This induced sporadic shifts of the calculated TCCON dates, by one full day before or after the real measurement date (or no shift in some cases). These shifts led to an incorrect estimation of the time differences between the measurements of the TANSO-FTS (Thermal And Near-Infrared Sensor Fourier Transform Spectrometer) instrument on GOSAT (Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite) and the TCCON soundings. Therefore, the set of coincidences was partially incorrect, causing errors in the bias estimates, standard deviations of the differences, linear regression and correlation coefficients.

A new set of coincident measurements was selected based on corrected TCCON time information. The statistics of the comparison: bias estimates and standard deviation of the differences, linear regression and correlation coefficients, sensitivity to geophysical and retrieval parameters, were re-calculated based on the correct correlative ensemble. The corresponding tables and figures of Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 were updated accordingly. Note that the comparison methodology and algorithms were not in question; thus, they have been used, unaltered, for the re-computation. Therefore, the main findings and conclusions of the research paper remain essentially the same.

The updated numerical results (Abstract; Section 5.1 paragraphs 2, 5 and 6; Section 5.2 paragraph 3, Section 5.3 paragraphs 4 and 5, and Conclusions) can be inferred from the corrected tables and figures presented here, except for the following elements only mentioned in the initial text [1]:

- Section 5.3, middle of paragraph 2:
'The ensemble time series yield monthly mean differences globally equal to zero within their standard deviation: values between about -450 ppm to $+120$ ppm with an average of -100 ppm, standard deviations within 30 to 700 ppm. This shows that the seasonal variations in the Northern and Southern hemispheres, previously illustrated by the single-site XH_2O time series, tend to cancel out. The fact that the monthly mean values are mostly negative is likely explained by the increasingly low bias of TANSO-FTS XH_2O for larger TCCON mole fractions.'
- Section 5.3, end of paragraph 3:
'For example, target-mode observations around Park Falls, Lamont and Tsukuba respectively account for 62%, 99% and 100% of the coincidences found at each site using the nominal criteria ($\pm 1^\circ$ in latitude/longitude, ± 30 min in time). The exceptions are Sodankylä (0%), Darwin (8%), the JPL (31%) and Lauder (39%), which are sufficiently close to the standard GOSAT scanning pattern footprints to be observed routinely without requiring target-mode observations.'
- Section 5.3, end of paragraph 5:
'There also seems to be a slight bias with respect to the SZA values for both datasets, with differences becoming larger and negative for SZAs smaller than 25° and a corresponding global correlation of ~ 0.16 for both GOSAT and TCCON (0.35 and 0.41 for TANSO-FTS and TCCON, respectively, for SZA values smaller than 25°).'

The corrected tables (initially Tables 2 and 3) and figures (initially Figures 3, 4 and 6–10) of Section 5 are presented in the same order as in the initial research paper [1] as: Table 2, Figure 3, Table 3 and Figures 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The reader should disregard the numerical values of the published text and consider those of the corrected Tables 2 and 3 instead.

We sincerely apologize to the journal and to the readers for any inconvenience this error has caused.

Table 2. Correction of Table 2 in [1]. Results of the comparison between TANSO-FTS scans acquired within $\pm 1^\circ$ in latitude and in longitude of the TCCON sites and the average of TCCON measurements within ± 30 min of the corresponding GOSAT overpasses. The number of matched scans is given. The absolute and relative values of the mean bias and standard deviation (SD) are indicated for each station. The ensemble and site-by-site results are also given.

TCCON Dataset	# of Scans	Bias \pm SD (ppm)	Bias \pm SD (%)
Sodankylä	33	-264.0 ± 548.6	-8.50 ± 17.93
Bialystok	23	-106.6 ± 265.1	-3.03 ± 9.56
Bremen	13	2.6 ± 53.2	-0.26 ± 3.36
Karlsruhe	39	-199.1 ± 303.0	-7.74 ± 11.54
Orléans	96	-11.3 ± 247.0	-0.64 ± 10.89
Garmisch	56	-120.9 ± 346.6	-2.98 ± 17.65
Park Falls	165	-25.7 ± 289.6	-0.97 ± 12.62
Lamont	346	-20.0 ± 239.6	1.06 ± 18.76
Tsukuba	353	-28.9 ± 203.0	-0.66 ± 14.26
Edwards	62	380.7 ± 410.5	26.79 ± 27.23
JPL	65	-299.3 ± 574.9	-12.45 ± 31.18
Pasadena	113	-107.1 ± 180.4	-4.77 ± 8.11
Saga	72	-155.9 ± 289.6	-7.60 ± 13.67
Darwin	116	-389.7 ± 536.0	-10.98 ± 14.71
Wollongong	211	-410.1 ± 438.7	-16.50 ± 17.43
Lauder	177	-6.9 ± 75.7	-0.51 ± 5.99
Ensemble bias	1940	-103.2 ± 356.5	-3.09 ± 17.72
Station bias	16	-110.1 ± 188.6	-3.11 ± 9.47

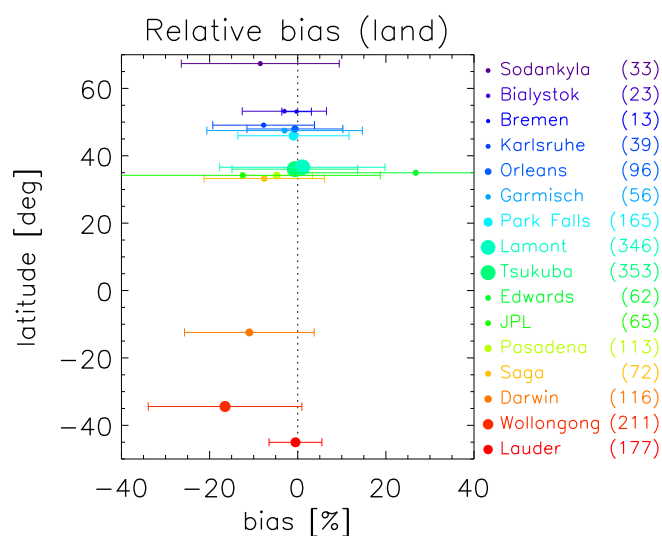


Figure 3. Correction of Figure 3 in [1]. Mean relative bias (filled circles) and associated standard deviation (“error bars” representing $\pm \sigma$) as a function of the latitude of the TCCON sites, for coincidence criteria of ± 30 min and $\pm 1^\circ$ in latitude and longitude. The dataset names and corresponding number of coincidences are shown on the right-hand side, color-coded from purple to red in order of decreasing latitude from the northernmost site (Sodankylä, 67.4° N) to the southernmost station (Lauder, 45.0° S). The size of the symbols is proportional to the number of coincidences at each site.

Table 3. Correction of Table 3 in [1]. Linear regression parameters (slope and intercept) and correlation coefficient (R) for TANSO-FTS scans acquired over land within $\pm 1^\circ$ in latitude and in longitude of the TCCON sites and the average of TCCON measurements within ± 30 min of the corresponding GOSAT overpasses.

TCCON Dataset	# of Scans	Slope (ppm/ppm)	Intercept (ppm)	R
Sodankylä	33	0.75	368.1	0.77
Bialystok	23	0.93	62.7	0.97
Bremen	13	1.02	−24.8	1.00
Karlsruhe	39	0.88	82.6	0.97
Orléans	96	0.99	8.0	0.97
Garmisch	56	0.89	104.3	0.95
Park Falls	165	0.99	7.7	0.96
Lamont	346	0.93	130.5	0.98
Tsukuba	353	0.94	53.4	0.97
Edwards	62	0.91	557.5	0.94
JPL	65	0.70	297.2	0.75
Pasadena	113	0.94	17.4	0.99
Saga	72	0.92	4.9	0.97
Darwin	116	0.70	519.0	0.87
Wollongong	211	0.83	10.0	0.93
Lauder	177	1.00	−3.8	0.99
Ensemble bias	1940	0.88	136.7	0.95
Station bias	16	0.72	491.9	0.87

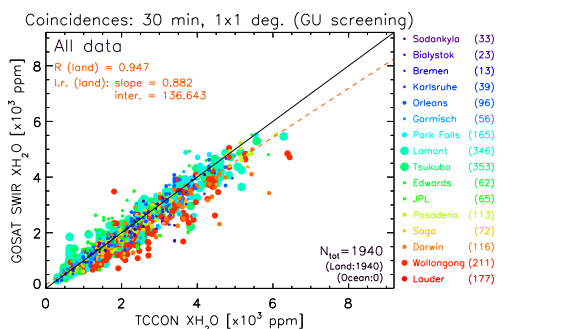


Figure 4. Correction of Figure 4 in [1]. Scatter plot of the GOSAT TANSO-FTS XH_2O and coincident TCCON soundings (criteria of ± 30 min and $\pm 1^\circ$ in latitude/longitude). For these criteria, there are no coincident TANSO-FTS ocean scans. The caption and color-coding are identical to those of Figure 3.

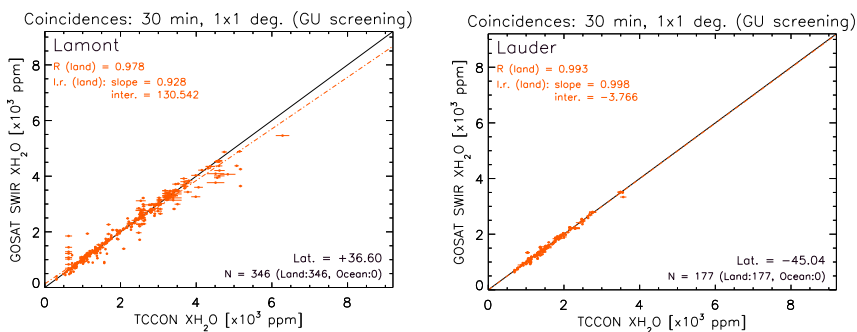


Figure 6. Correction of Figure 6 in [1]. Scatter plot of the GOSAT TANSO-FTS XH_2O and coincident TCCON soundings (criteria of ± 30 min and $\pm 1^\circ$ in latitude/longitude) at the Lamont (left) and Lauder (right) TCCON sites. All coincidences were found for TANSO-FTS land scans.

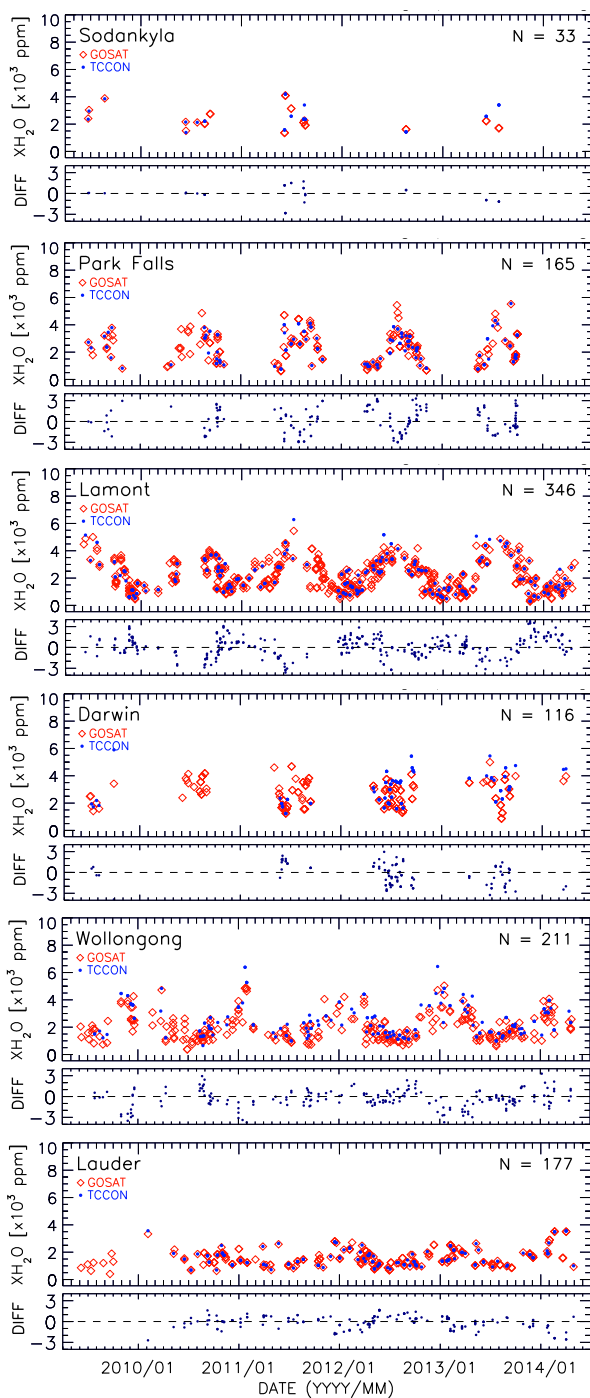


Figure 7. Correction of Figure 7 in [1]. Time series of X_{H_2O} at six TCCON sites for collocated TANSO-FTS data ($\pm 1^\circ$ latitude/longitude, no time constraint) and for the average of TCCON measurements acquired within ± 30 min of a GOSAT overpass. TCCON sites are ordered from top to bottom by decreasing latitude. For each site, the top panel shows the X_{H_2O} time series of GOSAT (red diamonds) and TCCON (blue circles). Bottom panel: absolute differences (GOSAT–TCCON) for spatially- and temporally-coincident pairs.

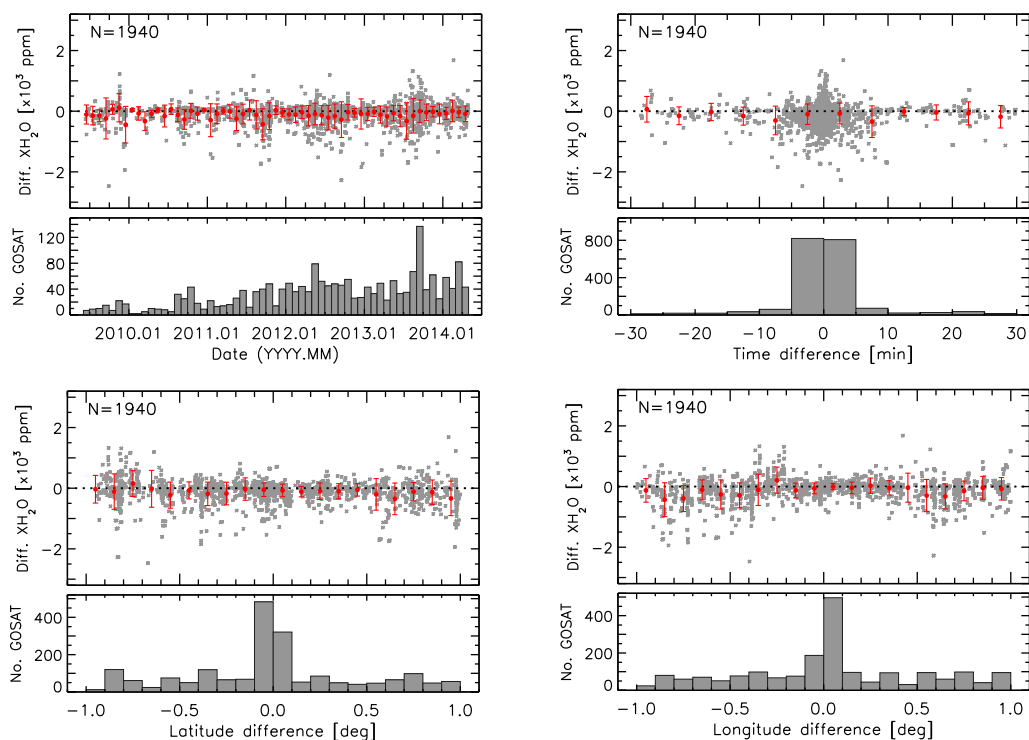
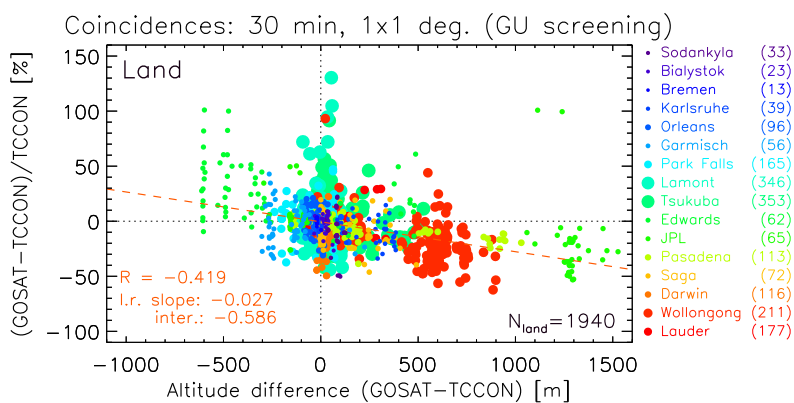


Figure 8. Correction of Figure 8 in [1]. Evolution of the XH₂O absolute differences (GOSAT–TCCON) for the nominal coincidence criteria ($\pm 1^\circ$ latitude/longitude and ± 30 min) as a function of the measurement date (time series, top left panel) and of the collocation characteristics: time, latitude and longitude differences (top right, bottom left and bottom right panels, respectively). The corresponding histograms of the number of TANSO-FTS scans are plotted below each panel. The grey dots represent the single-scan differences; the red symbols with “error bars” show the average value and associated standard deviation within each histogram bin.



S

Figure 9. Correction of Figure 9 in [1]. Relative differences (GOSAT–TCCON)/TCCON as a function of the difference, in meters, between the retrieved altitude of the GOSAT footprints and the altitude of the TCCON sites, for GOSAT land scans only. The caption and color-coding are identical to those of Figure 3.

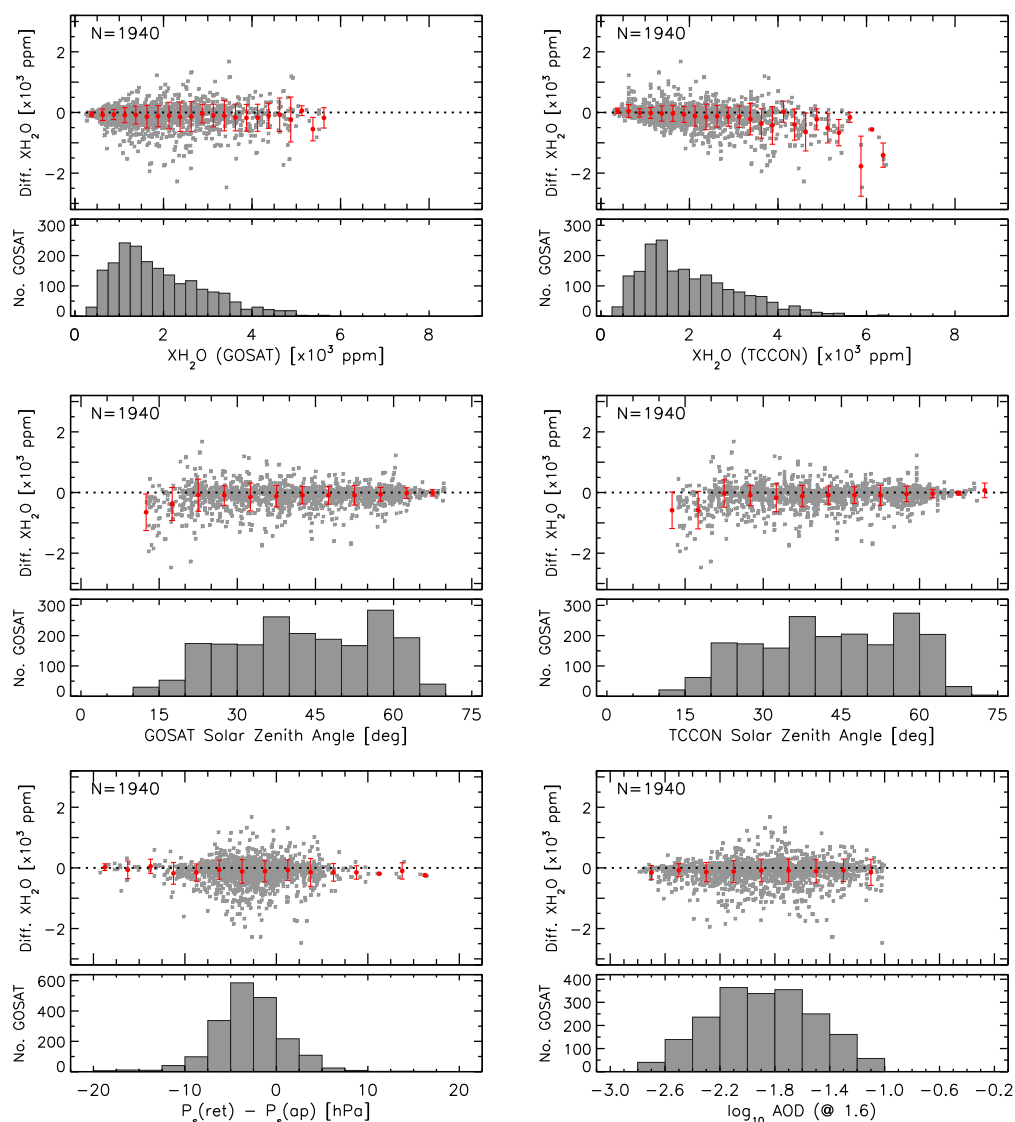


Figure 10. Correction of Figure 10 in [1]. Evolution of the XH_2O absolute differences (GOSAT–TCCON) for the nominal coincidence criteria ($\pm 1^\circ$ latitude/longitude and ± 30 min), as a function of geophysical and retrieval parameters: the TANSO-FTS and TCCON XH_2O (**top row**), the solar zenith angle values for GOSAT and TCCON (**middle row**), the difference between the retrieved and the *a priori* values for the surface pressure (**bottom left**) and the aerosol optical depth at $1.6\ \mu\text{m}$ retrieved from the TANSO-FTS spectra (**bottom right**). The corresponding histograms of the number of TANSO-FTS scans are plotted below each panel. The grey dots represent the single-scan differences; the red symbols with “error bars” show the average value and associated standard deviation within each histogram bin.

Reference

1. Dupuy, E.; Morino, I.; Deutscher, N.M.; Yoshida, Y.; Uchino, O.; Connor, B.J.; De Mazière, M.; Griffith, D.W.T.; Hase, F.; Heikkinen, P.; et al. Comparison of XH_2O Retrieved from GOSAT Short-Wavelength Infrared Spectra with Observations from the TCCON Network. *Remote Sens.* **2016**, *8*, 414.

