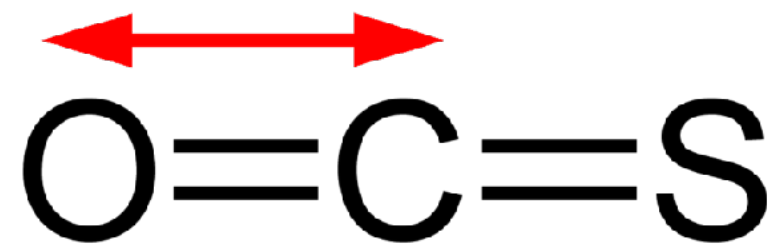


115.78 pm



156.01 pm

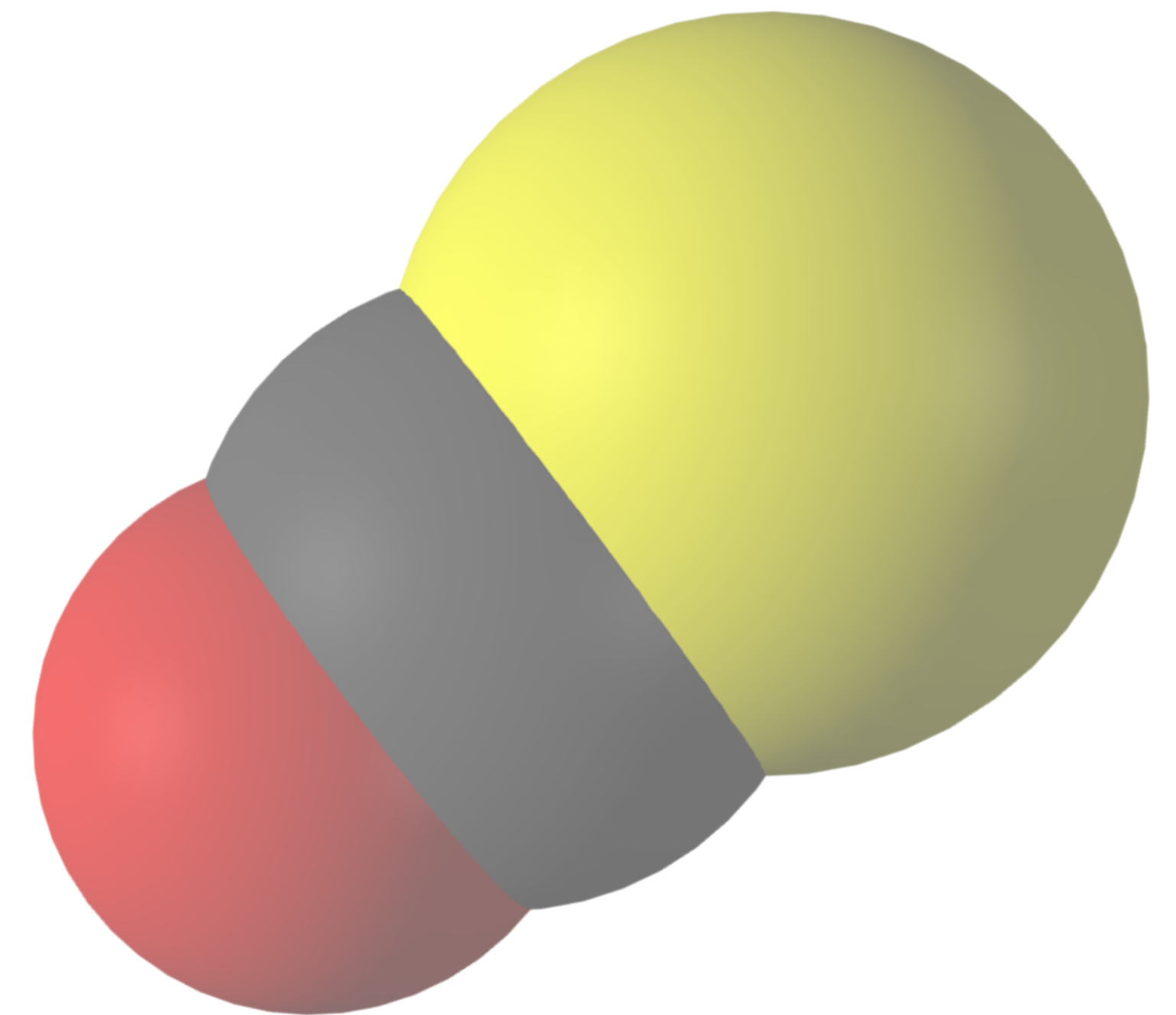
TM5 in the COS-OCS project

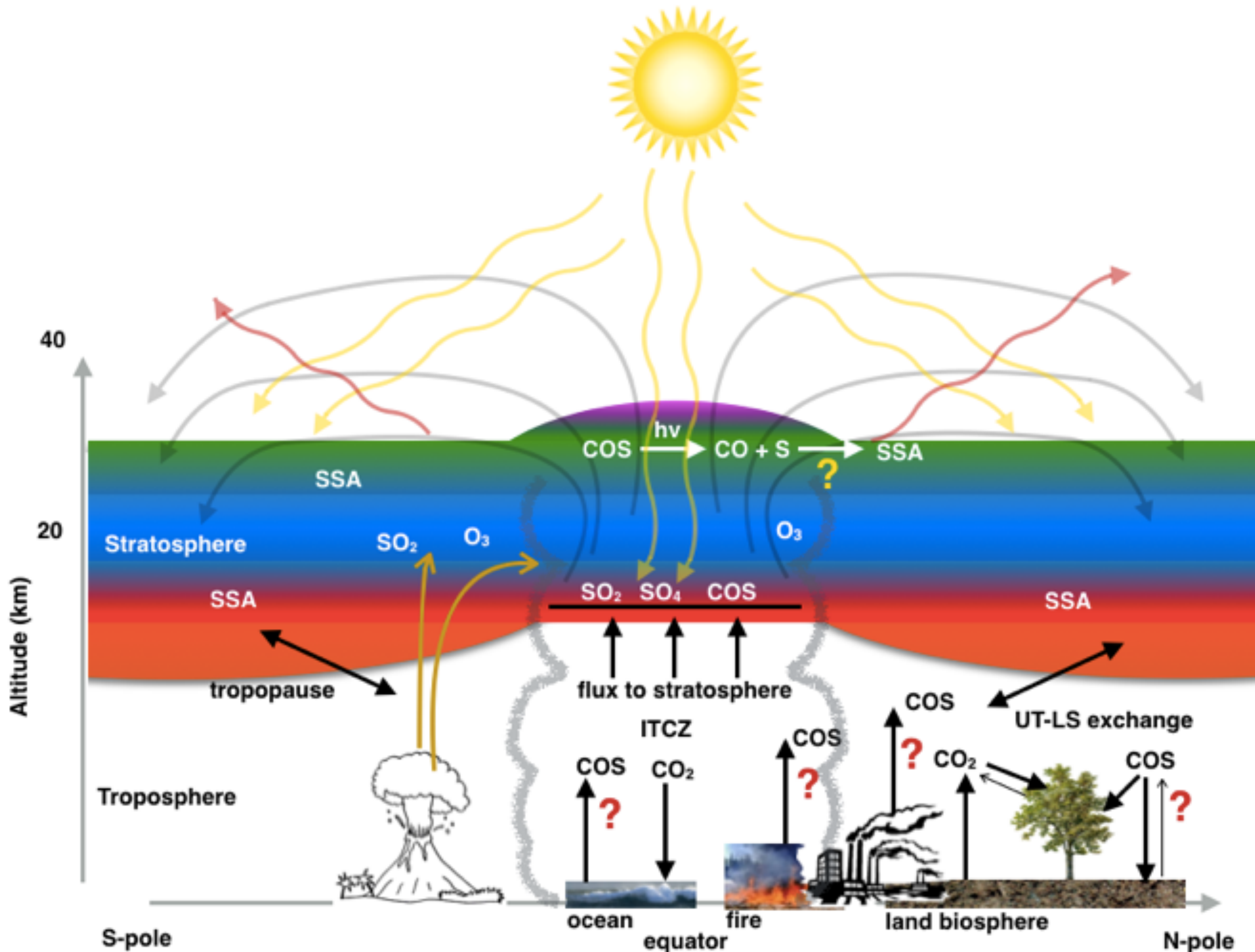
TM meeting, Bremen, Dec 2022

Maarten Krol



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

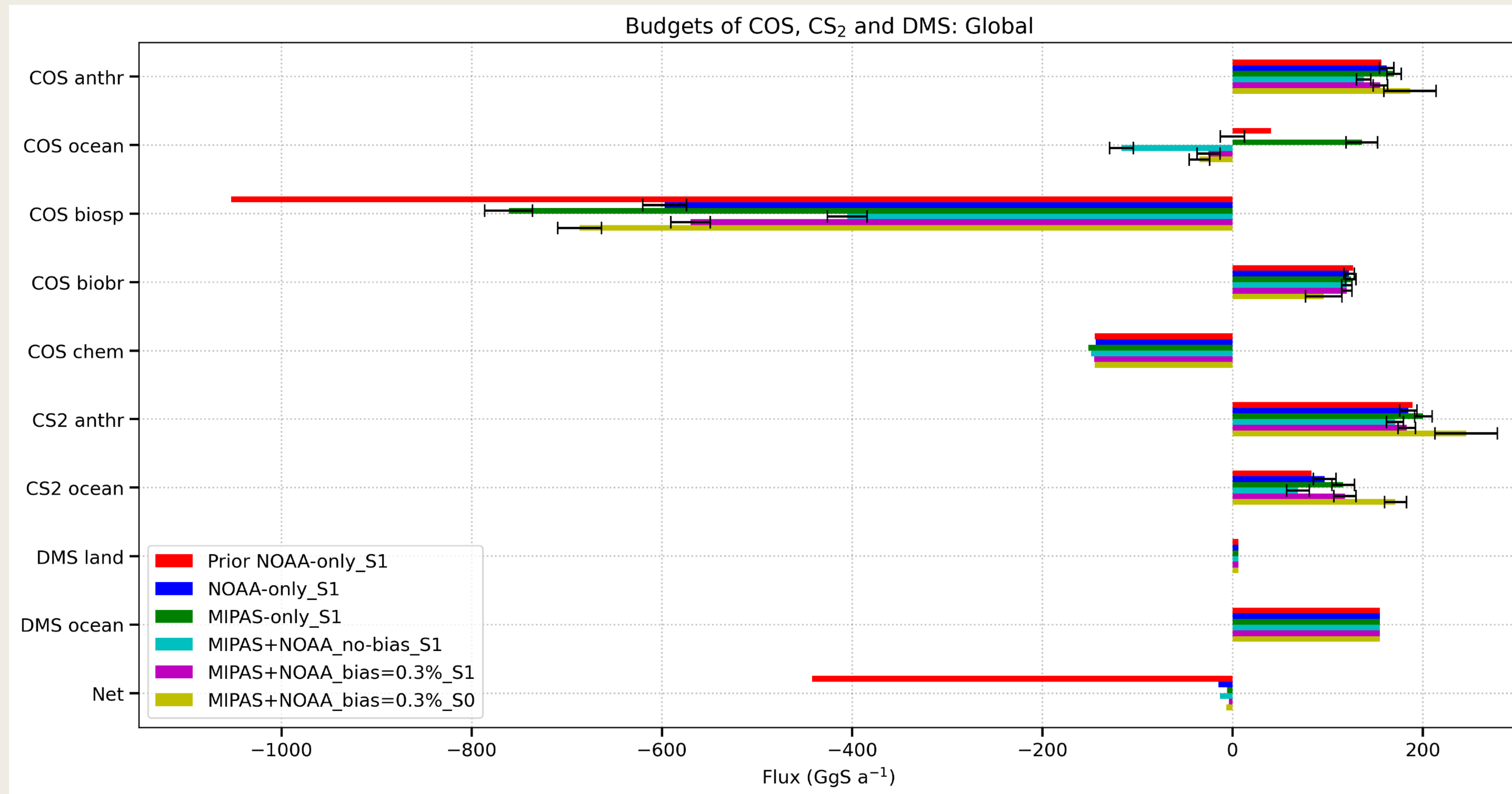




What is the contribution of COS to the stratospheric sulphate aerosol layer?

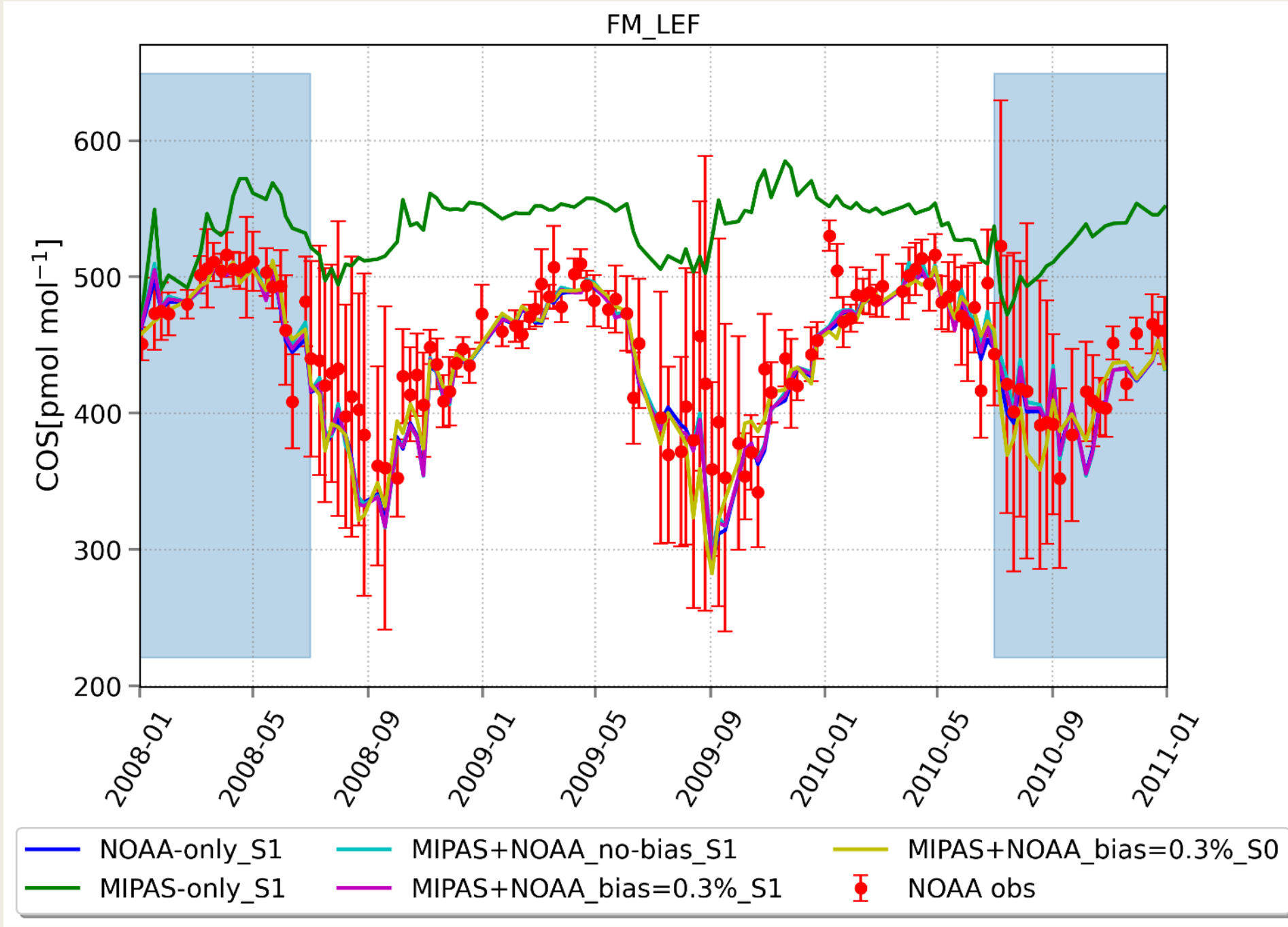
Can the global budgets of COS and CO₂ be reconciled, and what are the implications for terrestrial gross primary productivity?

Global budgets with posterior errors

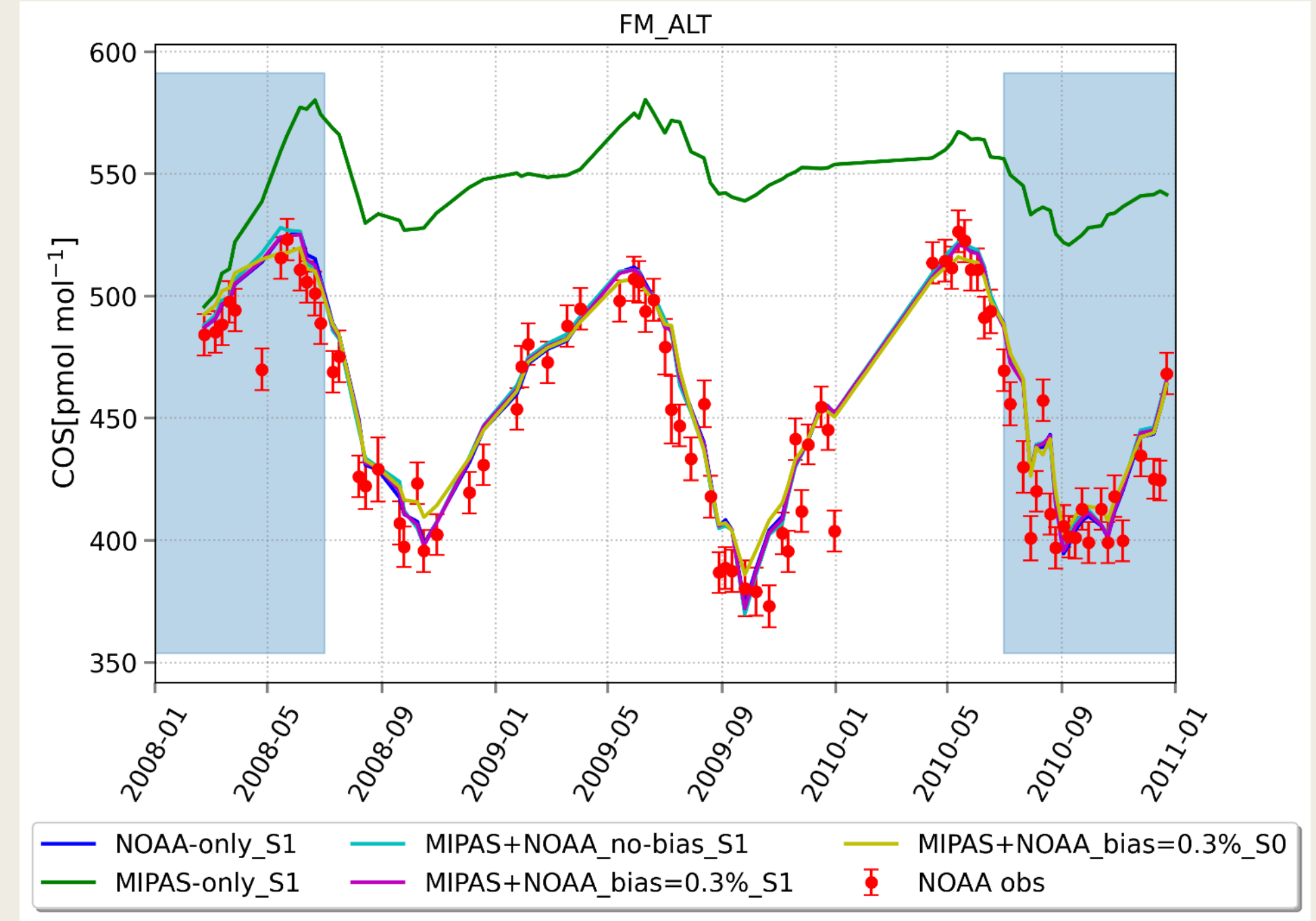


- Global budgets are closed technically in all inversions
- Biosphere flux gets reduced in all inversions

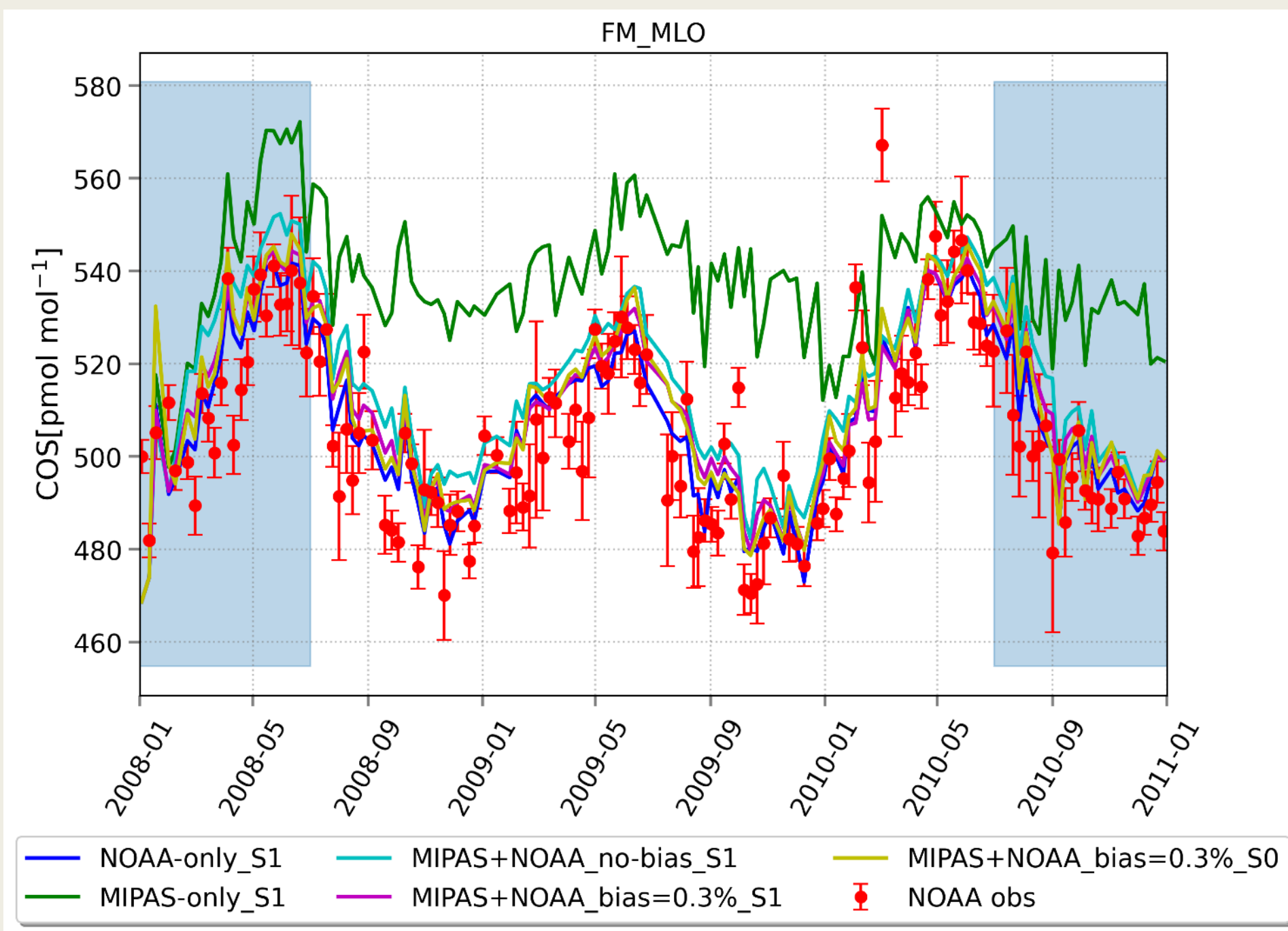
LEF



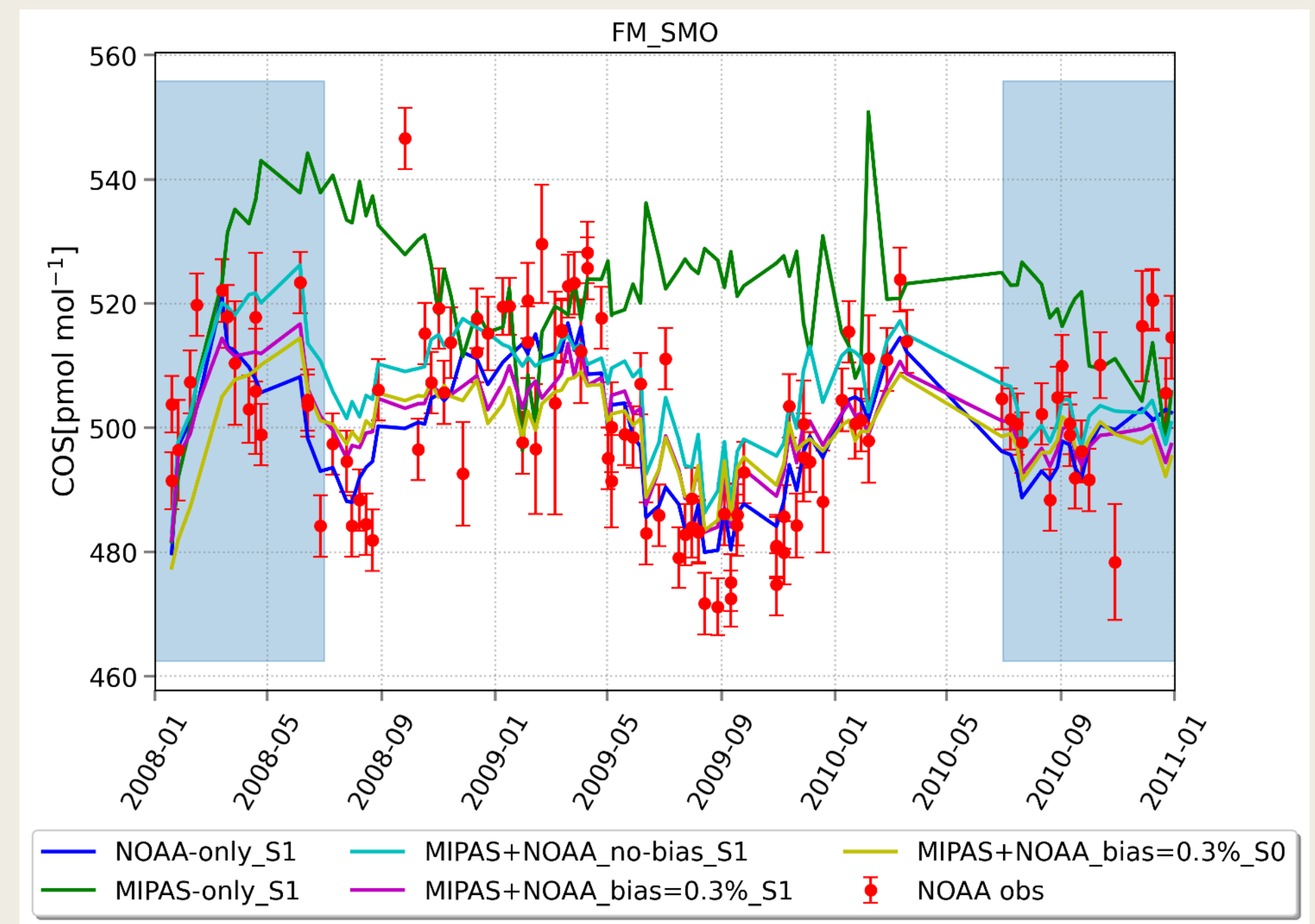
ALT



MLO

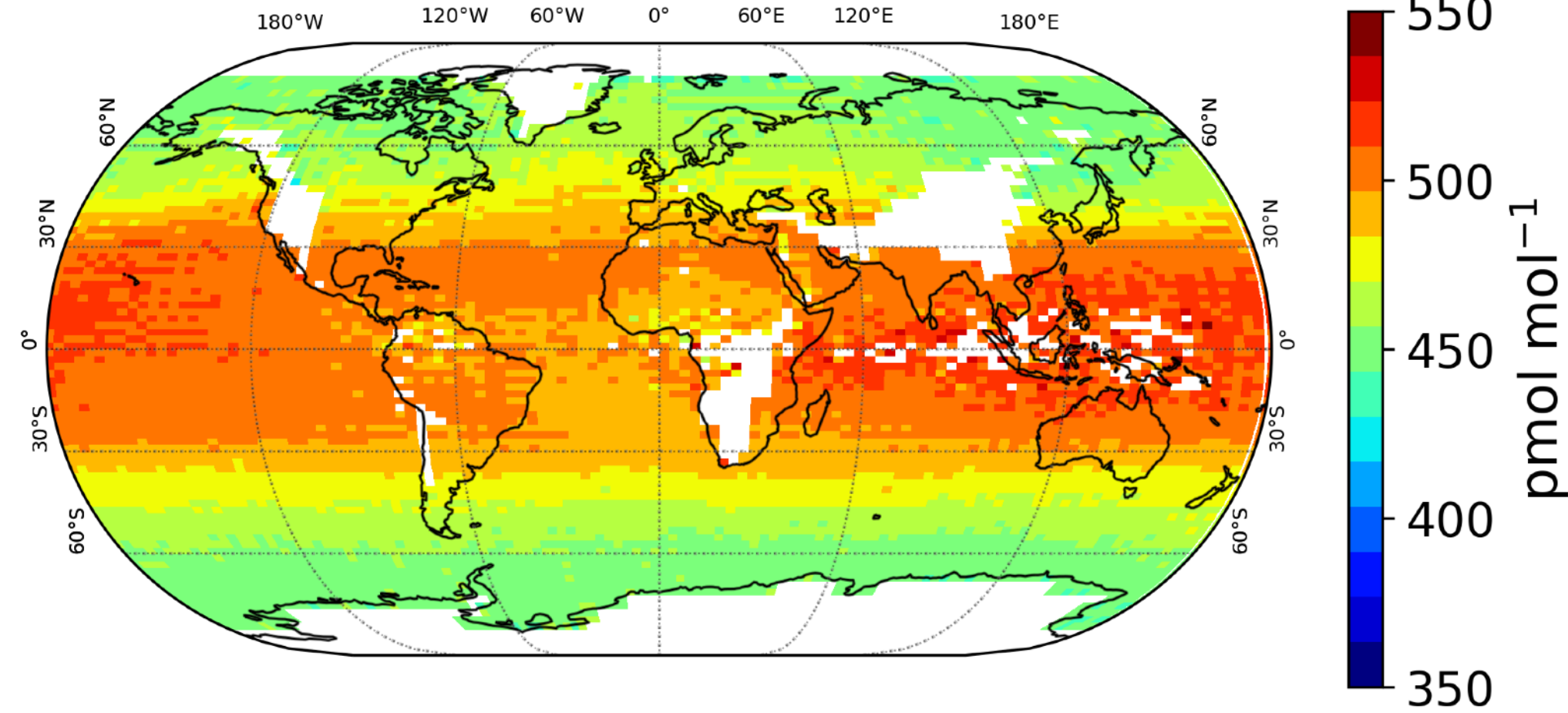


SMO

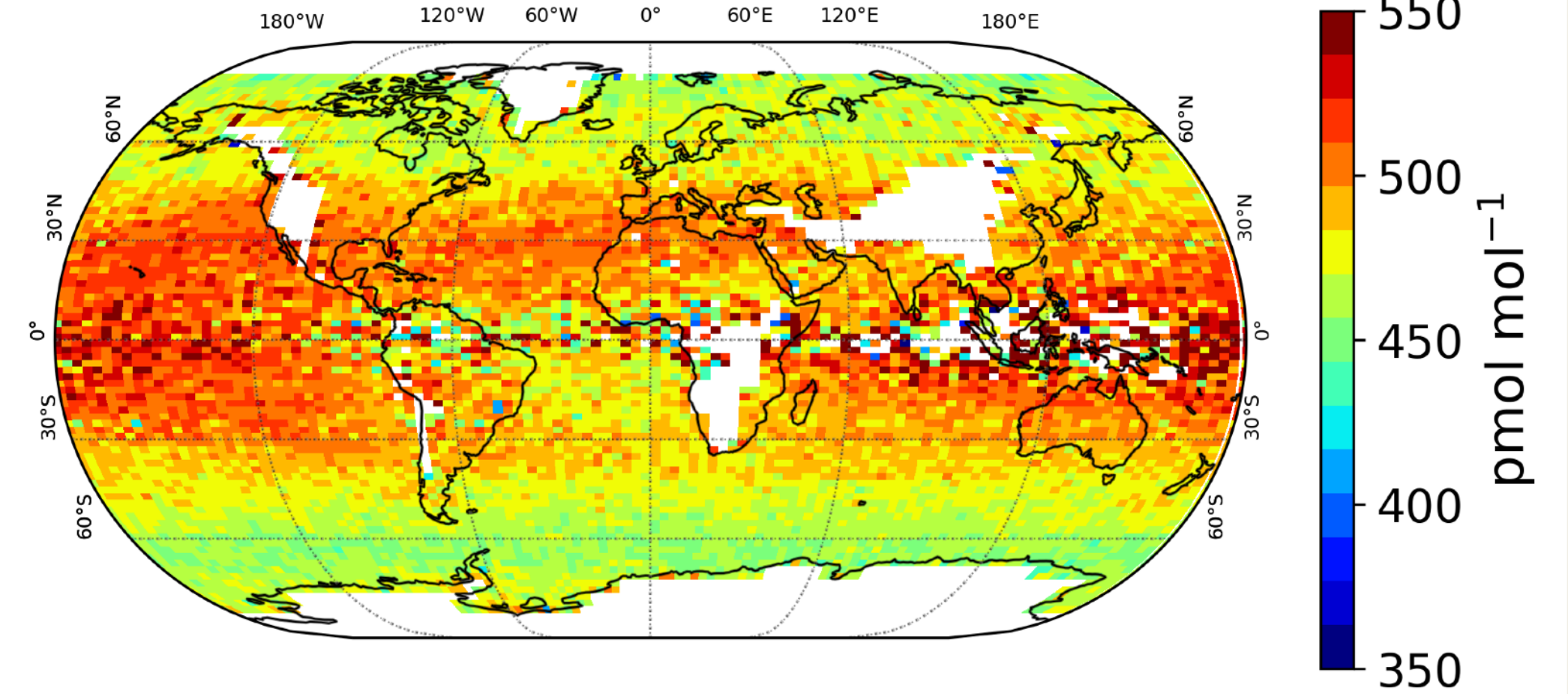


Model fitting with MIPAS in troposphere: **MIPAS+NOAA bias=0.3%**

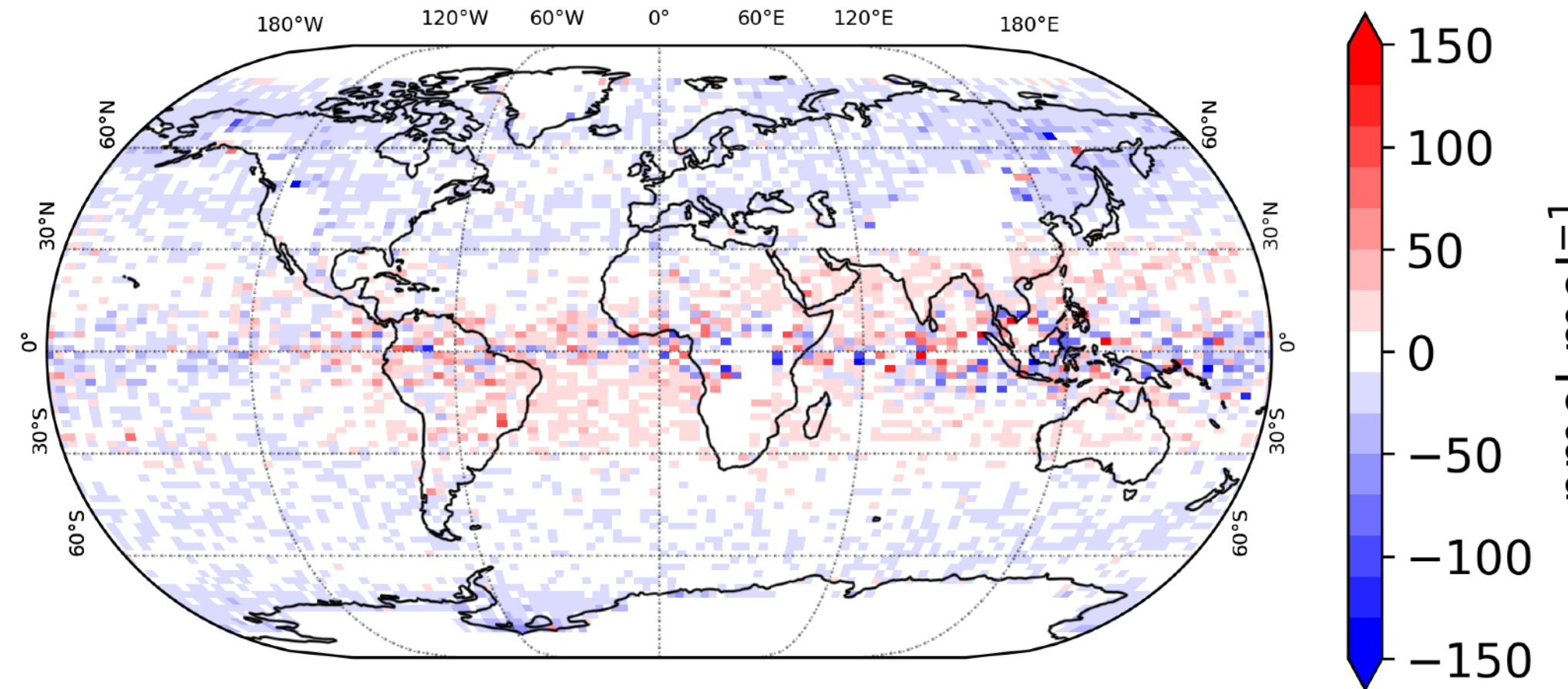
(a) MIPAS+NOAA_bias=0.3%_S0:Model optimized



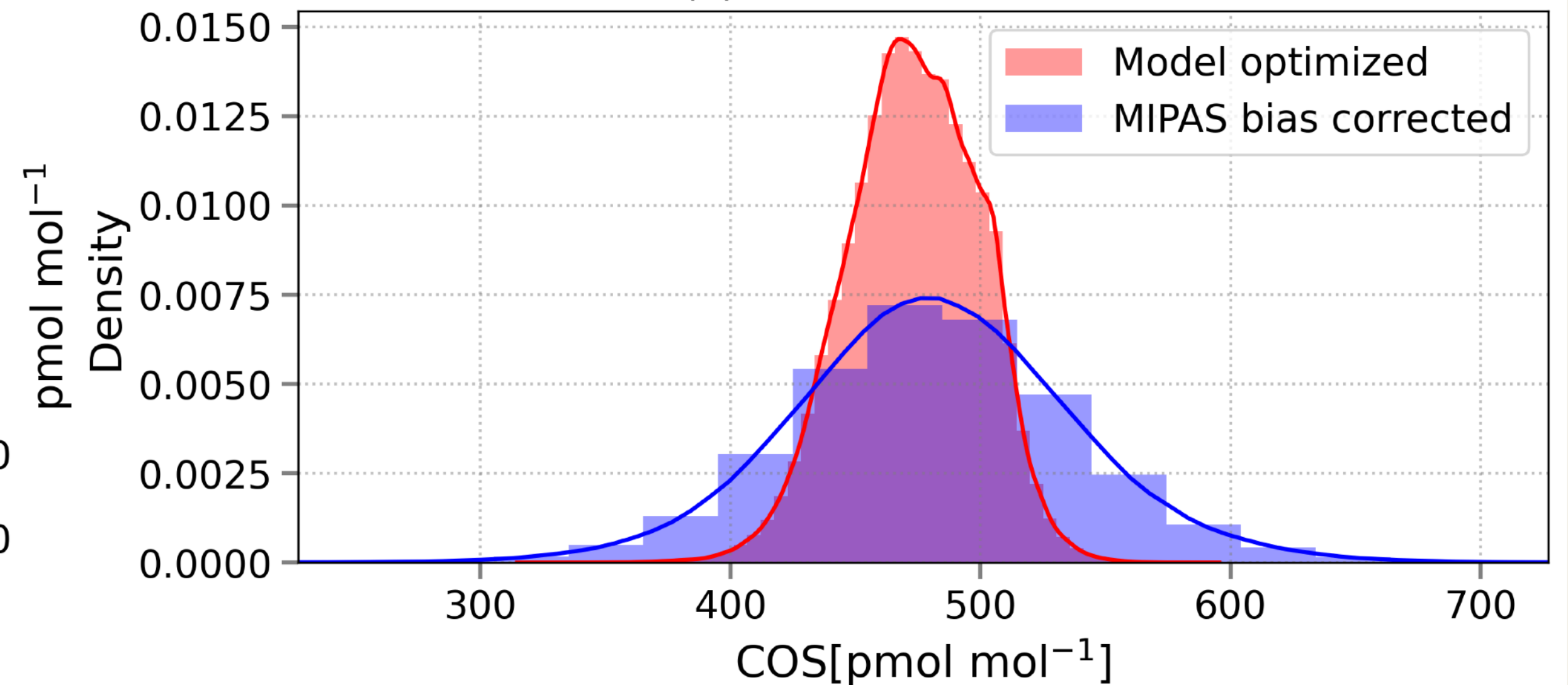
(b) MIPAS (bias corrected)



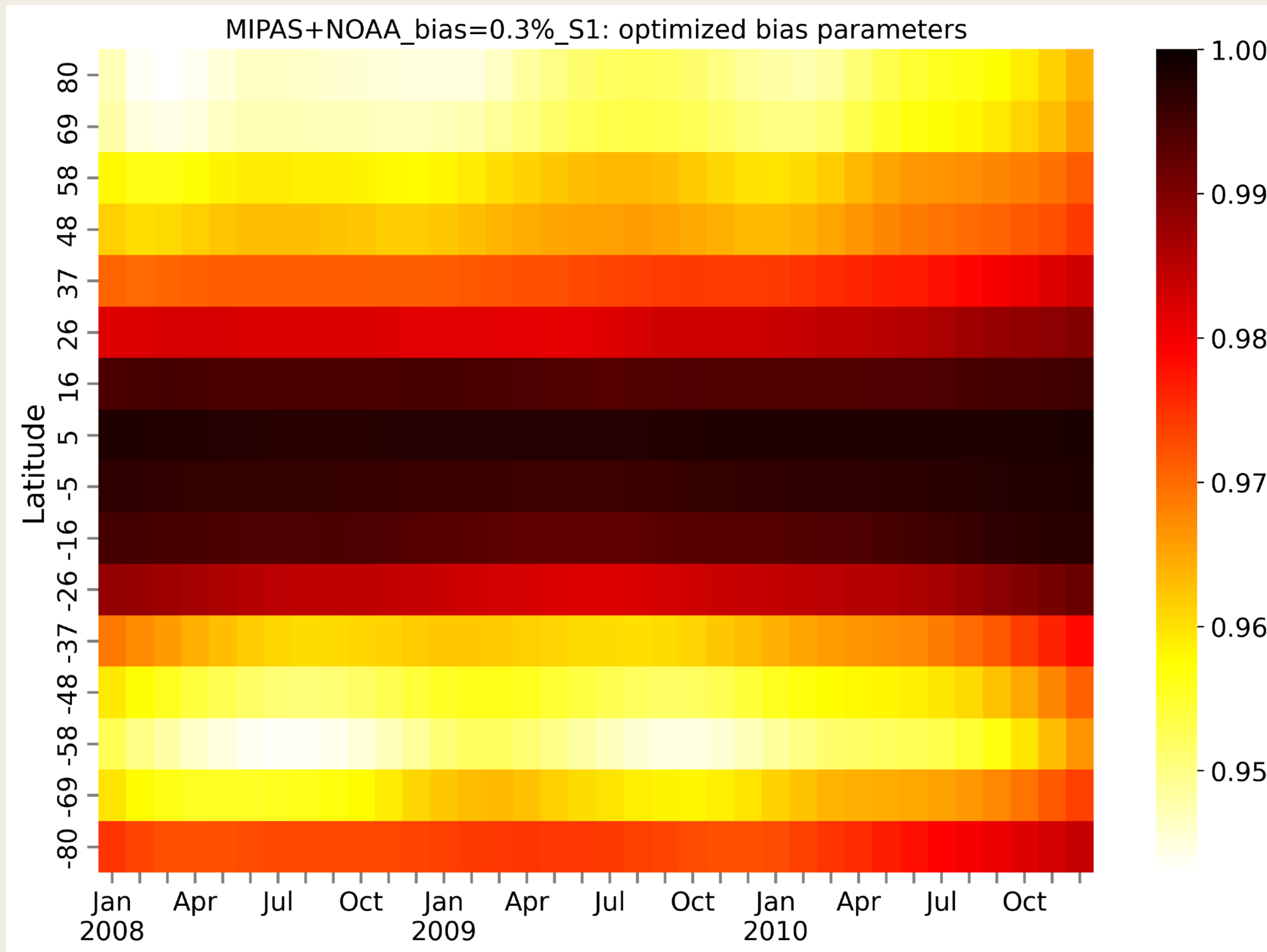
(c) Mismatch χ^2 :14.83



(d) Model and MIPAS PDF



Optimization of bias correction: MIPAS+NOAA bias=0.3%



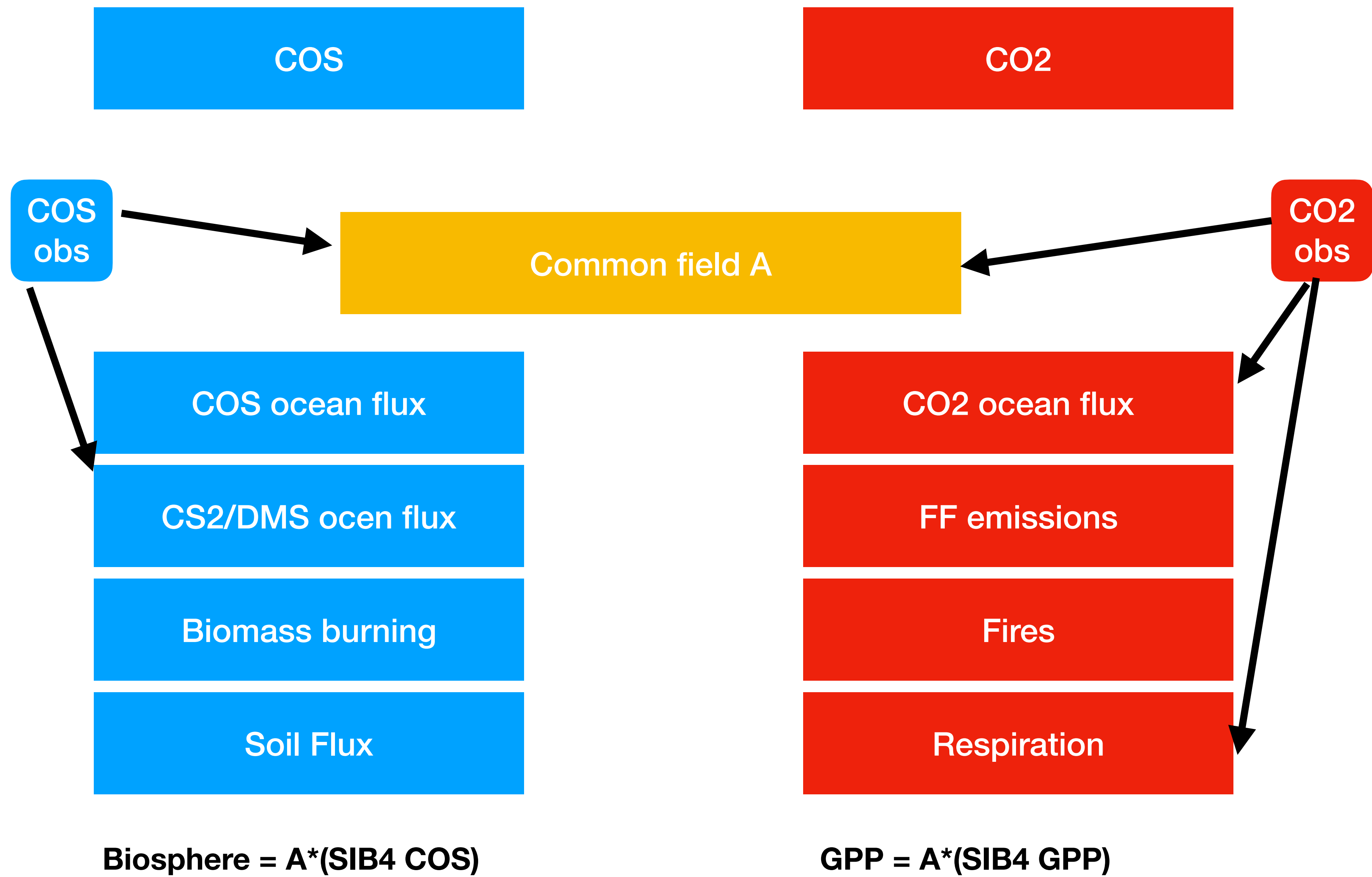
- It lowers down MIPAS observations in order to fit better, range in 0.94-1.00.
- High latitudes get most adjustment.
- Slight seasonal cycle: maybe indicate potential model error.

Remaining things to do (working on it)

- Coupled CO₂-COS inversion
- Isotopes

Coupling CO₂ & COS

- State vector:
 - CO₂: GPP & Respiration, Ocean (other fluxes fixed?)
 - COS: Ocean, Biosphere, (other fluxes fixed?)
- Proposed approach:
 - Optimise field $A(:, :) = 1.0$, and apply this field to GPP and COS-biosphere flux



$\text{Biosphere} = A * (\text{SIB4 COS})$

$\text{GPP} = A * (\text{SIB4 GPP})$

Note: In absence of COS, GPP and Respiration adjustments would be identical

Isotopes

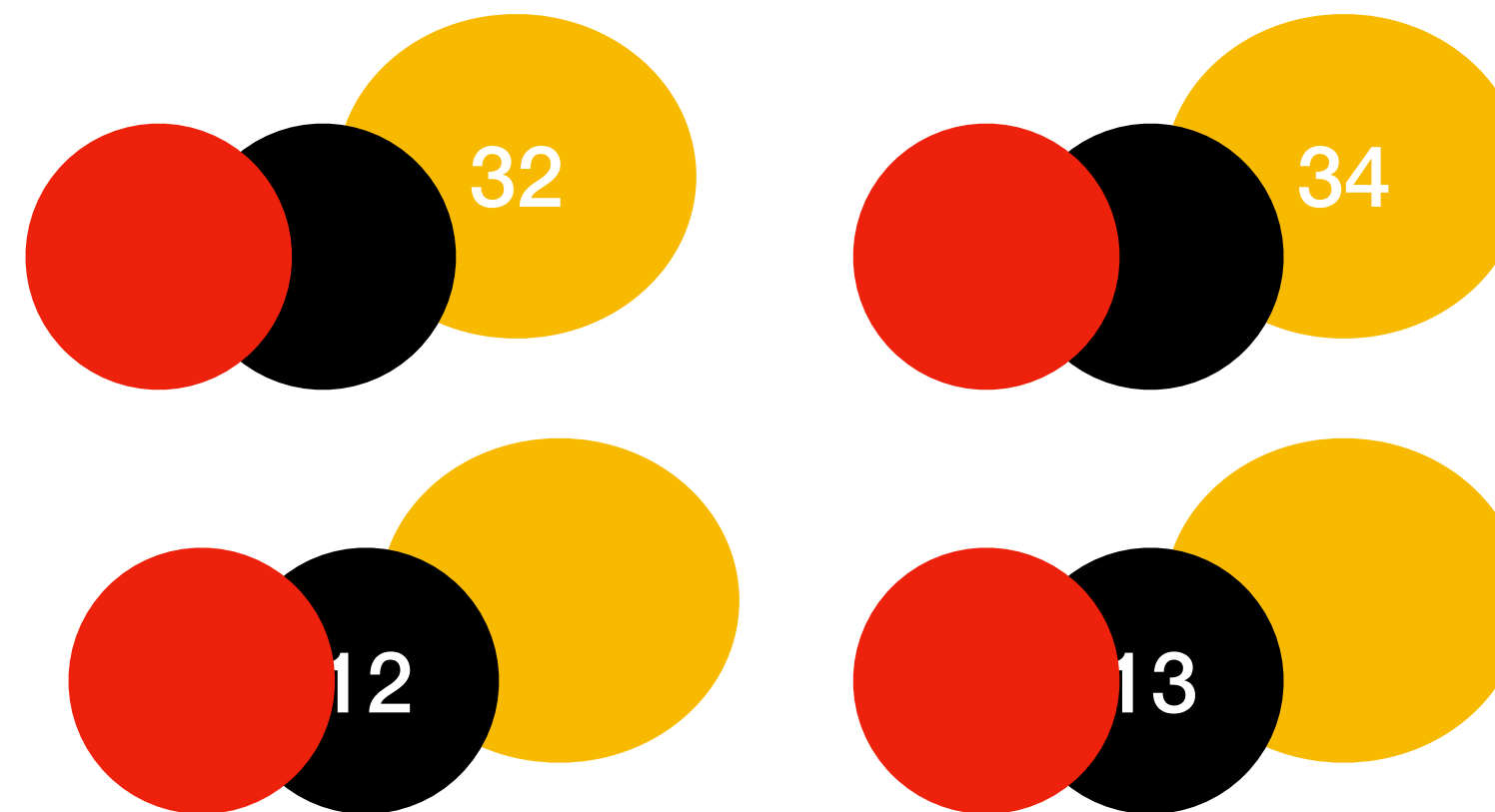
What is known about ^{34}S ?

Ocean sources: heavy ~ 15 per mill

Anthropogenic sources: ~ 8 per mill

Biosphere prefers ^{32}S (makes atm heavy)

Chemistry and photolysis: ^{32}S reacts faster

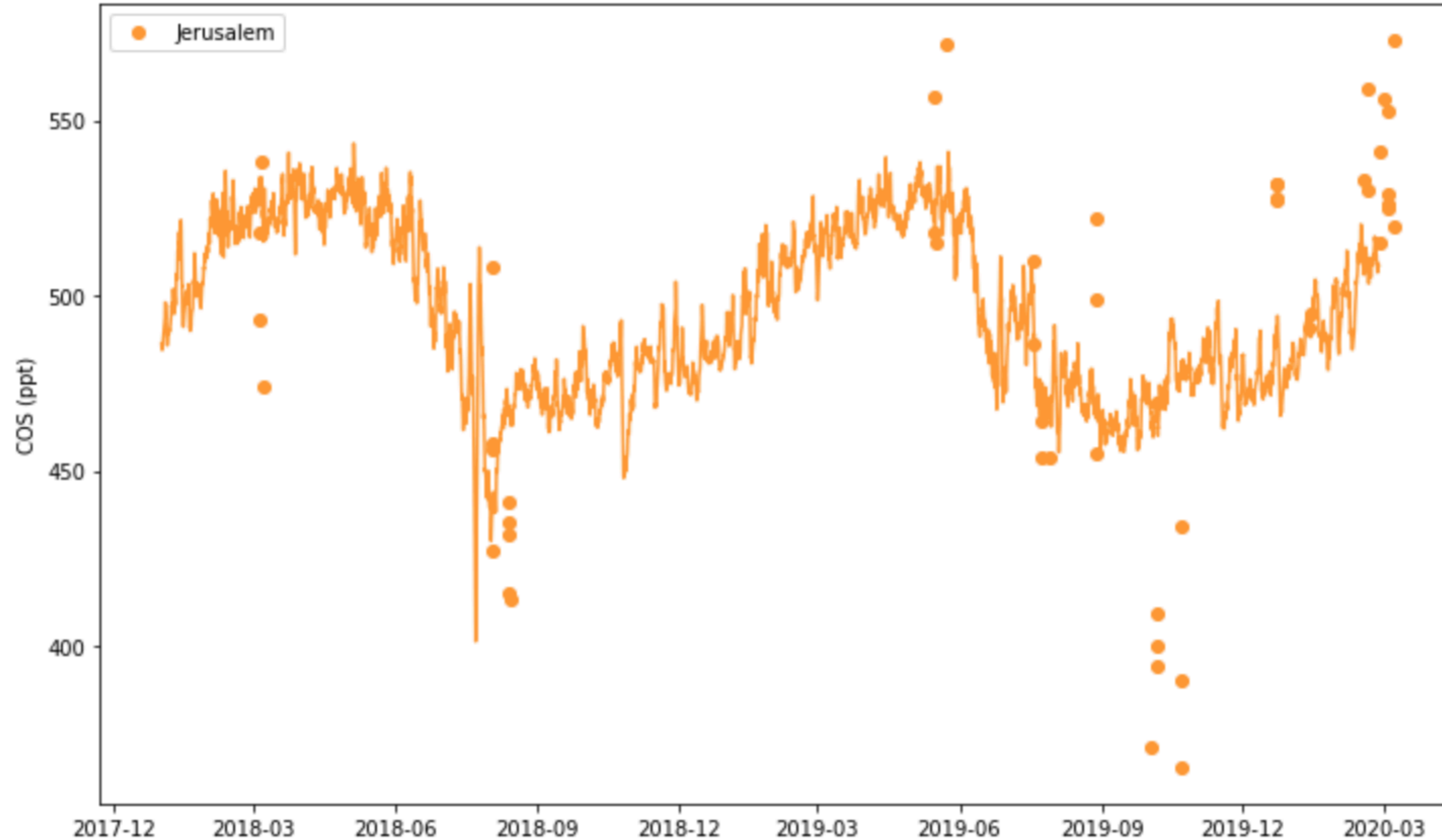


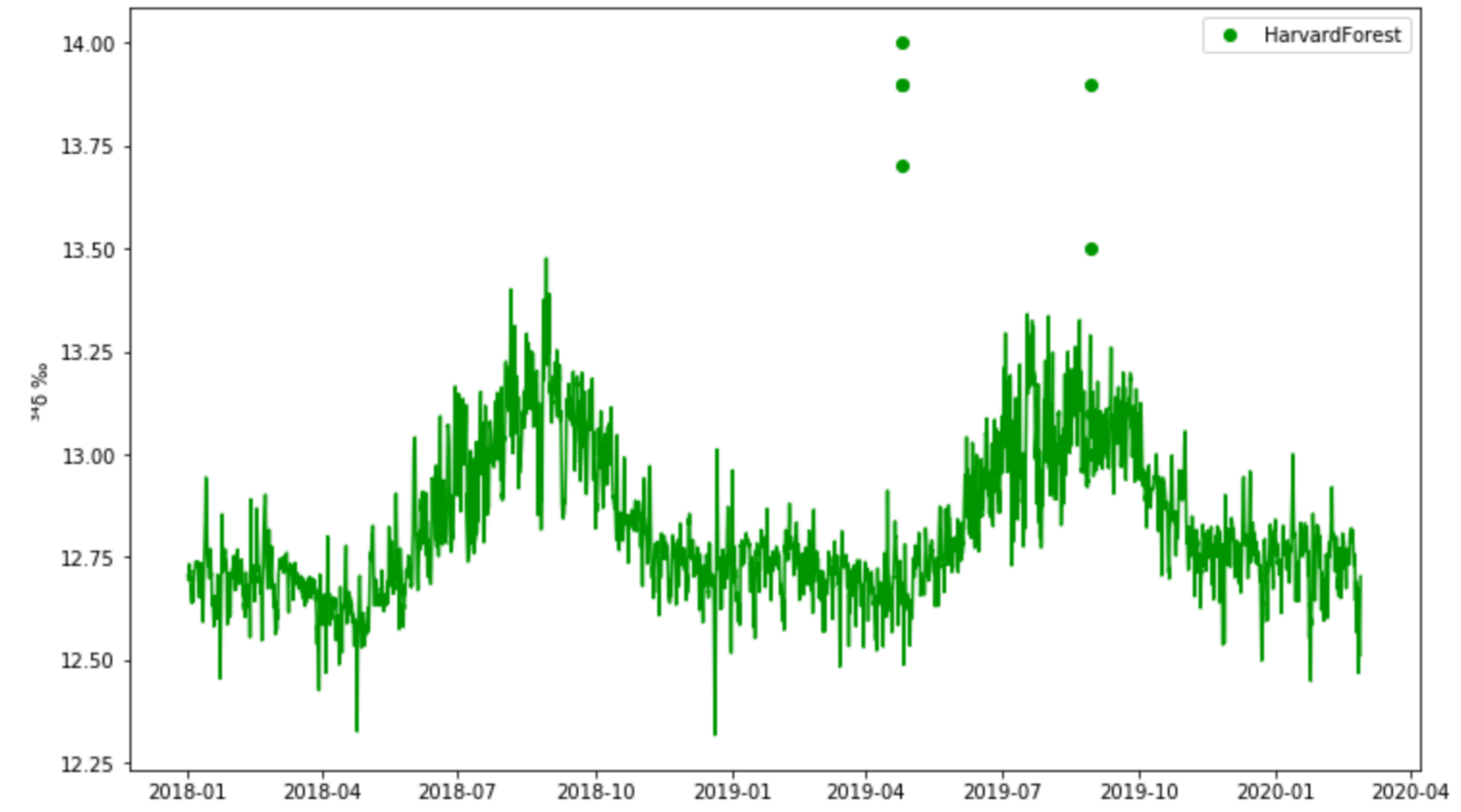
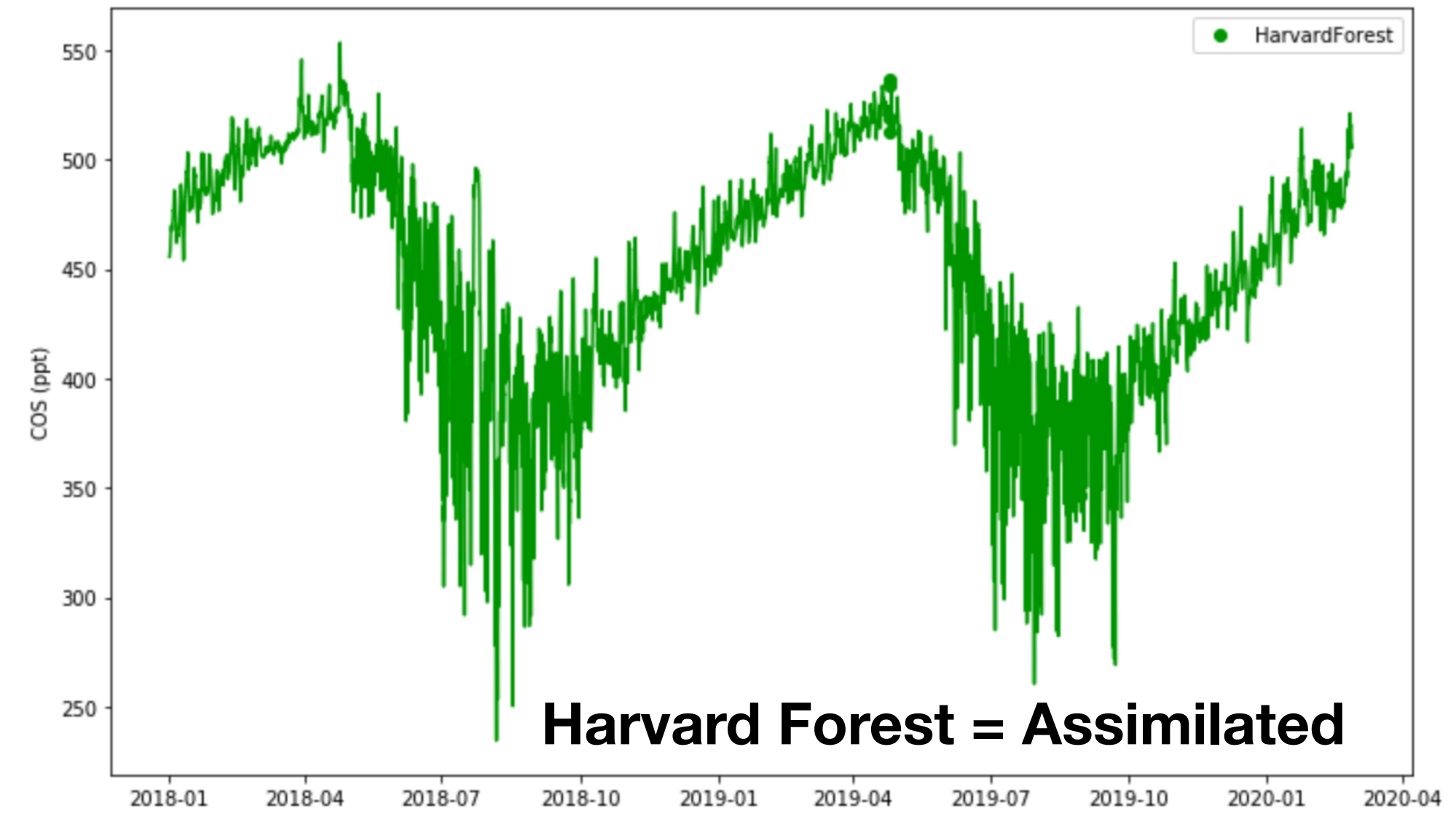
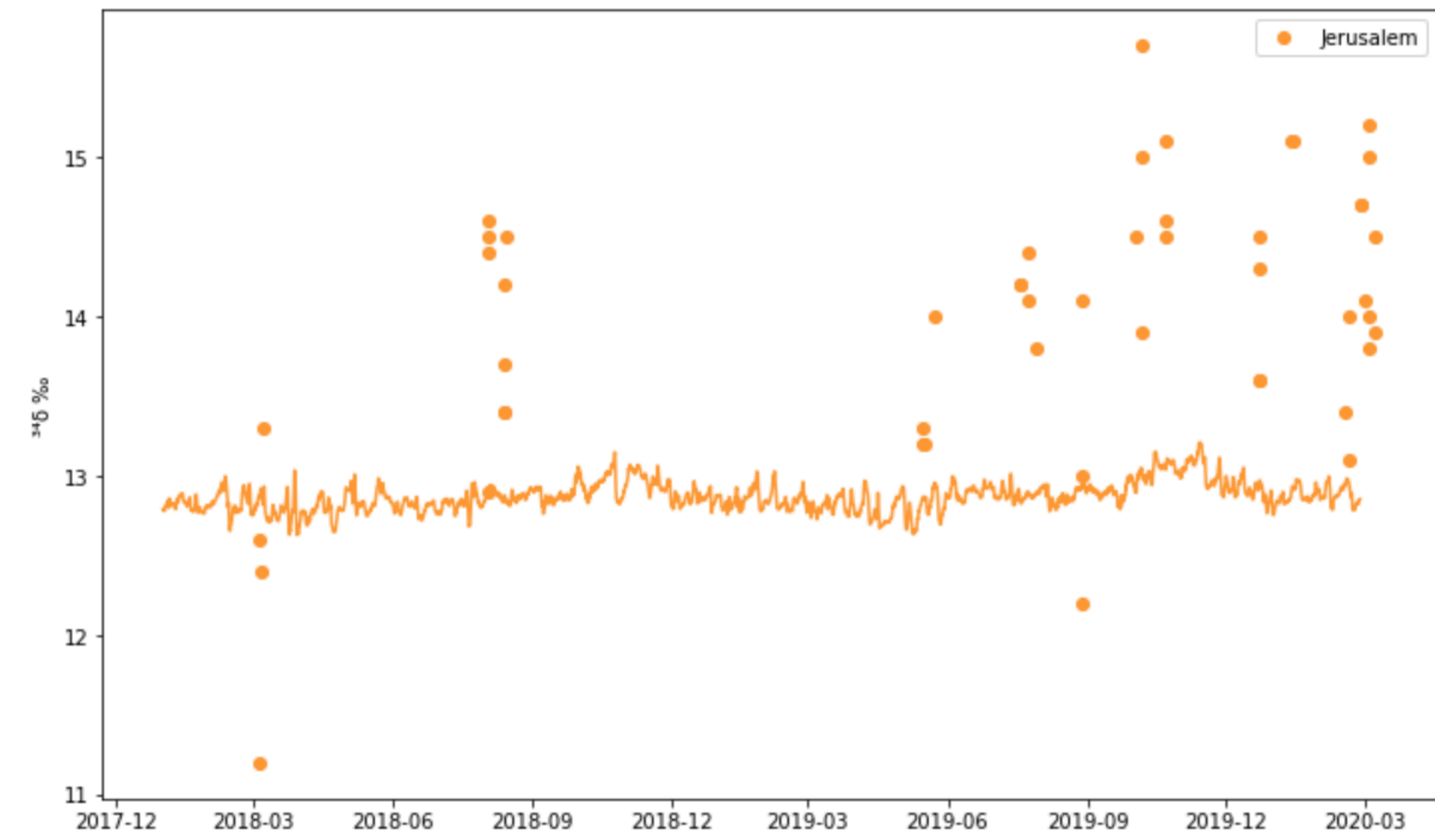
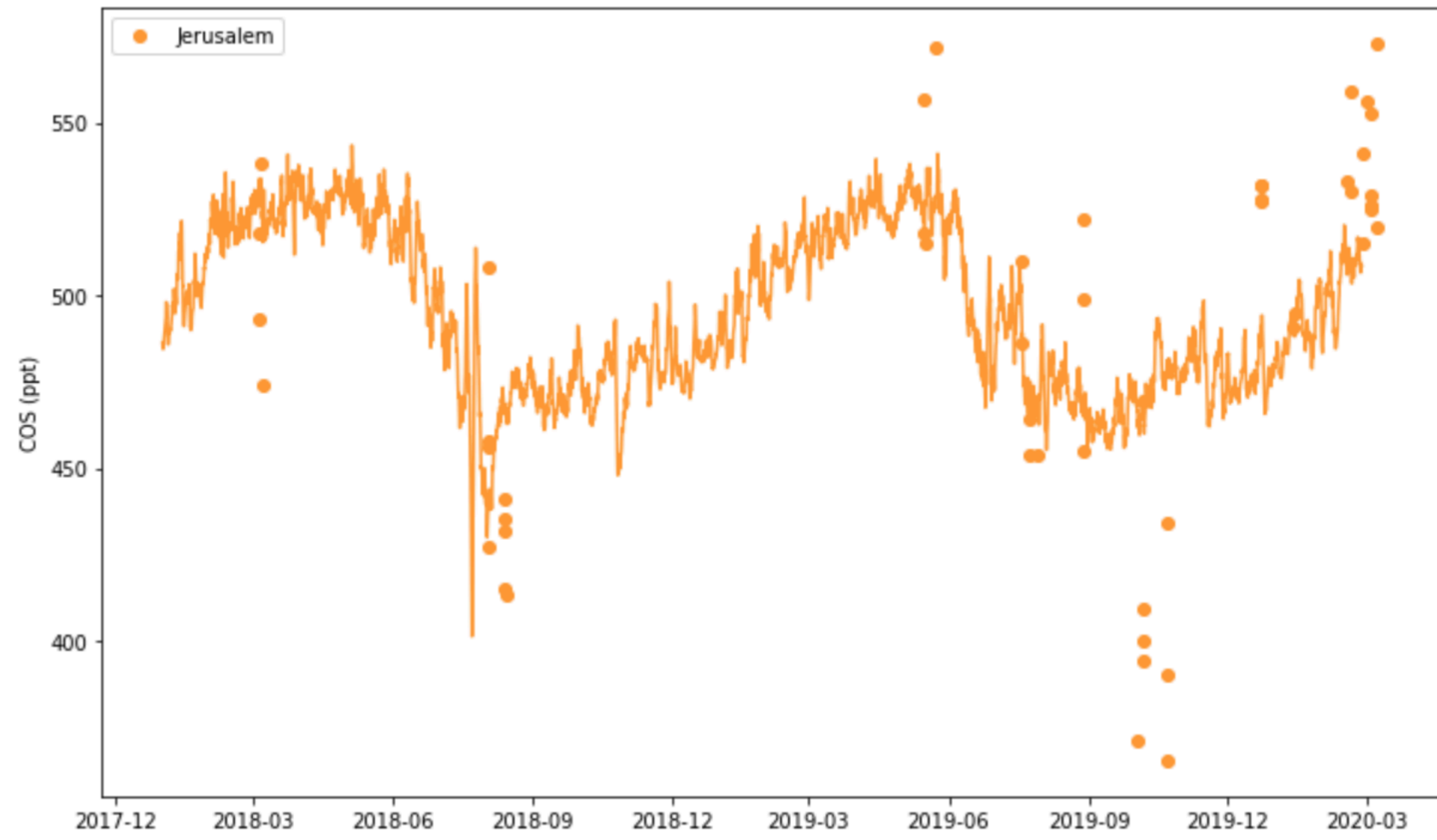
Current steps

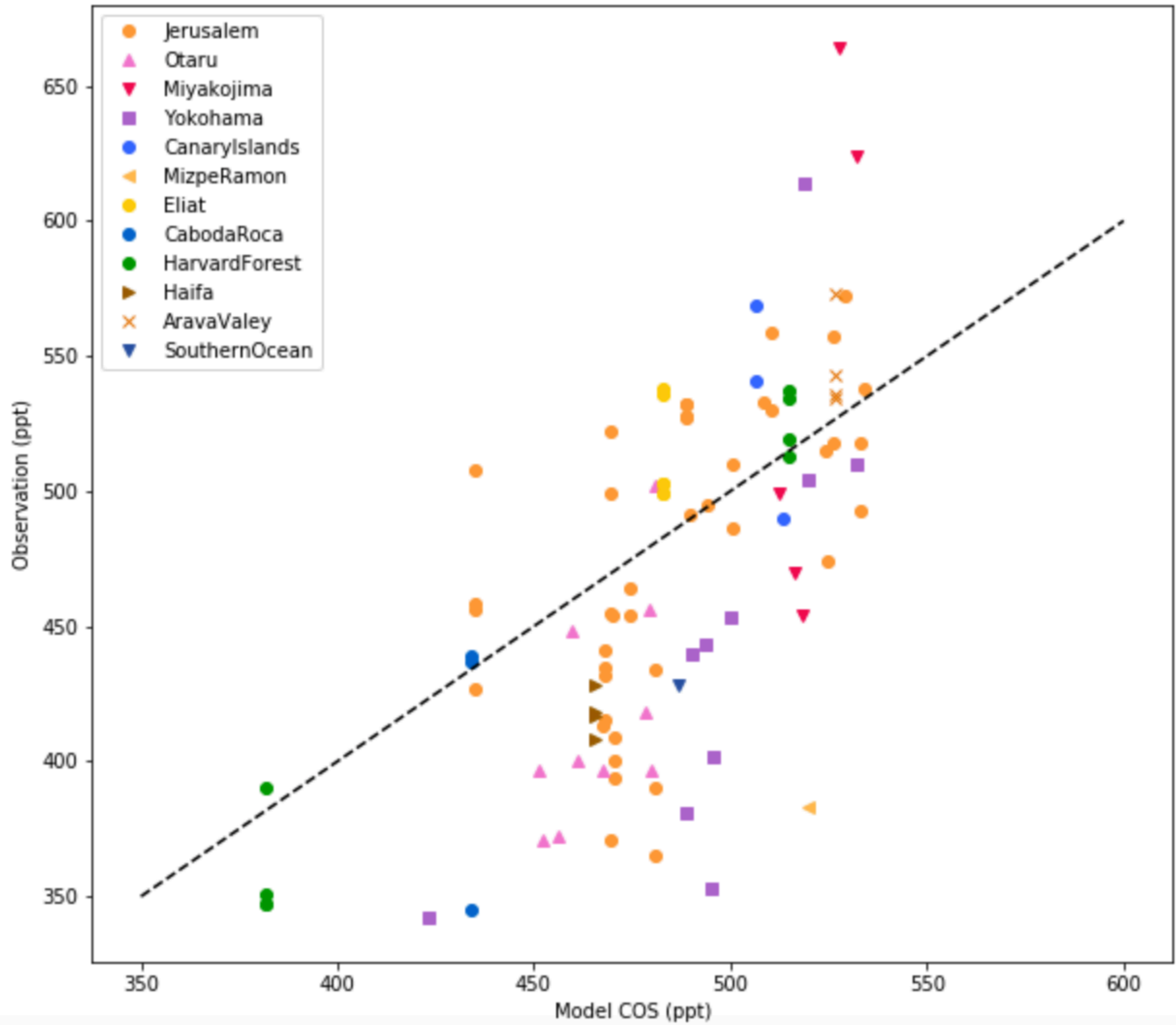
- Implementation in TM5
- 3x2, 67 vertical layers
- Assumptions about emission signatures & fractionation constants

Isotope modelling in TM5

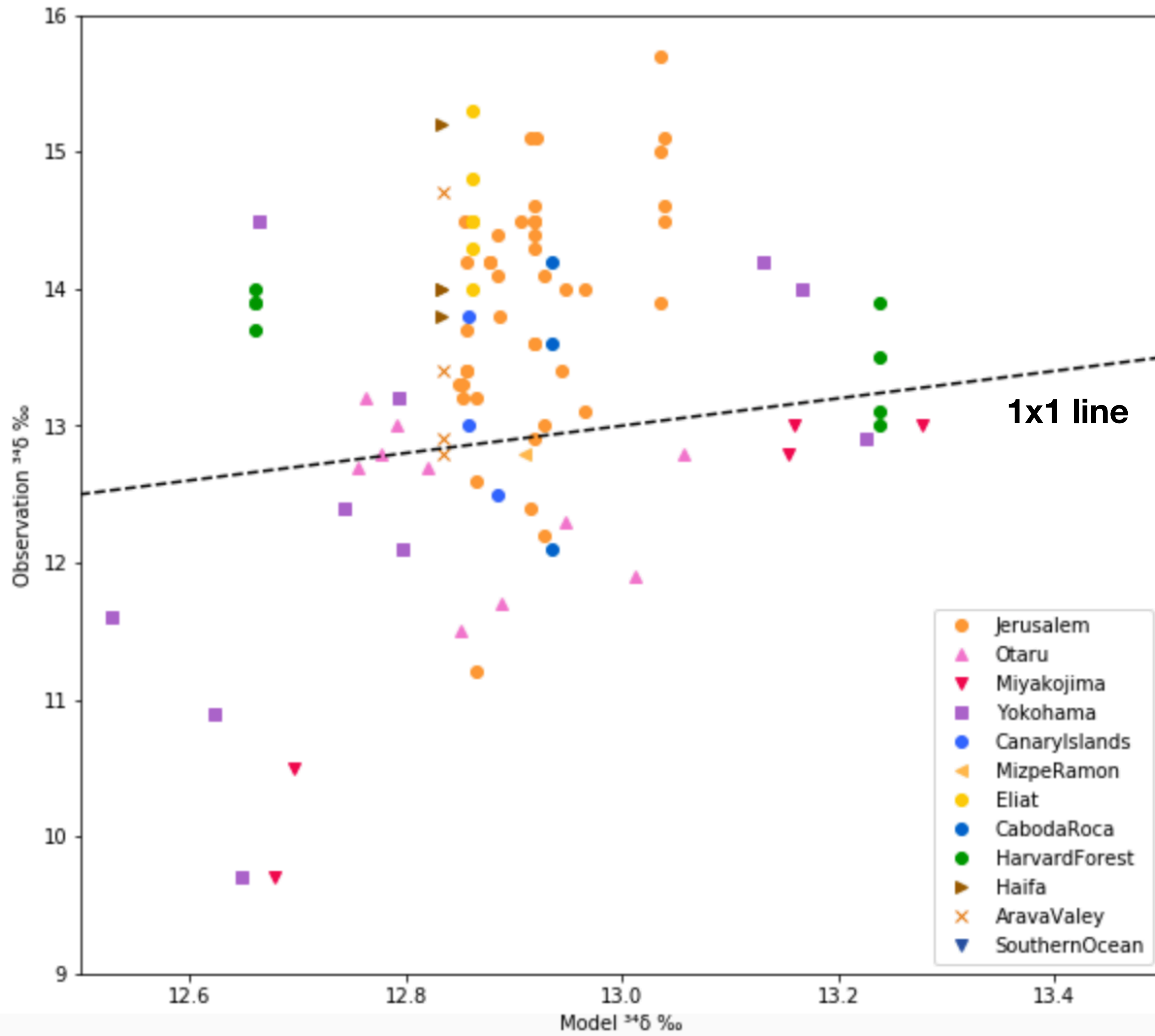
```
chemistry.COS.yield_CS2      : 0.83  
chemistry.COS.yield_DMS      : 0.007  
chemistry.epsilon_cosoh      : -0.00256  
chemistry.epsilon_cosuv      : -0.003  
chemistry.epsilon_cs2oh      : 0.0  
chemistry.epsilon_dmsoh      : 0.0  
emission.cos.epsilon_anthr    : 0.0080  
emission.cos.epsilon_ocean    : 0.0147  
emission.cos.epsilon_biobr    : 0.0080  
emission.cos.epsilon_biosp    : -0.0019
```







Where there is some skill in modelling COS mole fractions....



Isotopic values are all over the place (note the scale)....

Implying variability in:

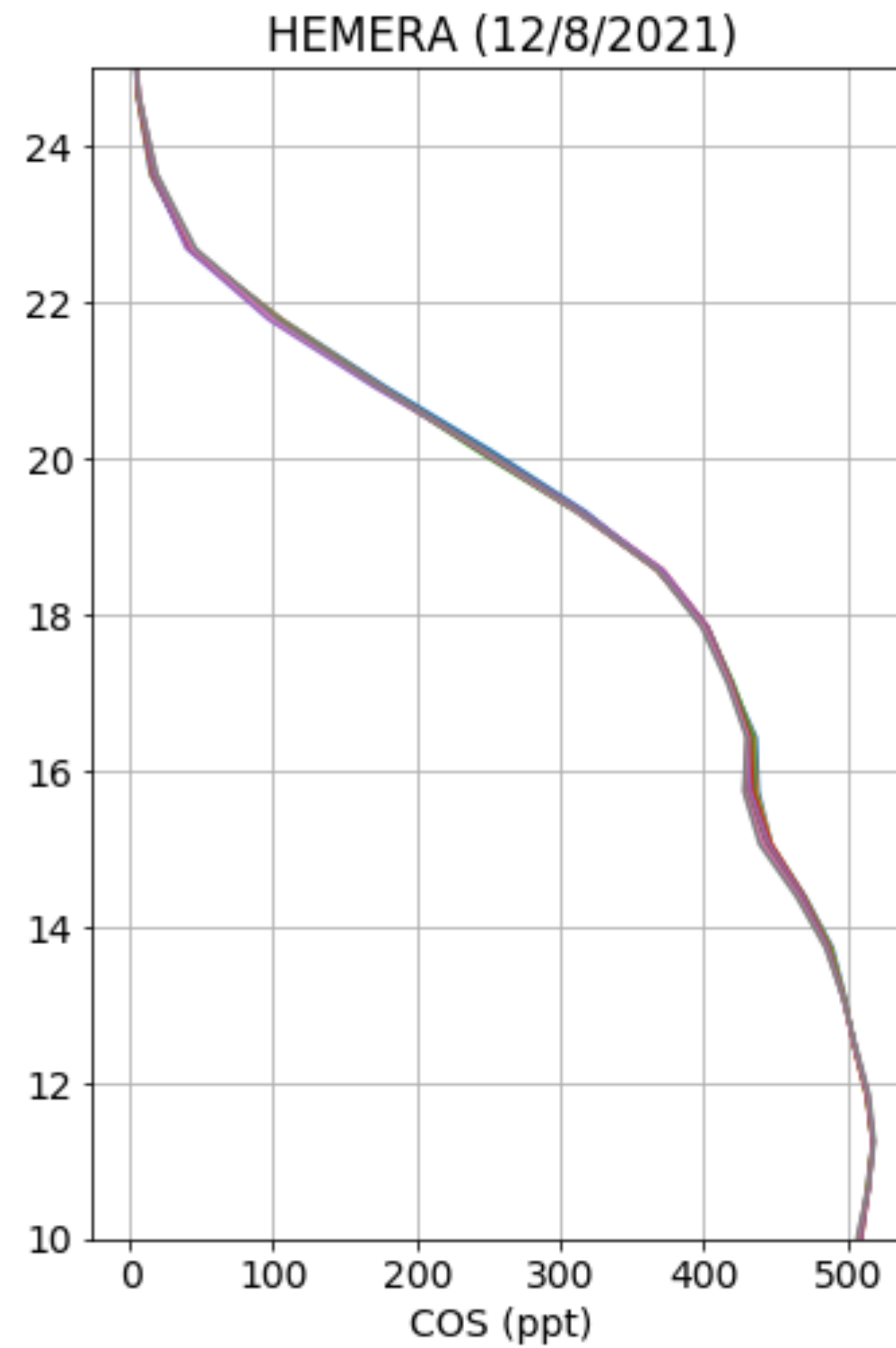
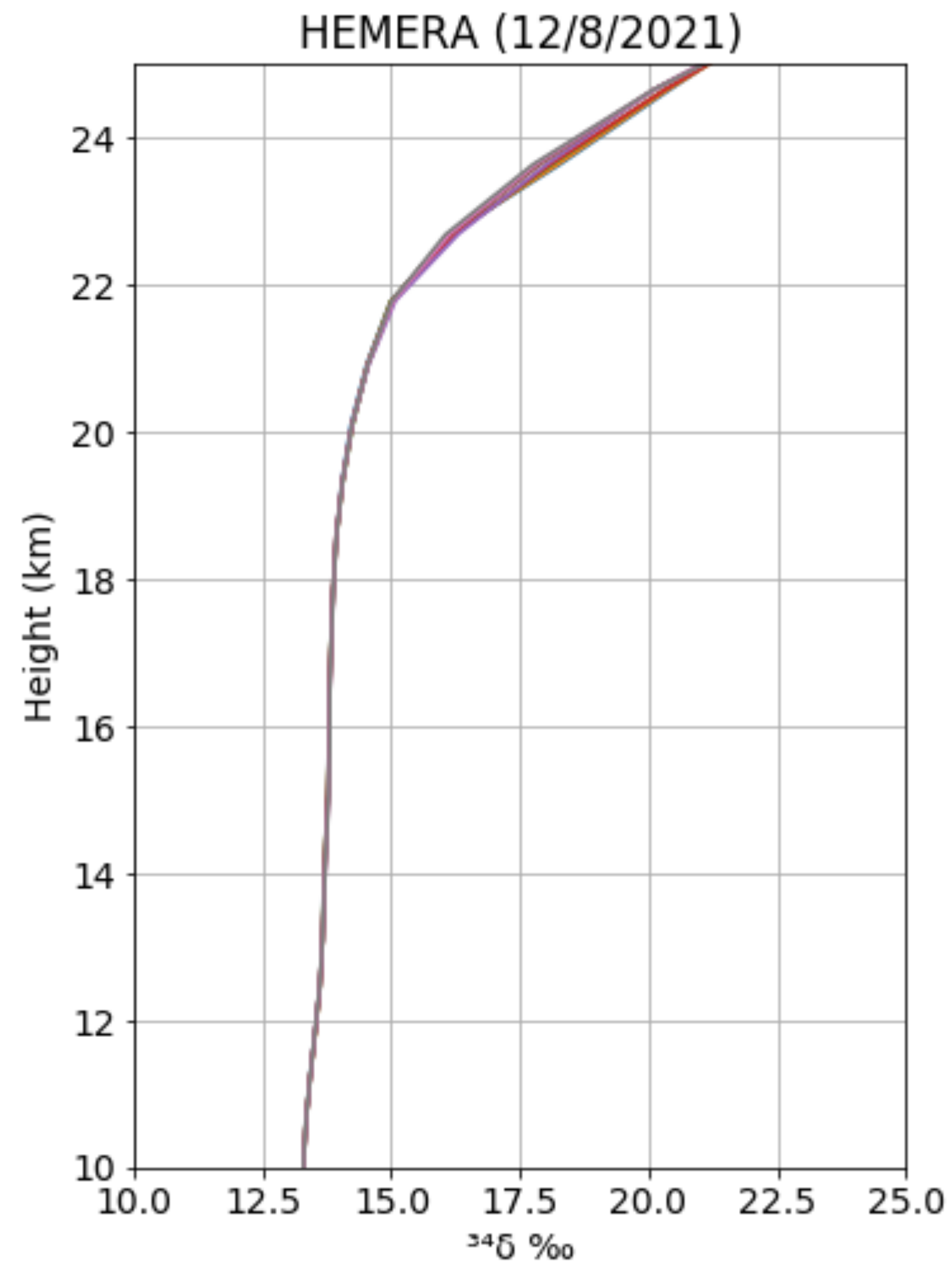
- source signatures
- fractionation factors

....

And we have a long way to go

Fresh results for Hemera 2021

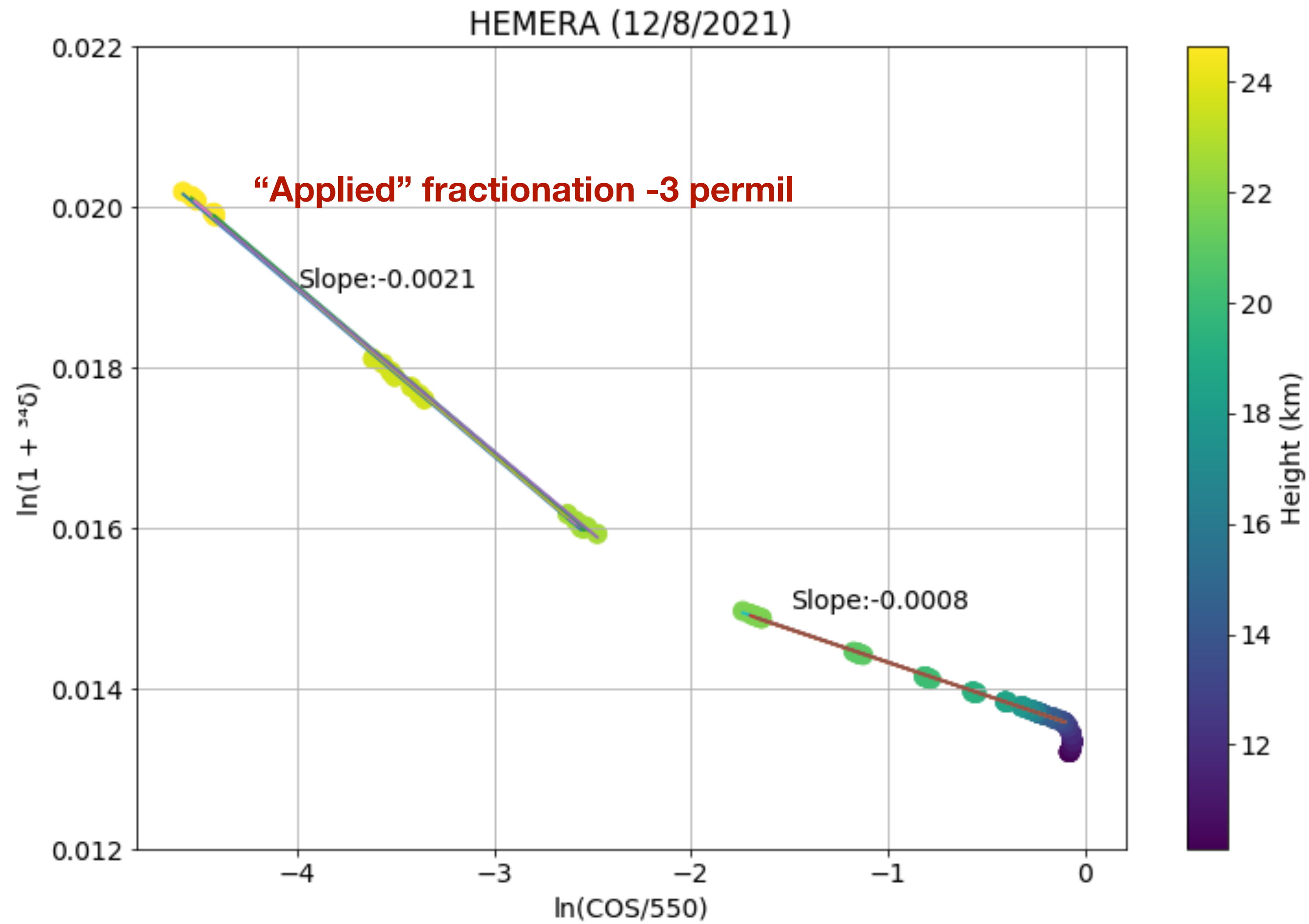
COS-OCs



lines represent 3-hourly samples on 12/8/2021

Fresh results for Hemera 2021 (Rayleigh plot)

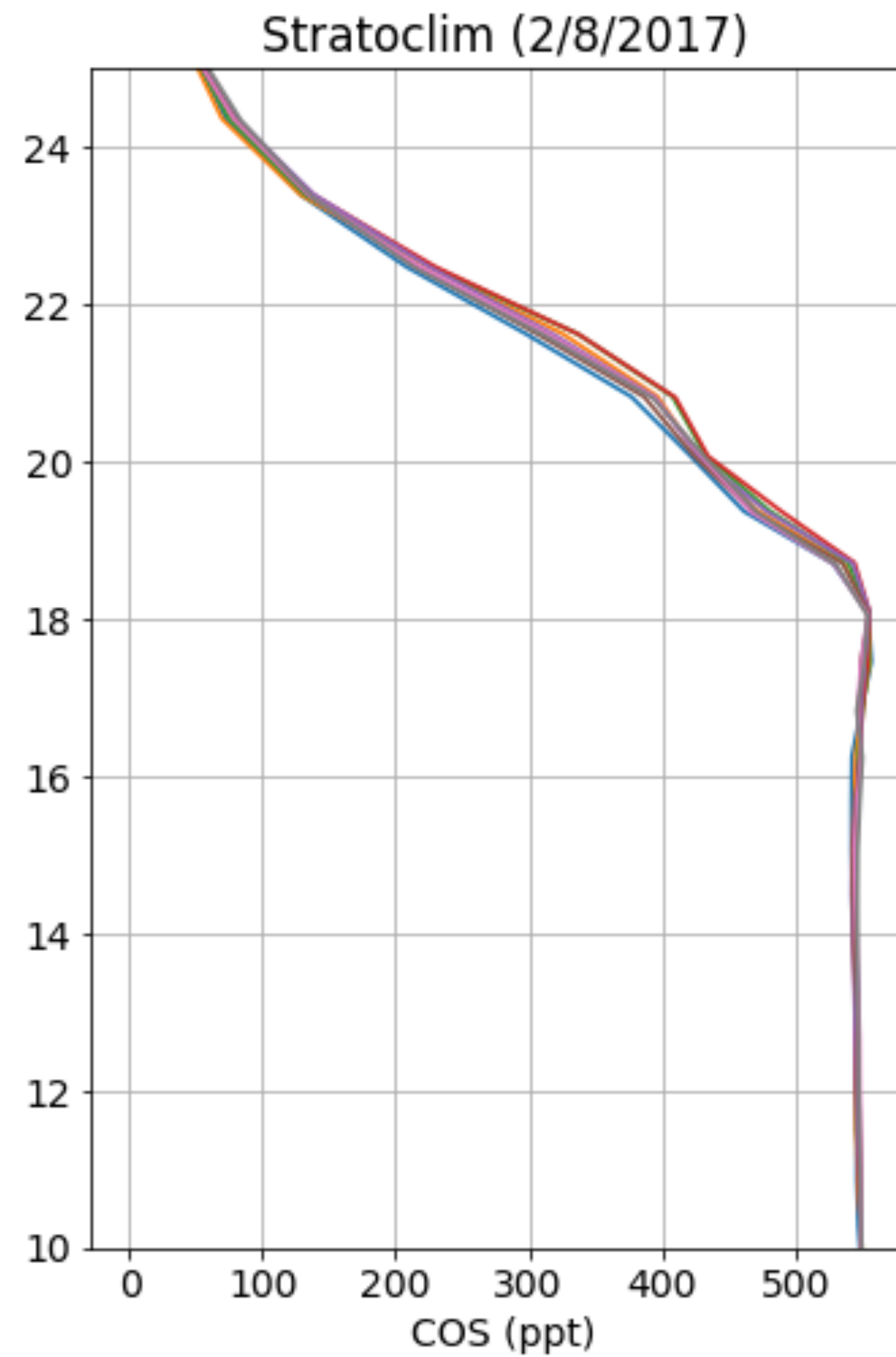
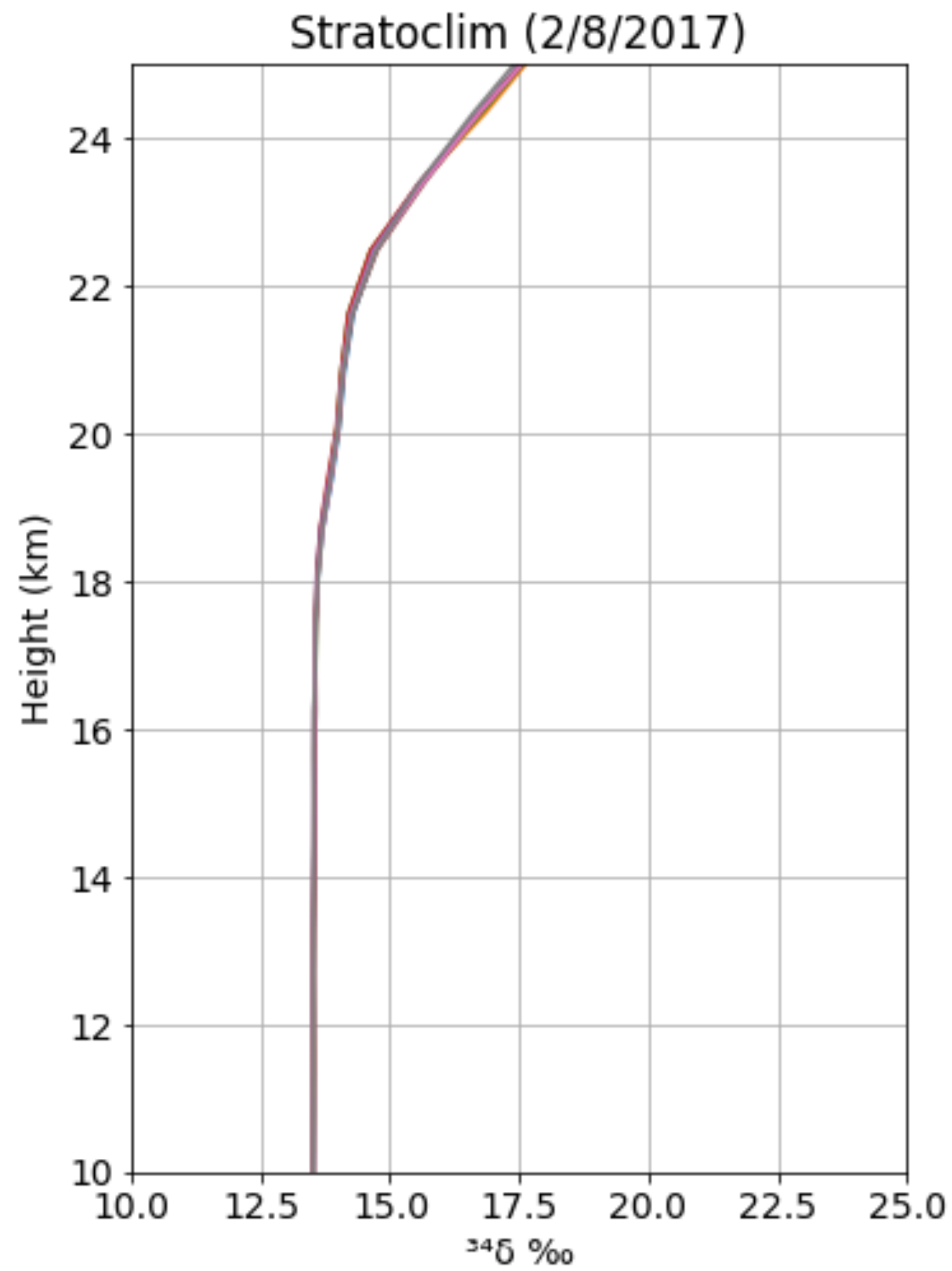
lines represent 3-hourly samples on 12/8/2021



COS-OCs

Stratoclim (Indian monsoon)

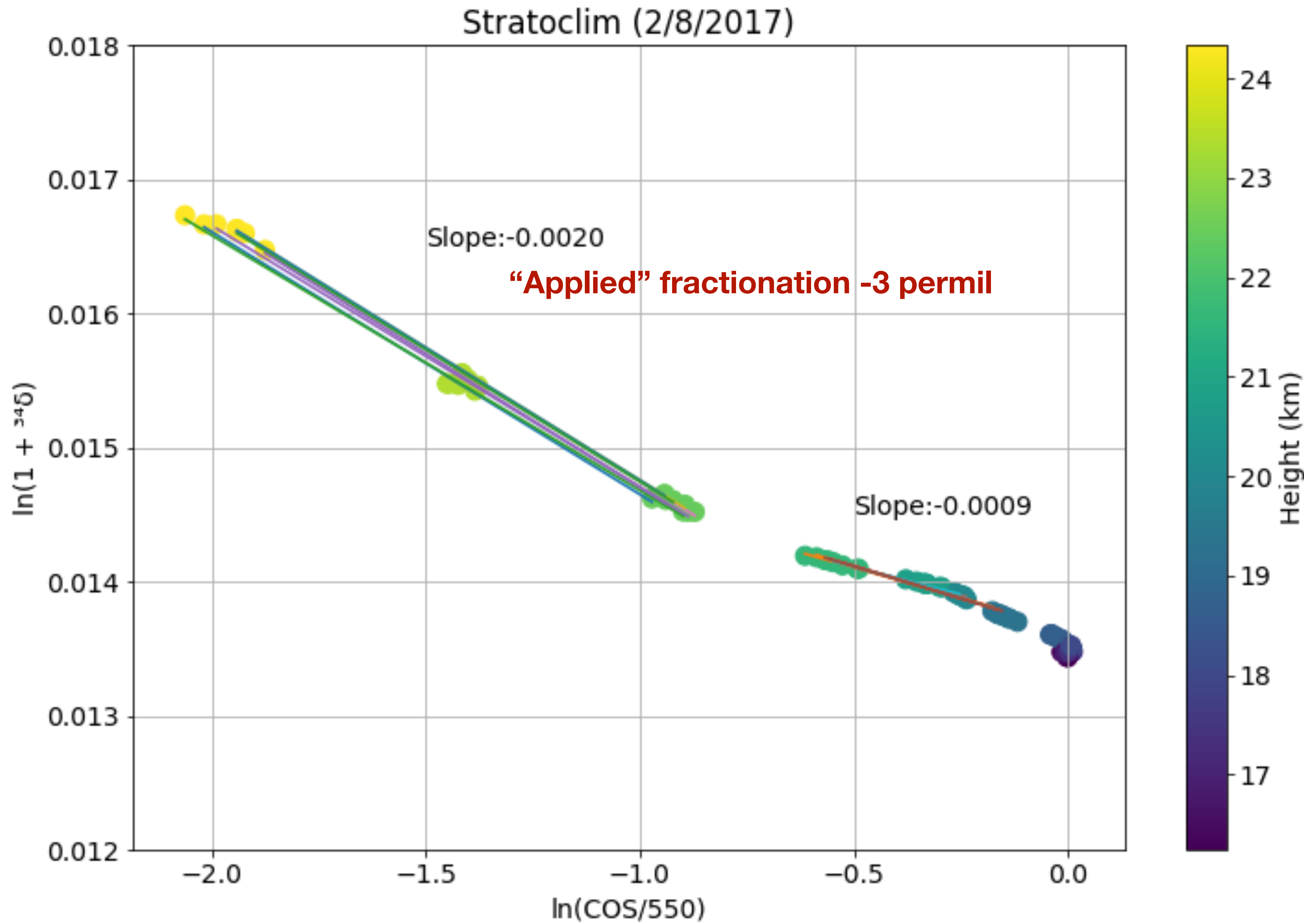
COS-OCs



lines represent 3-hourly samples on 2/8/2017

Stratoclim (Rayleigh plot)

lines represent 3-hourly samples on 2/8/2017



COS-OCs

Conclusions

- TM5 (& 4DVAR) was important for COS-OCS
- New:
 - off-line COS version, including CS₂/DMS
 - Coupled COS/CO₂ version
 - Isotopes (34S, 13C)
- Jin informed you about the inter comparison project