

# The Effect of TM5 Vertical Resolution on Atmospheric Inverse Modeling

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Parameter	25 layers	60 layers
Horizontal resolution	global 6°x 4°	global 6°x 4°
Vertical resolution	tropo25	ml60
Meteo data	era interim	era interim
Point data	NOAA CMDL	NOAA CMDL
Satellite data	GOSAT	GOSAT

1/3/2009

1/6/2009

1/8/2010

1/9/2010

**Inversion period**

**Model run period = Inversion period + spin-up/down**

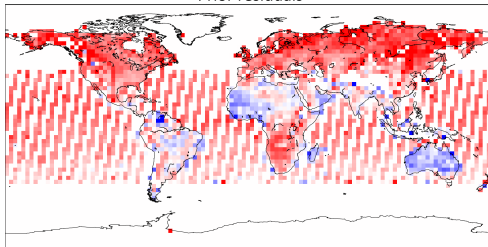
**GOSAT data (SRON RemoTeC)**

**NOAA CMDL flask+insitu+tower data**

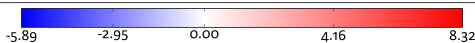
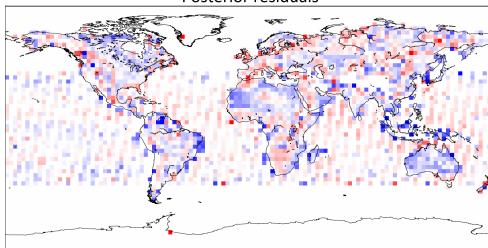
**Validation data (CONTRAIL & TCCON)**

## 25 layers

Prior residuals

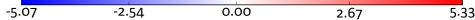
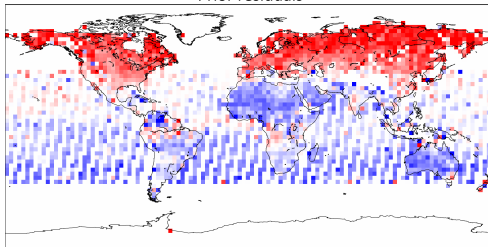


Posterior residuals

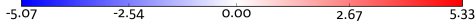
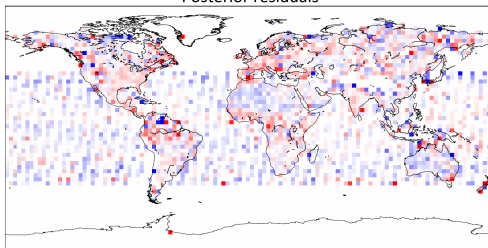


# 60 layers

## Prior residuals

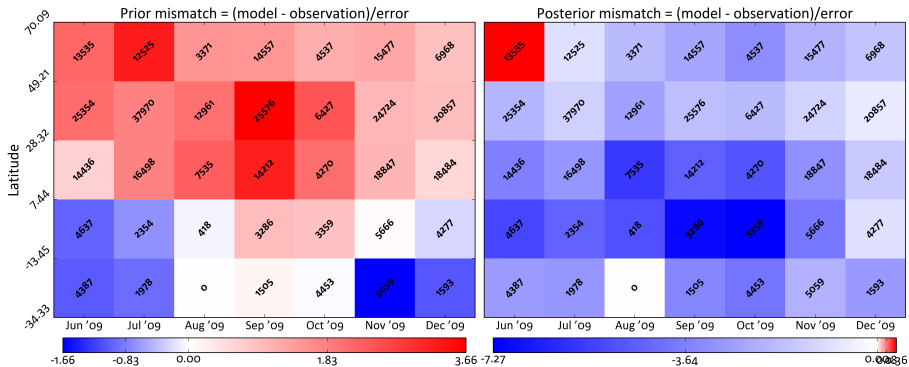


## Posterior residuals

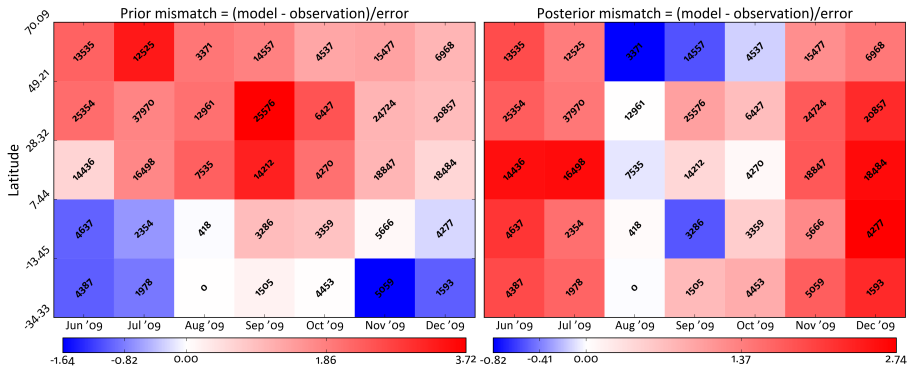


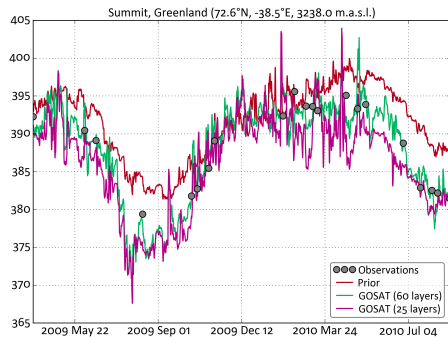
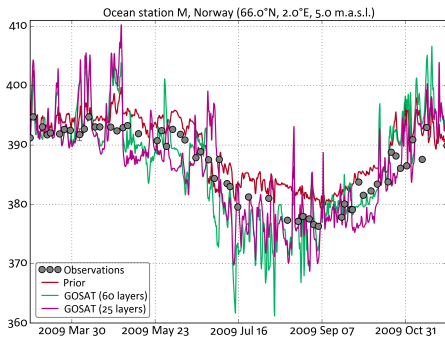


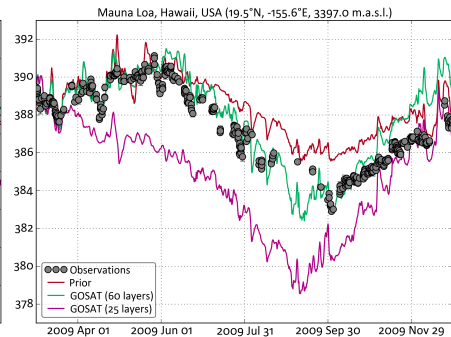
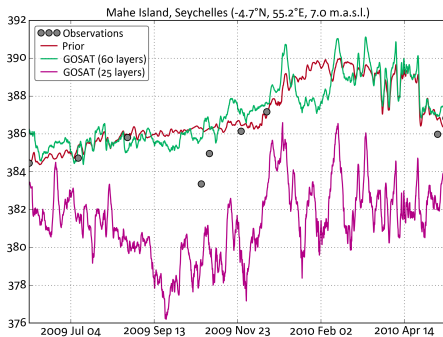
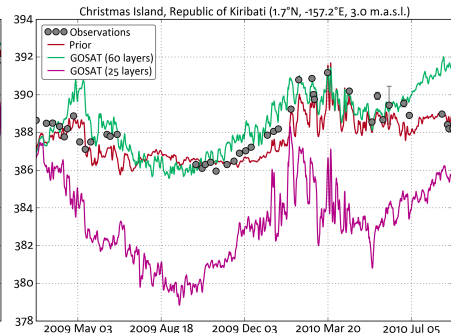
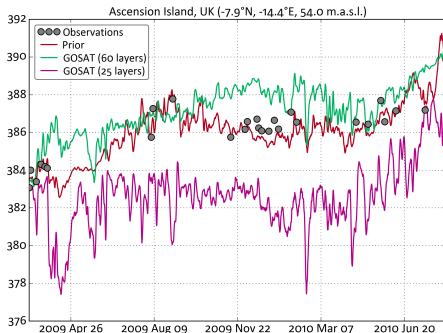
## 25 layers

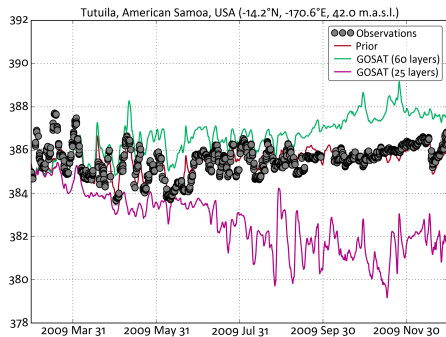
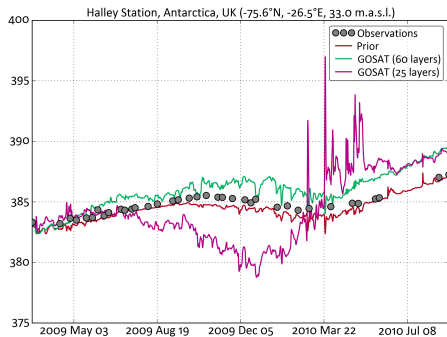


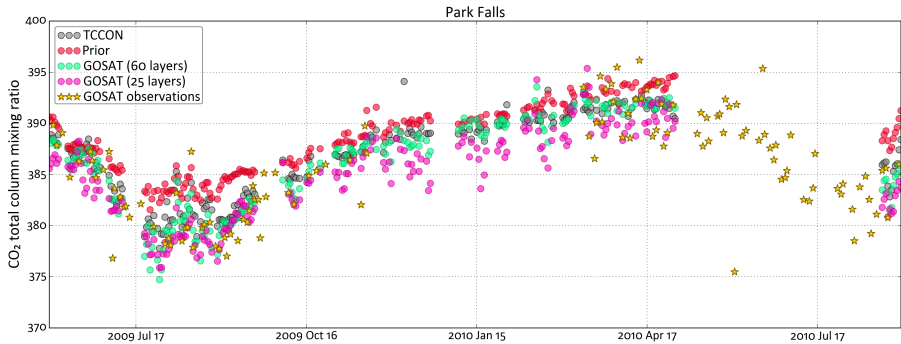
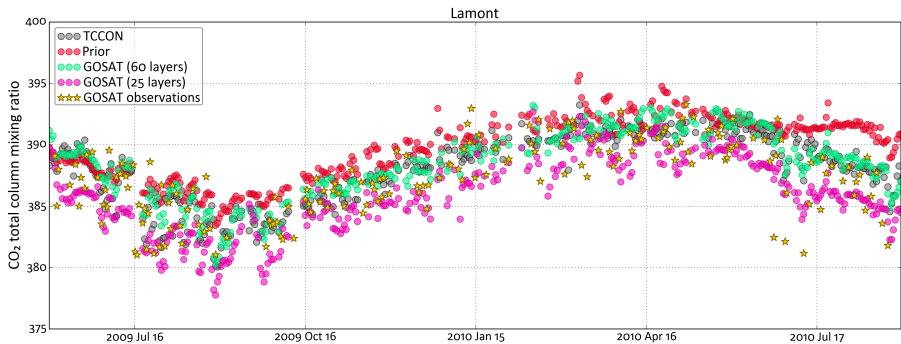
## 60 layers

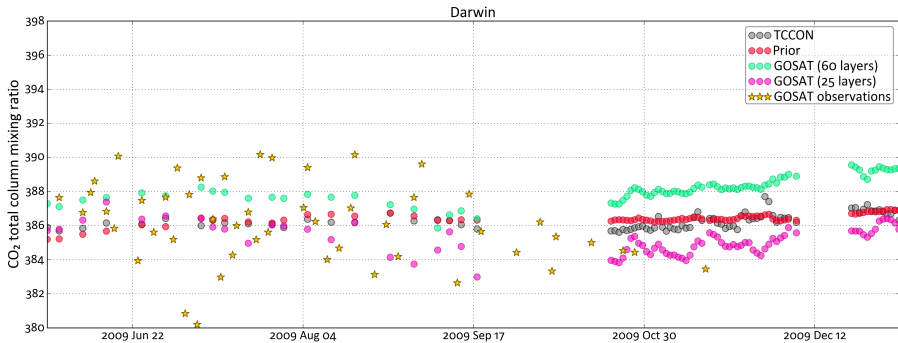
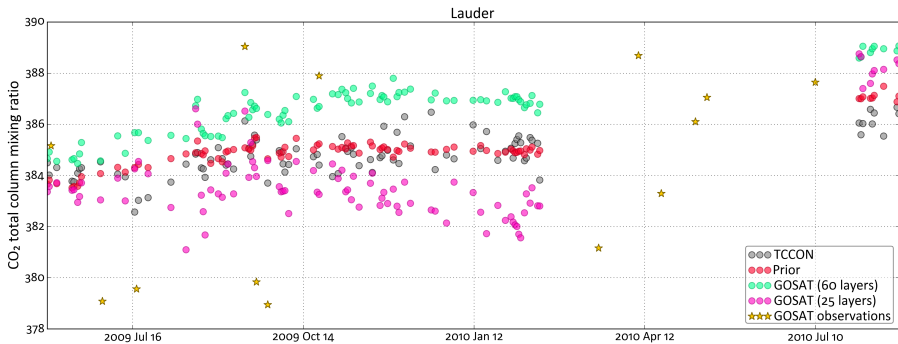




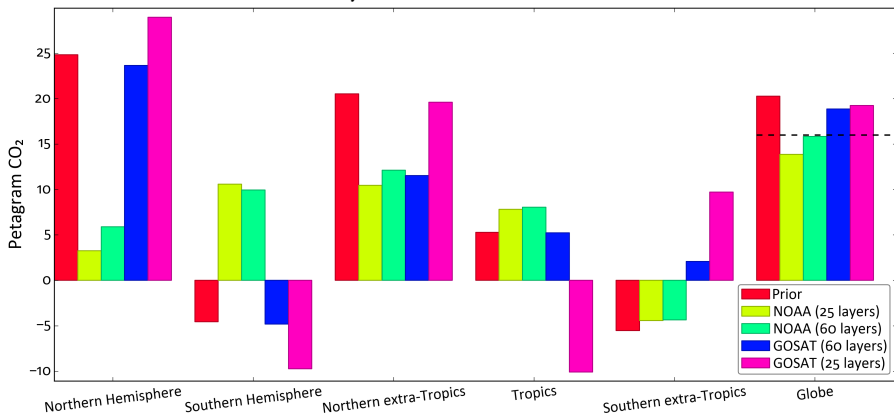






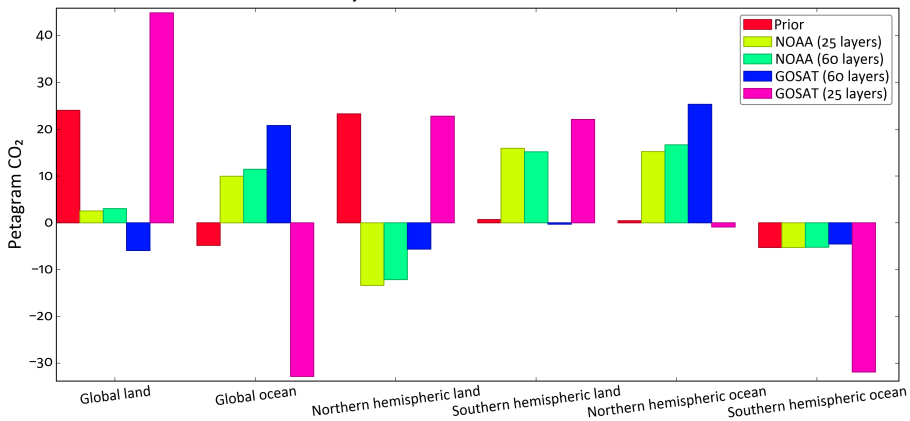


## July 2009 to June 2010





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- ✧ Inversions with 25 and 60 layers preserve the global flux, but redistribute them very differently
- ✧ A 60-layer GOSAT inversion matches
  - ✧ NOAA surface stations
  - ✧ TCCON stations in the northern Hemisphere
  - ✧ CONTRAIL samples, mostly near the tropopausebetter than a 25-layer GOSAT inversion
- ✧ We need to
  - ✧ check whether there's a happy medium that's faster than the 60-layer version but better than the 25-layer one
  - ✧ check whether 60 layers are sufficient