

A photograph of a green field with sheep and a forest in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

First inversion results for CO...

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TM meeting, June 2009, Ispra

Outline

- (1) TM5 CO simulations for 2004
- (2) Comparison with surface data
- (3) Comparison with MOPITT data
- (4) Inverting CO emissions:
 - Vertical profile for BB emissions
 - Adjoint modeling
 - State vector
 - First results

TM5 CO forward

Sources and sinks

- Direct CO emissions:

EDGAR3 (Fossil fuel/biofuel combustion)

GFED3 (Biomass burning)

- CO from atmospheric oxidation of:

$\text{CH}_4 = 1800 \text{ ppb} + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CO}$

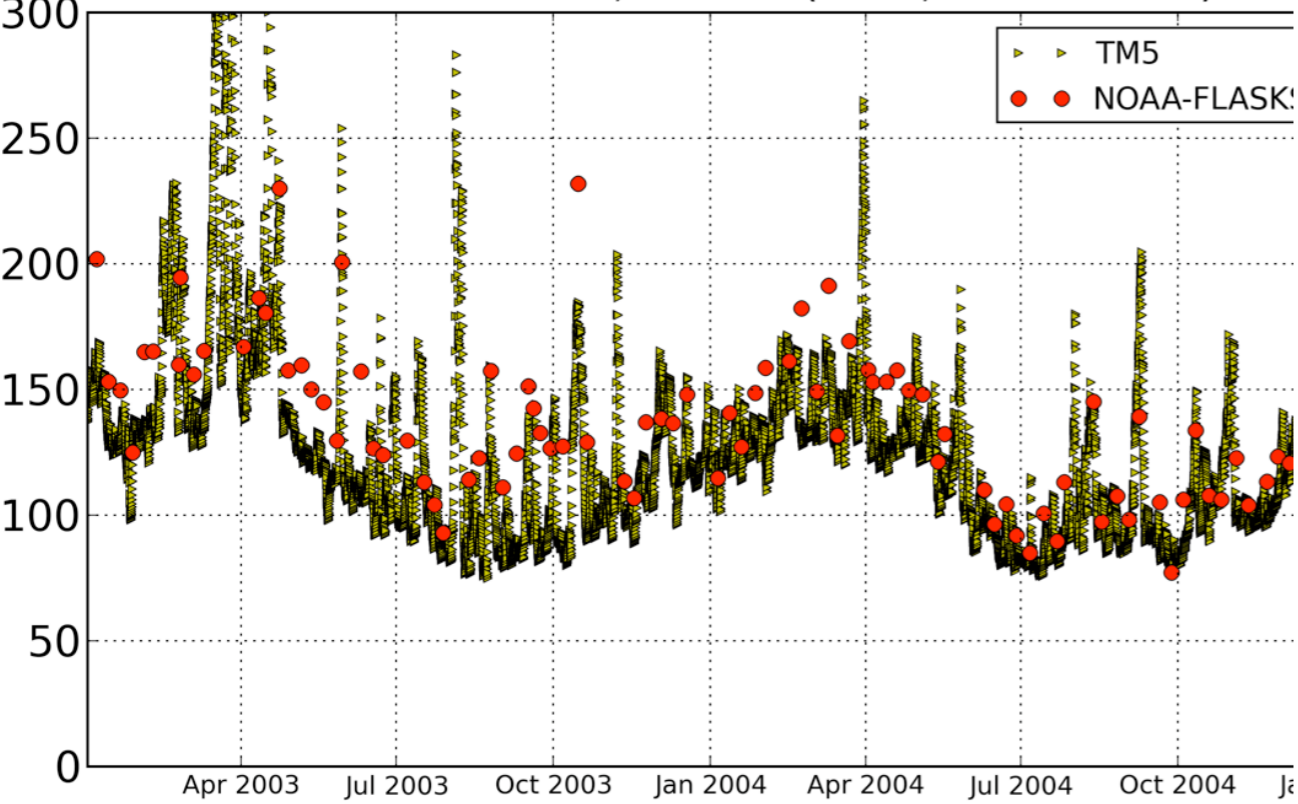
$\text{ISOP}(\text{NO}_x) + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CO}$

- monthly OH climatology (Spivakovsky, scaled by 0.92)
- Deposition

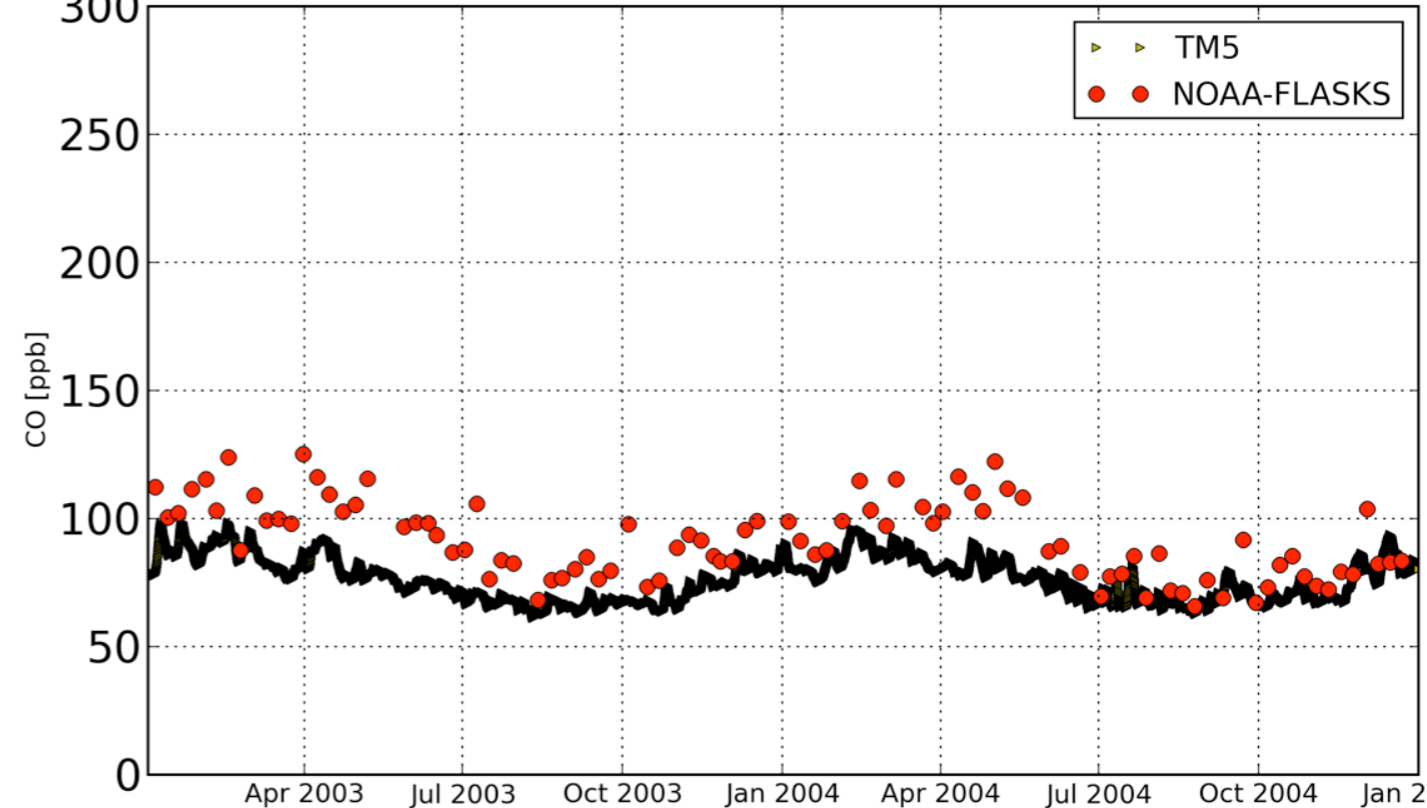
Simulating CO (2004)



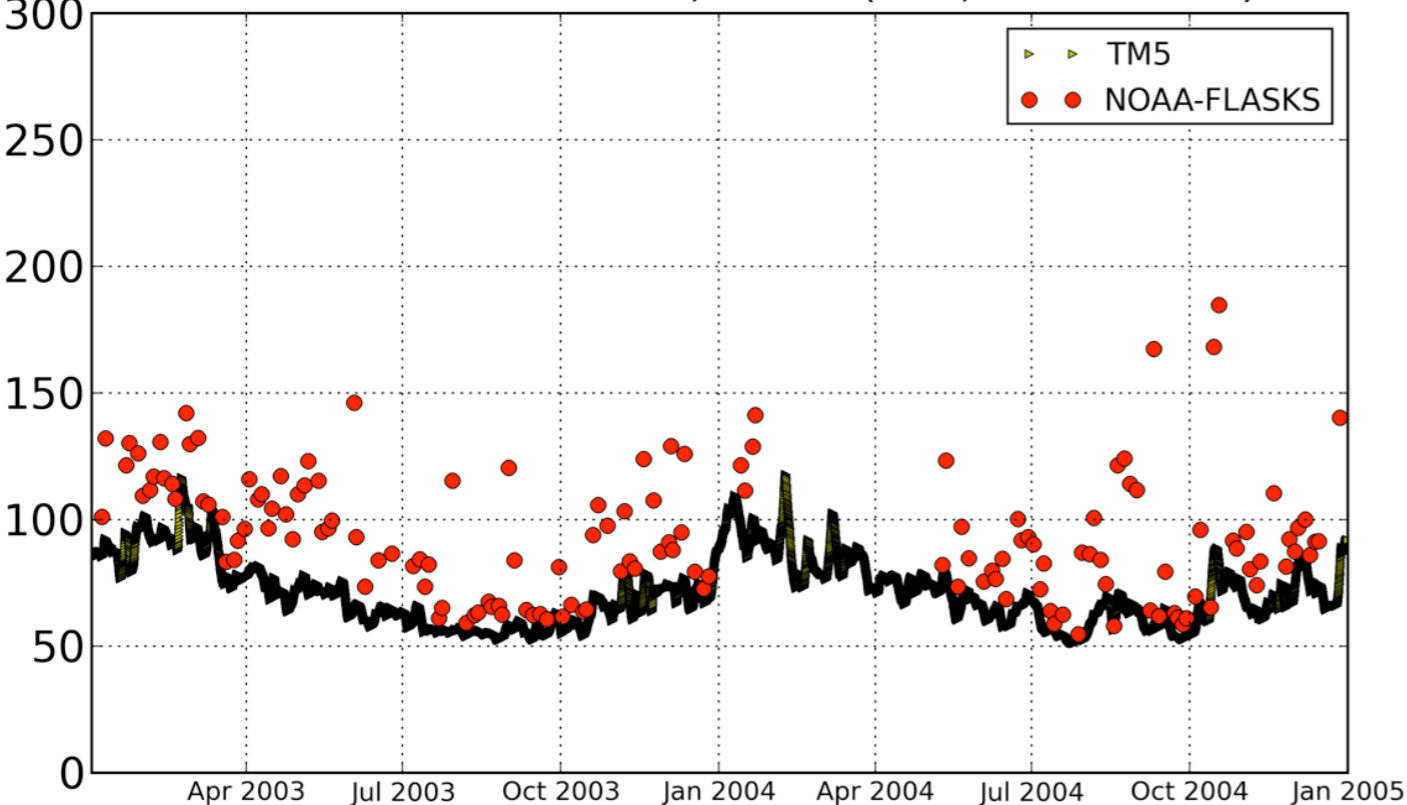
Station Mace Head, Ireland (MHD, Lat = 53.33)



Station Ragged Point, Barbados (RPB, Lat = 13.17)

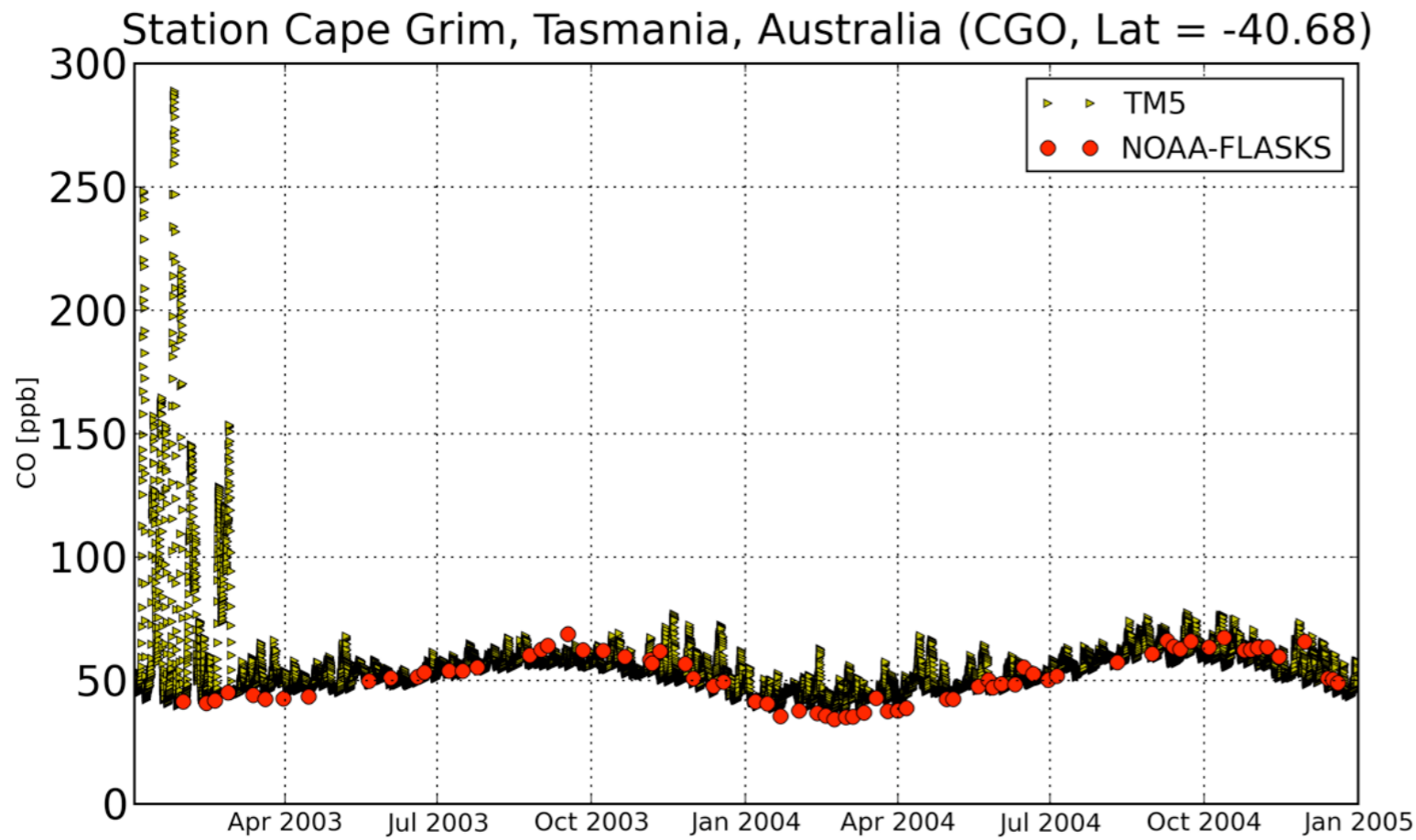


Station Mariana Islands, Guam (GMI, Lat = 13.43)

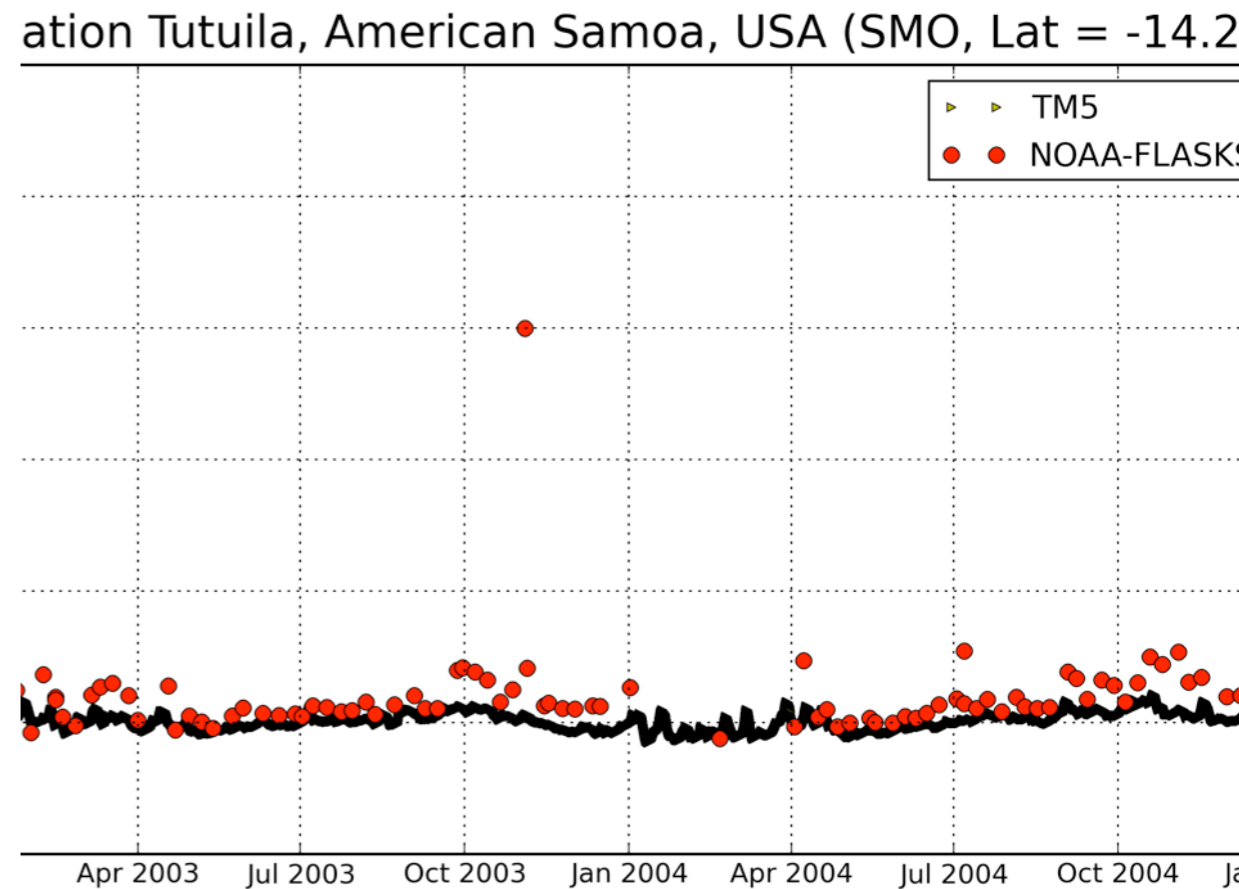
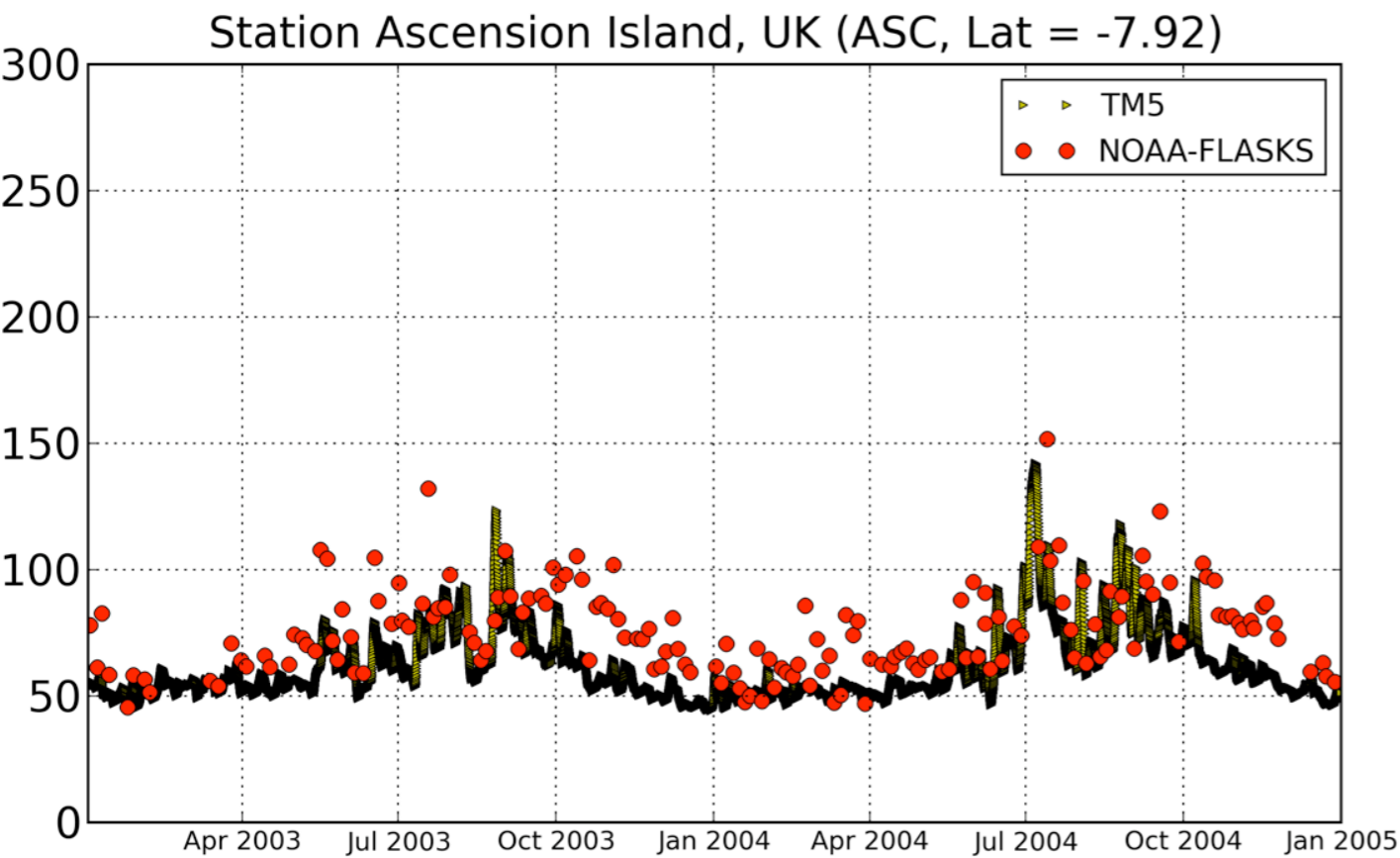


TM5 simulates seasonal cycle and some pollution events.

TM5 underestimates the CO mixing ratio on the NH by 20%

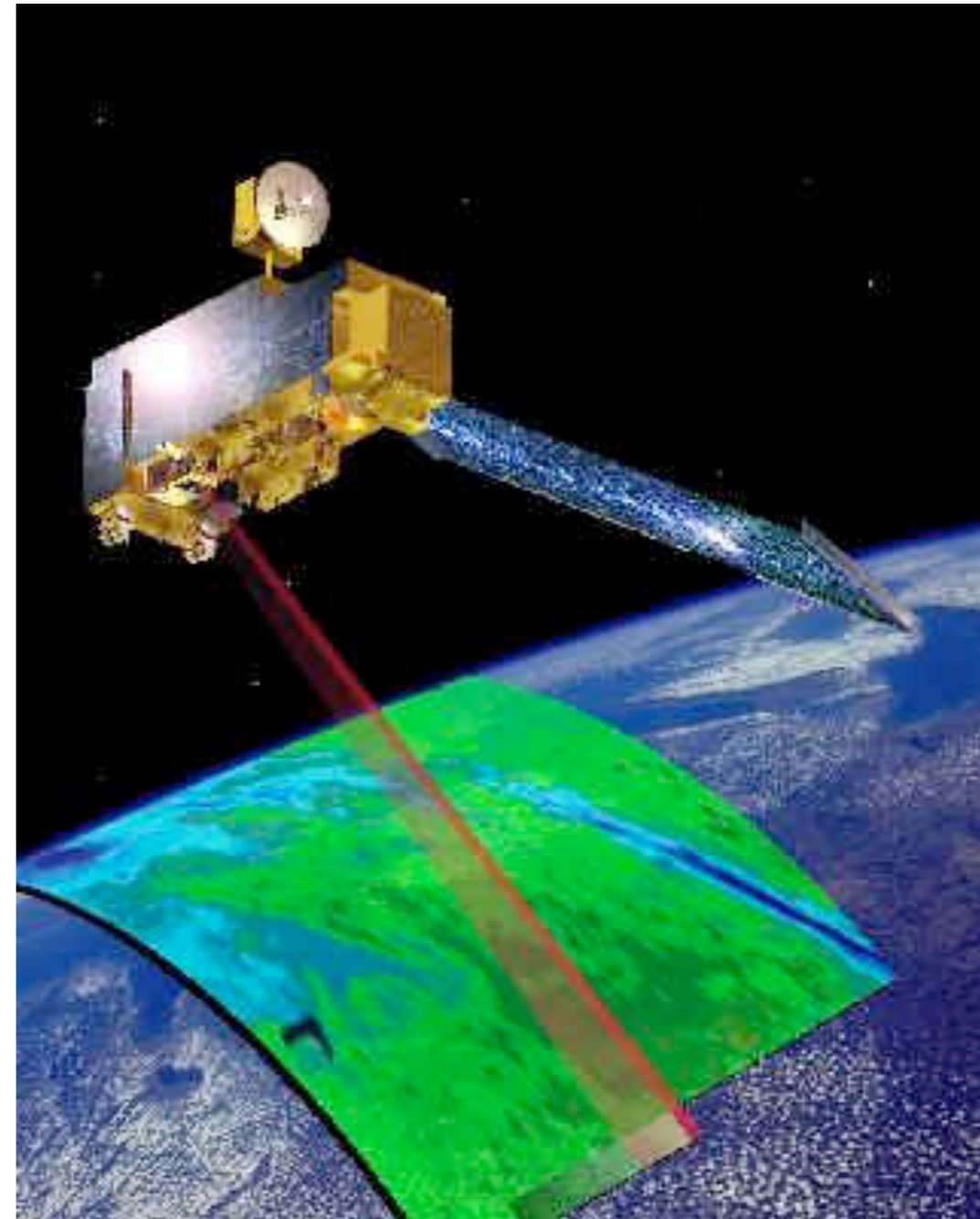


good agreement
between TM5 and
observations on the
remote SH.

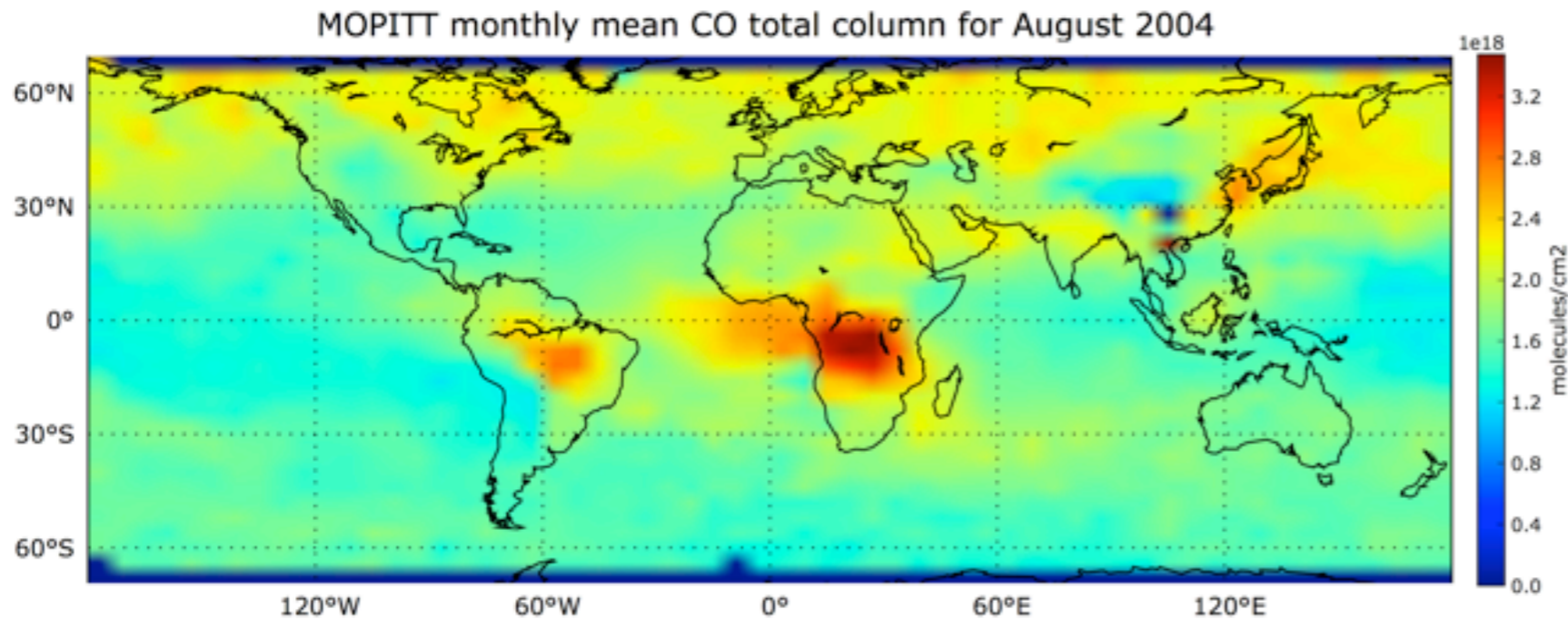


MOPITT

- Launched in 1999 on board Terra satellite (NASA).
- Measures upwelling infrared radiation from the surface to calculate total column observations and profiles of CO in the troposphere.
- Sensitive in the middle troposphere (700 - 350 hPa.)



TM5 vs. MOPITT

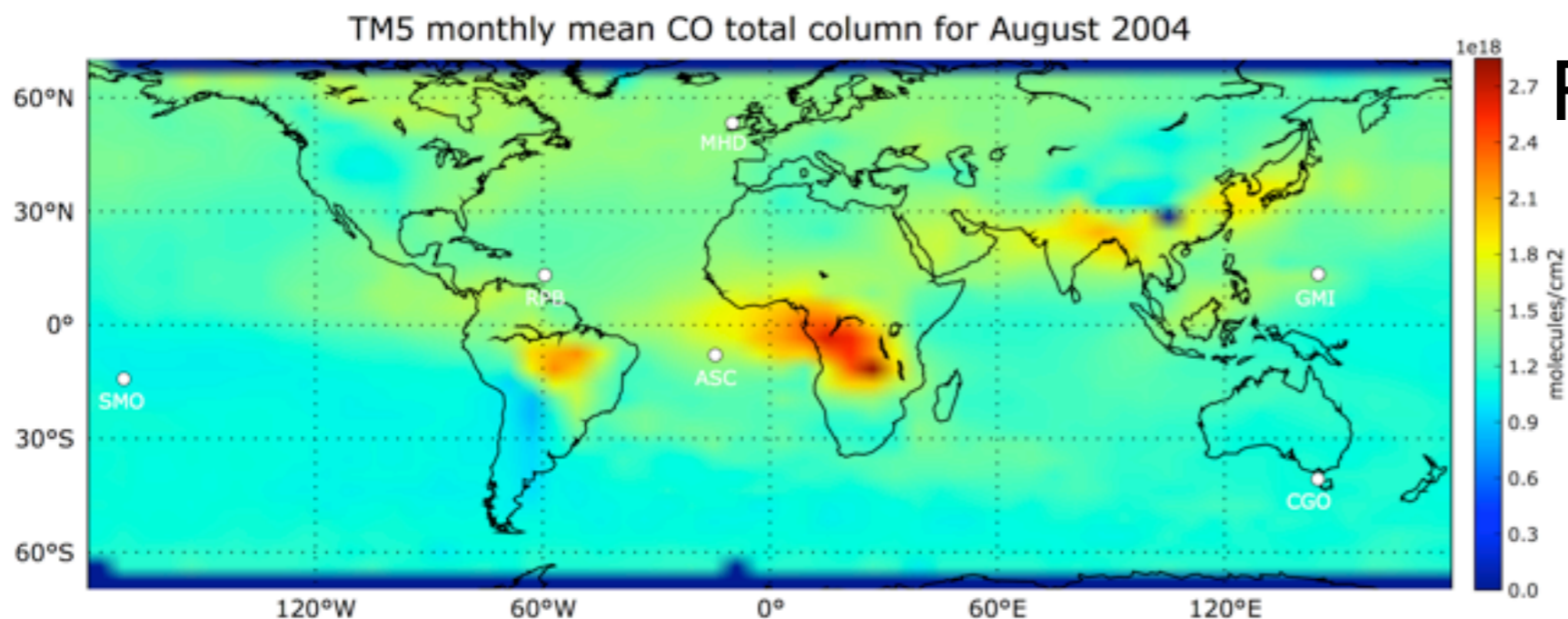


hotspots from BB are
in good agreement

MOPITT is 30%
higher than TM5

Main differences are
observed in NH

Possible explanations



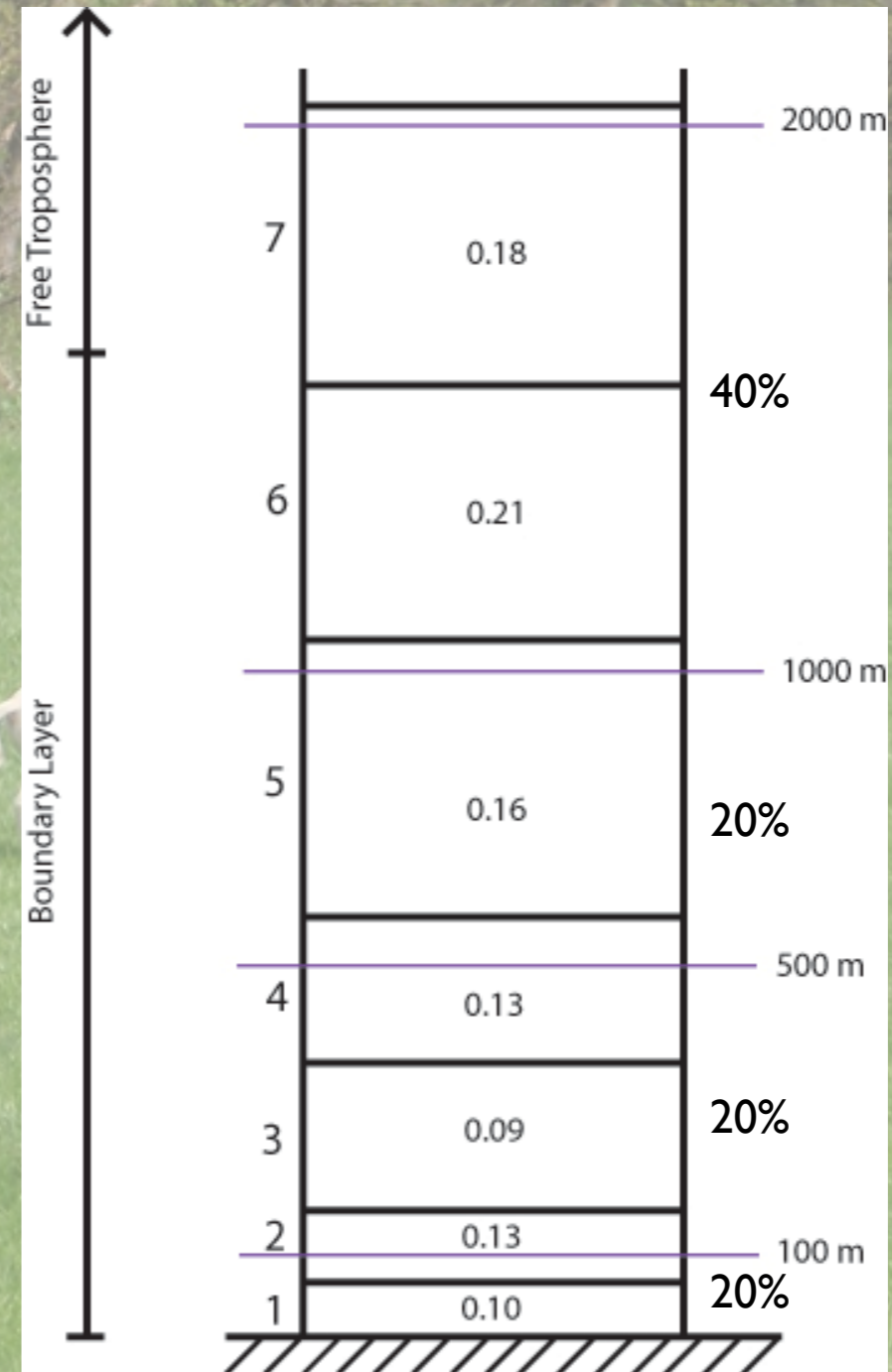
Positive bias in MOPITT

Vertical transport in
TM5

CO from NMHC
too low.

Something new...(I)

Introduce vertical profile for biomass burning CO emissions f_{vert} .



$$\hat{E}_{bb}(i, j, l) = E_{bb}(i, j) * f_{vert}(i, j, l)$$

Adjoint modeling

for biomass burning emissions only

Forward:

$$rm(i, j, l)^{n+1} = rm(i, j, l)^n + E_{bb}(i, j) * fvert(i, j, l) * \Delta t$$

$$drm^{n+1} = drm^n + dE * fvert * \Delta t$$

$$dE^{n+1} = dE^n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} drm \\ dE \end{pmatrix}^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & fvert * \Delta t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} drm \\ dE \end{pmatrix}^n$$

Adjoint:

$$\begin{pmatrix} adrm \\ adE \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ fvert * \Delta t & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} adrm \\ adE \end{pmatrix}^{n+1}$$

$$adrm(i, j, l)^n = adrm(i, j, l)^{n+1}$$

$$adE(i, j)^n = adE(i, j)^{n+1} + adrm(i, j, l) * fvert * \Delta t$$

Something new...(2)

We don't optimize the indirect CO emissions from methane and NMVOCs but use a factor *emult*.

Example:

```
kr = zfarr(2.65e-12, -1800., 1/t(i, j, l))  
x = kr*1800e-9*L_CO(region)%d3(i, j, l)*dtime*m(i, j, l)*xmco/xmair  
x = emult(1, i_month)*x  
rm(i, j, l, n) = rm(i, j, l, n)+x
```

A priori we have: $emult = 1$,
we let the 4DVAR system optimize *emult*.

Statevector

We want to optimize:

- anthropogenic CO emissions (2d), monthly
- biomass burning CO emissions (2d), monthly
- natural CO emissions (2d), monthly
- factors n_emult (2), monthly
- initial 3D CO field (3d)

Running on the global 6x4 degree grid (2700 gridboxes, 25 vertical layers) gives $2700(25+3*n_month)+2$ parameters to optimize.

First results

Optimize emissions, ini-conc & n_emult for 1 month (June 2004)

Minimization of J performed by MIQN3 method

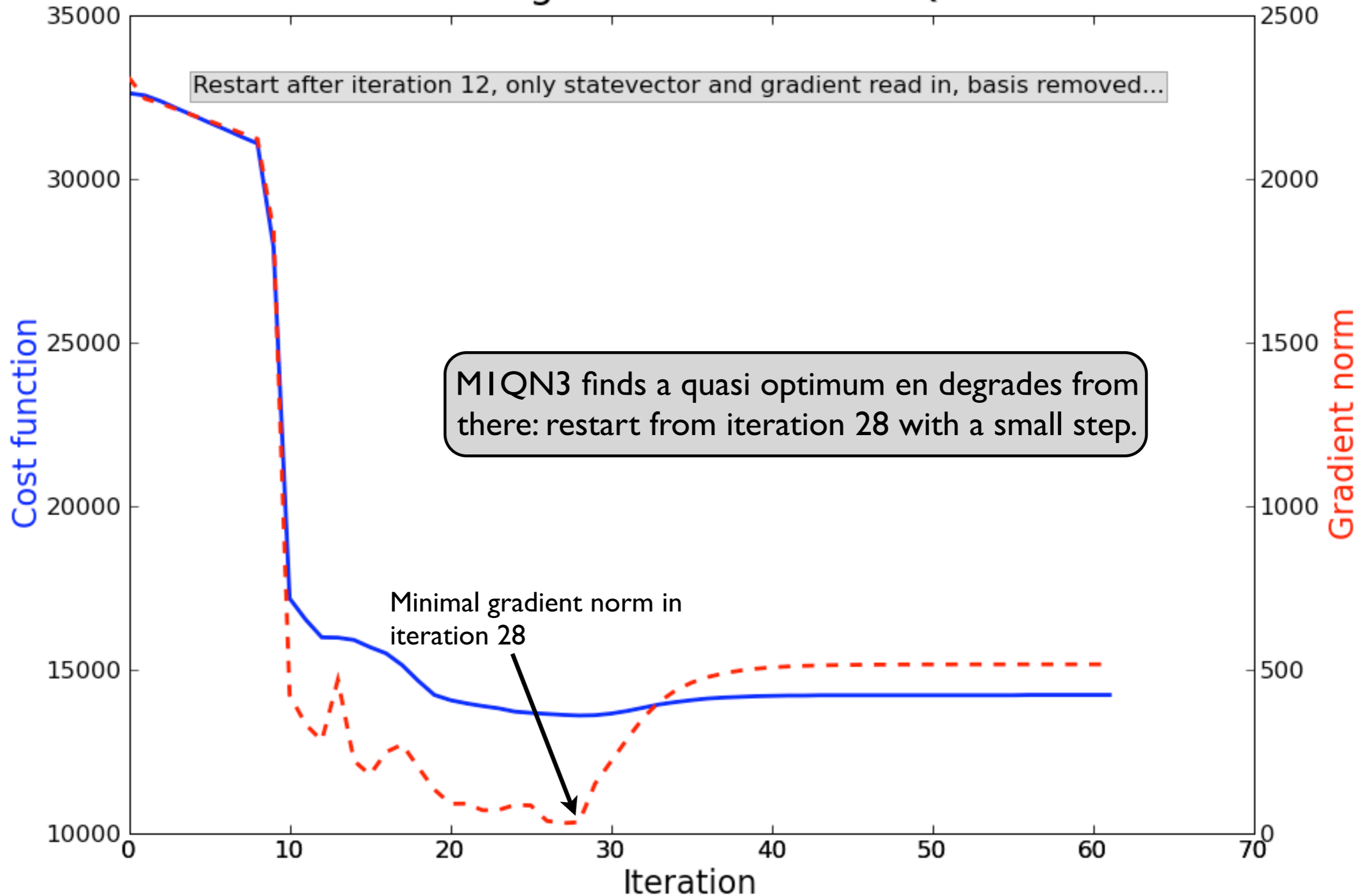
$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{prior}})^{\top} \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{\text{prior}}) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})^{\top} \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$$

We show figures of:

- Cost function/gradient
- prior & posterior vs. observations at stations
- Prior/Posterior CO emissions

Cost function

Convergence behavior M1QN3



(1) Prior $\xrightarrow{\text{IN}}$ **TM5** $\xrightarrow{\text{OUT}}$ Prior sampled at stations

(2) Prior + Obs $\xrightarrow{\text{IN}}$ **MIQN3** $\xrightarrow{\text{OUT}}$ Posterior

(3) Posterior $\xrightarrow{\text{IN}}$ **TM5** $\xrightarrow{\text{OUT}}$ Posterior sampled at stations

Use (1) - (3) to compare *prior*, *posterior* and *obs* per station

Observations

$$\text{mean} \sqrt{\frac{(y_{\text{obs}} - y_{\text{posterior}})^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

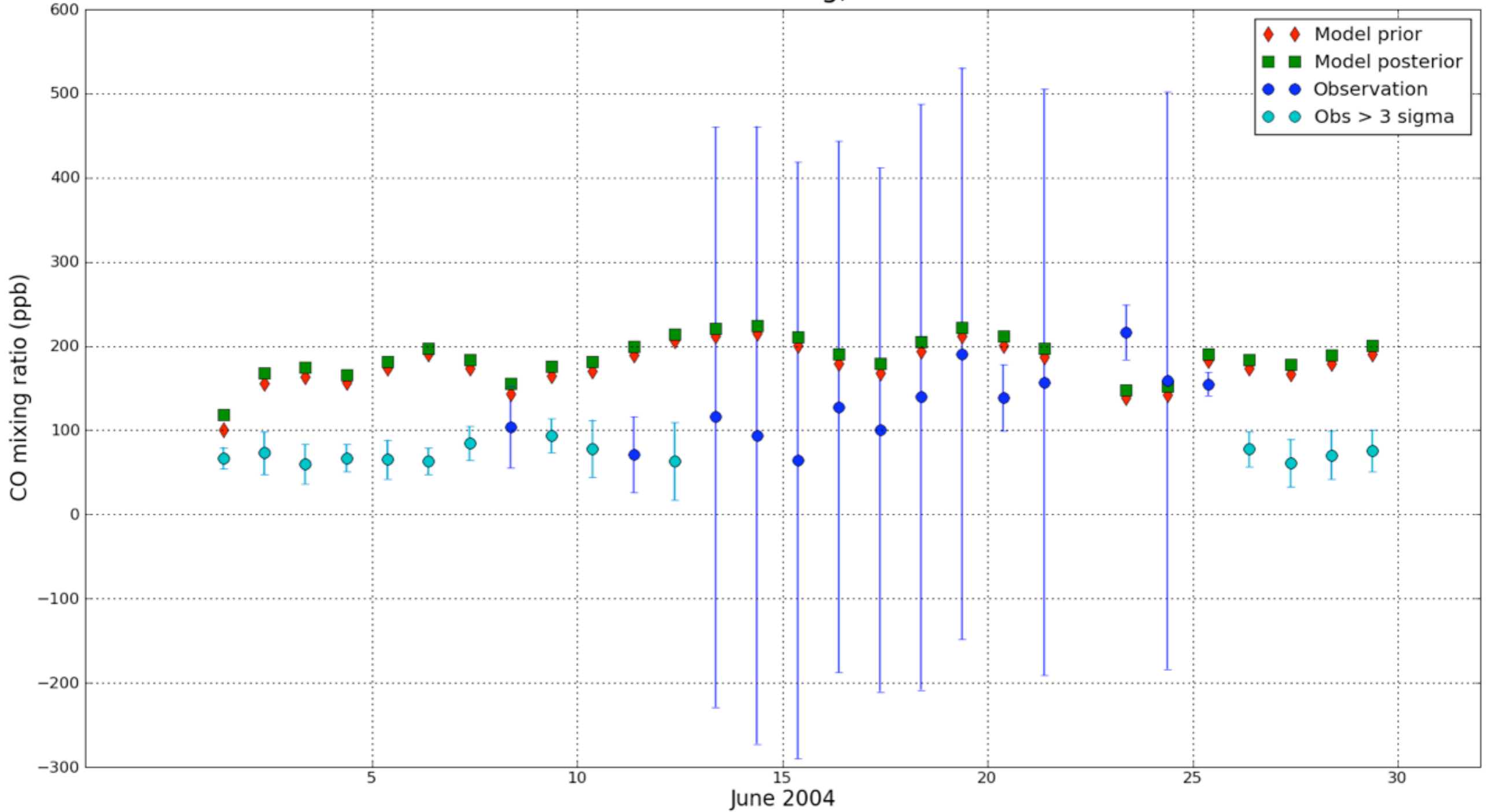
mean(posterior-obs)

mean(prior-obs)

$$\text{mean} \sqrt{\frac{(y_{\text{obs}} - y_{\text{prior}})^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

Year	Station	Lat	Lon	height	TP	pi_res (ppb)	po_res (ppb)	pi-x2 (sigma)	po-x2 (sigma)	ndata	nrej
2004	ALT_WDC_000	82.45	-62.52	210.0	CM	-20.69	8.63	12.00	5.89	24	20
2004	BKT_WDC_000	-0.20	100.32	864.5	CM	74.91	85.21	2.50	2.80	28	14
2004	CDL_WDC_000	53.87	-104.65	489.0	CM	-24.58	1.23	5.26	1.80	28	5
2004	FSD_WDC_000	49.88	-81.57	210.0	CM	-28.76	-19.42	5.59	3.24	28	12
2004	GLH_WDC_000	36.07	14.22	167.0	CM	107.09	10.99	2.19	0.68	29	2
2004	HPB_WDC_000	47.80	11.02	985.0	CM	115.34	84.75	5.04	3.71	29	21
2004	JFJ_WDC_000	46.55	7.98	3578.0	CM	-24.56	-14.29	6.24	3.70	29	18
2004	KOS_WDC_000	49.58	15.08	534.0	CM	-26.23	-49.14	1.17	1.95	28	4
2004	MHD_AGA_000	53.33	-9.90	25.0	CM	-15.02	-4.42	1.58	0.58	29	0
2004	MKN_WDC_000	-0.062	37.30	3678.0	CM	-5.82	-0.20	3.18	2.32	12	3
2004	MNM_WDC_000	24.28	153.98	8.0	CM	-48.23	-14.54	24.30	7.26	22	20
2004	PAY_WDC_000	46.82	6.95	490.0	CM	-11.83	-59.15	0.33	1.26	29	0
2004	RIG_WDC_000	46.07	8.45	1031.0	CM	-21.41	-44.14	2.36	4.83	27	18
2004	RYO_WDC_000	39.03	141.82	260.0	CM	-49.55	1.34	1.03	0.88	29	2
2004	SNB_WDC_000	47.05	12.95	3106.0	CM	81.19	86.14	19.16	20.34	29	29
2004	SSL_WDC_000	47.92	7.92	1205.0	CM	-28.85	-40.41	3.12	4.42	29	16
2004	WSA_WDC_000	43.93	-60.02	5.0	CM	-3.35	-48.13	0.64	1.95	20	5
2004	YON_WDC_000	24.47	123.02	30.0	CM	-31.21	22.39	0.61	0.65	24	1
2004						3.99	1.38	5.24	3.85	473	190

Bukit Koto Tabang, Indonesia

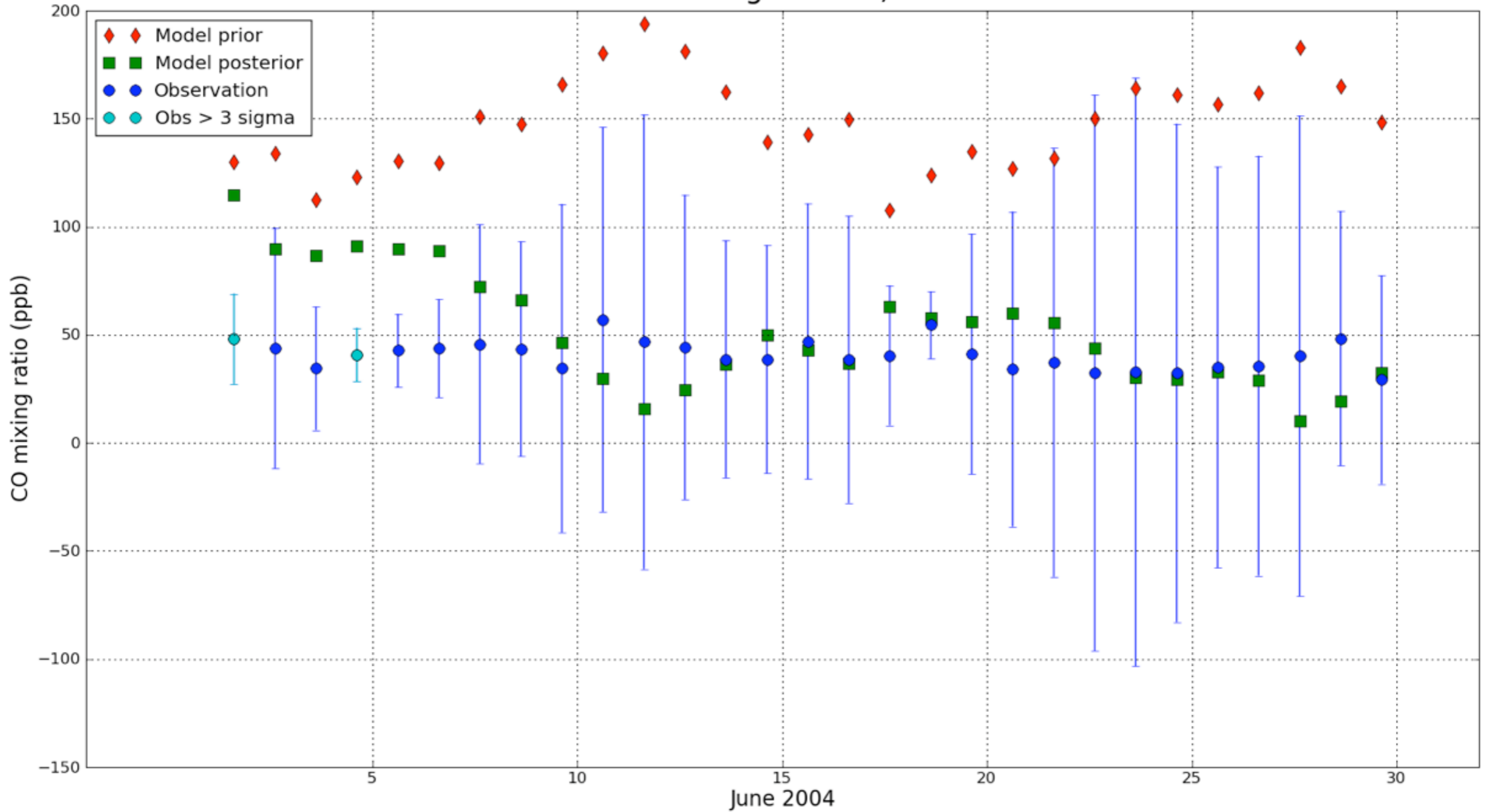


sigma = sum of obs_error + (local) model representativeness error.

observation - posterior > 3 sigma, reject observation.

Year	Station	Lat	Lon	height	TP	pi_res (ppb)	po_res (ppb)	pi-x2 (sigma)	po-x2 (sigma)	ndata	nrej
2004	BKT_WDC_000	-0.20	100.32	864.5	CM	74.91	85.21	2.50	2.80	28	14

Giordan Lighthouse, Malta

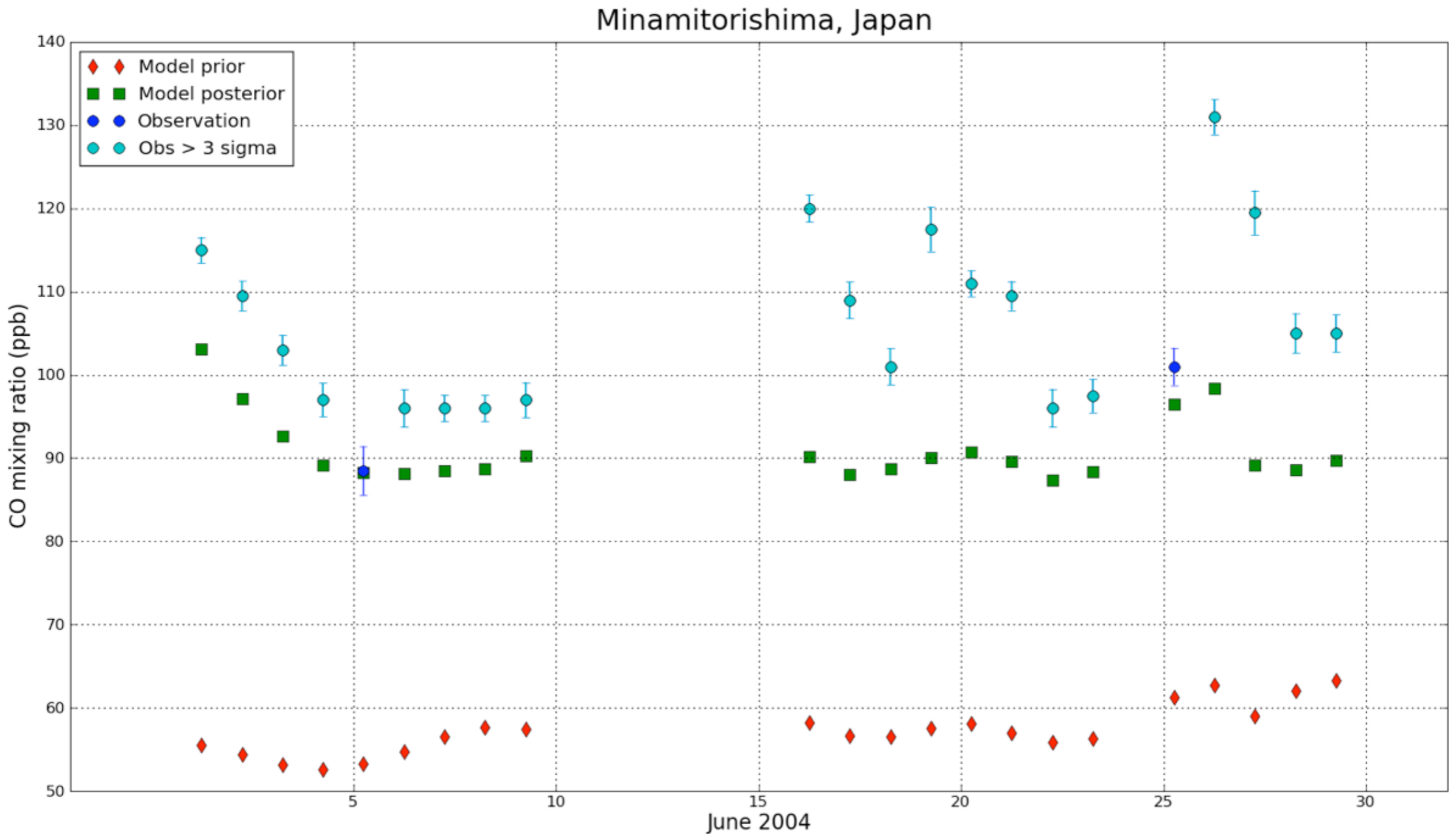


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Year	Station	Lat	Lon	height	TP	pi_res (ppb)	po_res (ppb)	pi-x2 (sigma)	po-x2 (sigma)	ndata	nrej
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2004	GLH_WDC_000	36.07	14.22	167.0	CM	107.09	10.99	2.19	0.68	29	2
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$\sigma = \text{sum of obs_error} + (\text{local}) \text{ model representativeness error.}$

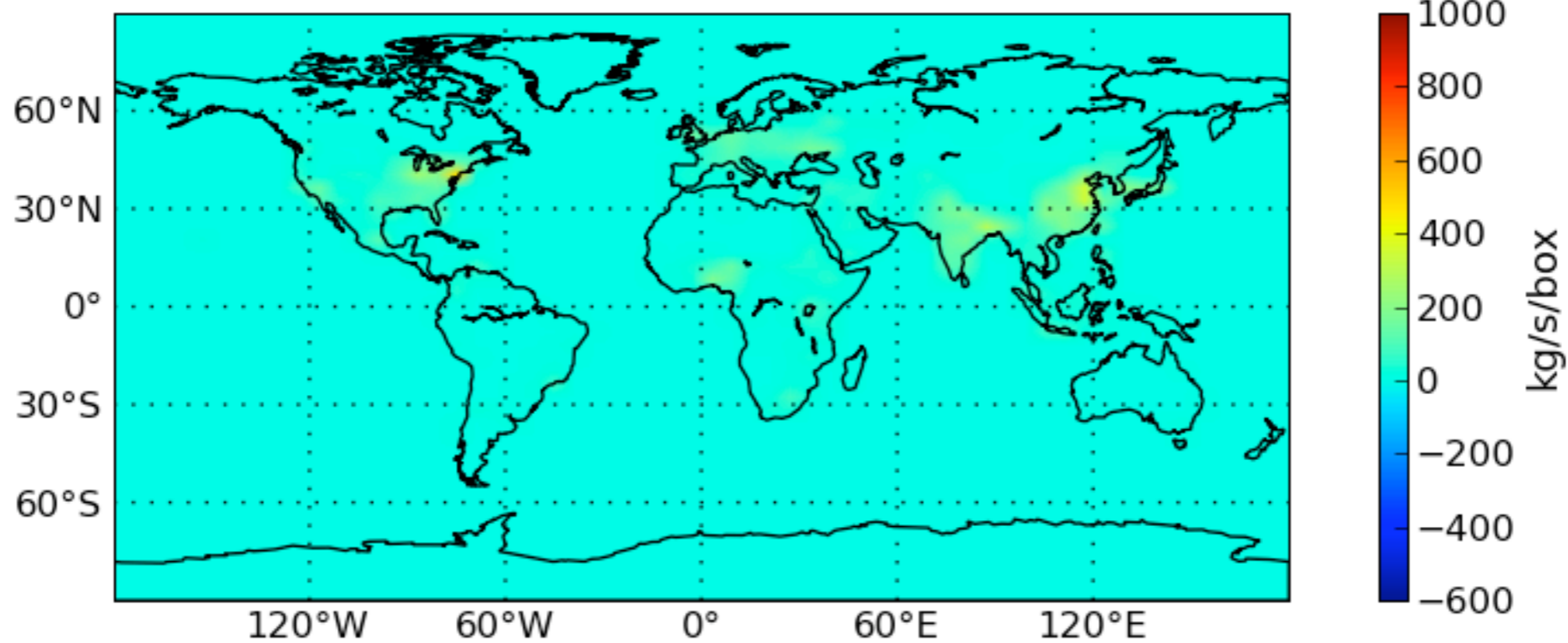
$\text{observation} - \text{posterior} > 3 \text{ sigma, reject observation.}$

Year	Station	Lat	Lon	height	TP	pi_res (ppb)	po_res (ppb)	pi-x2 (sigma)	po-x2 (sigma)	ndata	nrej
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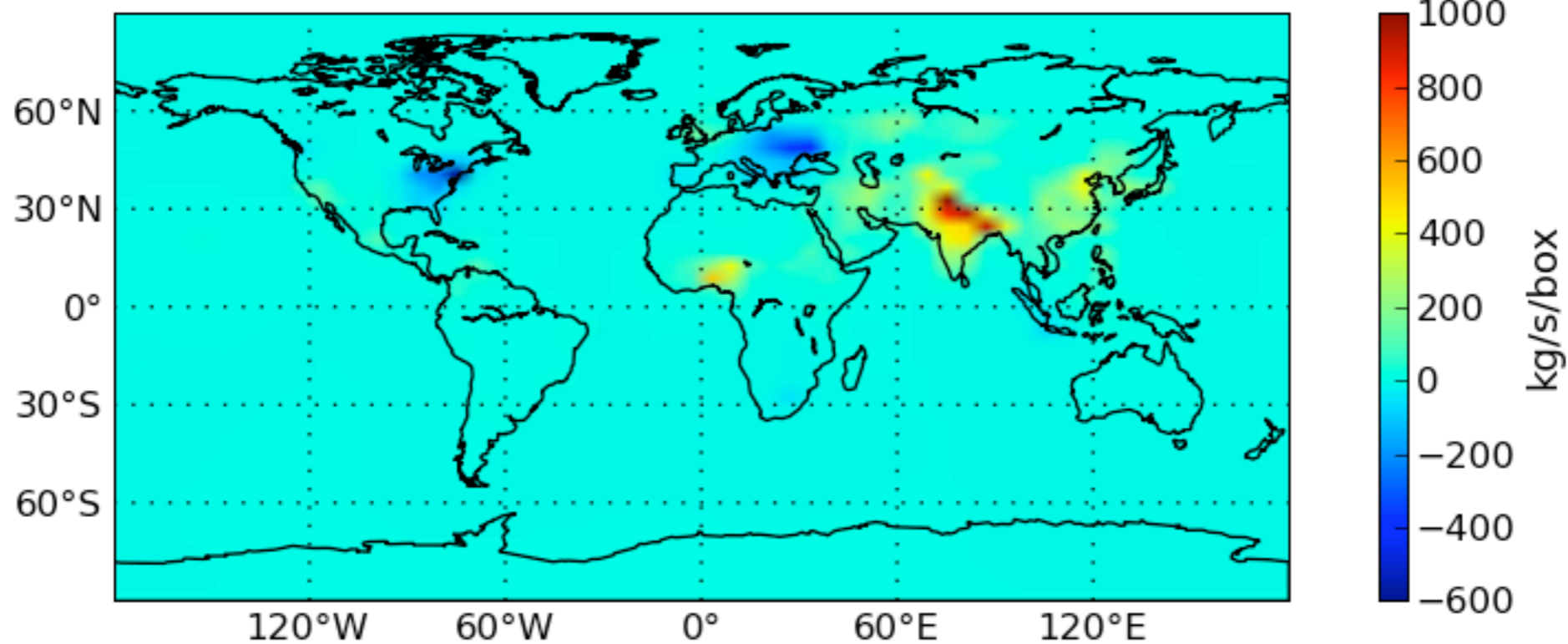
MNM_WDC_000	24.28	153.98	8.0	CM	-48.23	-14.54	24.30	7.26	22	20
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Emissions (I)

Prior anthropogenic emissions for June 2004



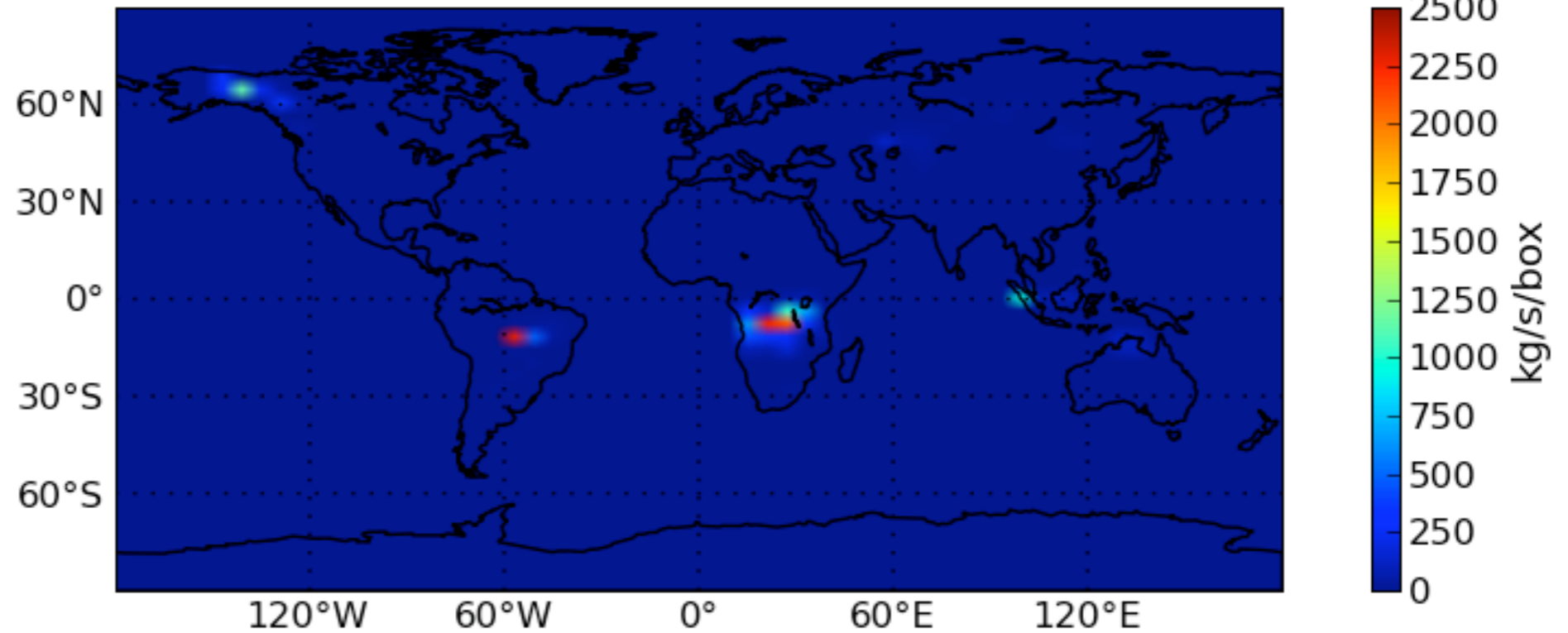
Posterior anthropogenic emissions for June 2004



Posterior after
28 iterations

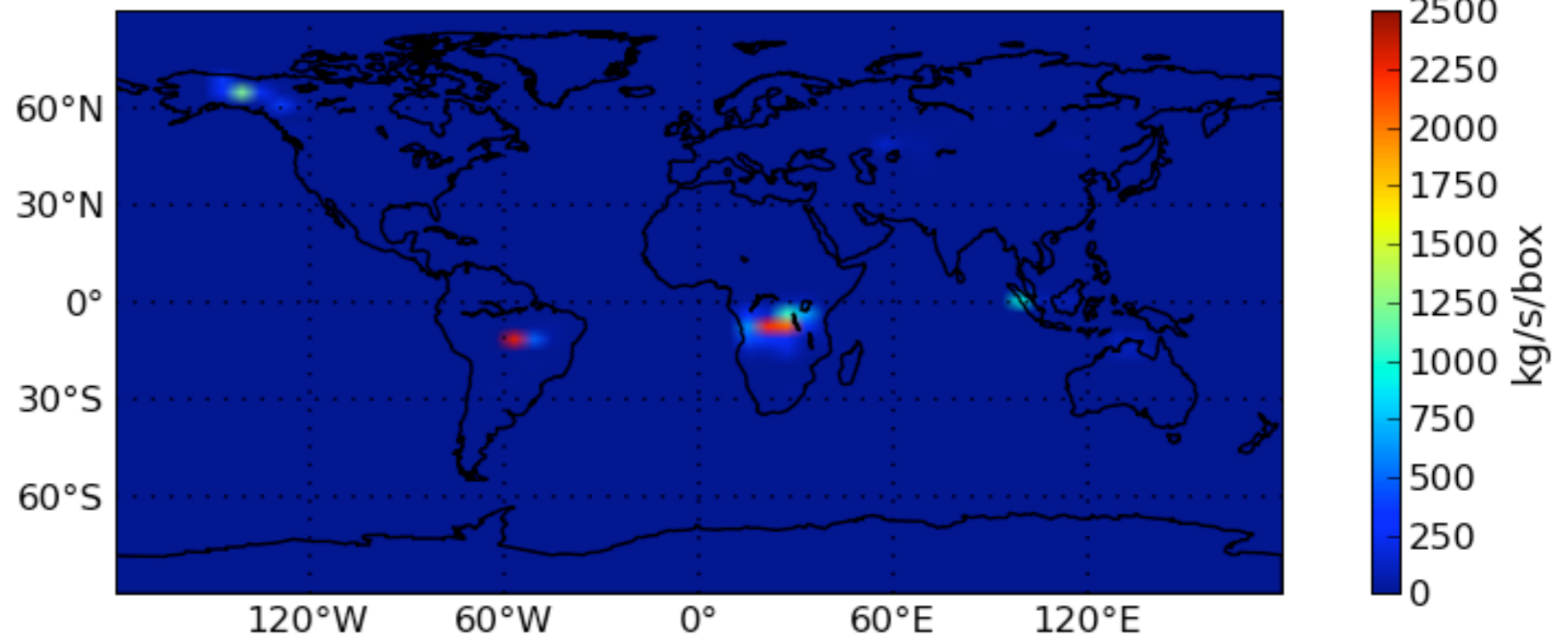
Emissions (2)

Prior biomass burning emissions for June 2004



maximum emission = 2279
kg/s in box (20,21)

Posterior biomass burning emissions for June 2004



Posterior after
28 iterations

There are differences
but so small that it is
not visible...

maximum emission = 2276
kg/s in box (20,21)

Next

- Inclusion of CO emission from biogenic hydrocarbons (methanol, acetone, monoterpenes fields?)
- Solve problems with MIQN3
- Minimization with CONGRAD
- [Assimilate satellite data (MOPITT/SCIAMACHY)]



Questions?