



Issues of prescribed OH in CO inversions

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- Target: Meaningful regional and global absolute carbon monoxide (CO) source strengths
- Problem: Inversion only corrects parts of the prior that are in the state, e.g. the emissions. Prescribed OH has large impact, but low confidence and is not optimized → aliasing
- Approach: Investigate quality of prior
- Solution: ???

Outline

1 Background

- Recall to 32nd TM meeting
- Modeled vs. climatological OH
- 2 New work: Inversions based on either OH field
 - Changes in setup

Results



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Previously: Posterior fits good in most places

Mauna Loa, Hawaii (United States) (MLO: 19.54° N, 155.58° W)



	roforonco	satellite	station
	reierence	only	only
prior	21.91	21.91	21.91
posterior	3.61	9.12	3.26

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 \rightarrow Prior mismatch large due to 'accumulation' of CO caused by imbalanced budget

Previously: Relative emission increments



- Unrealistically large decrements and zonal-band structure
- E.g. Asia reduced by up to 75%
- \rightarrow Priors for secondary CO production or OH likely wrong

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Climatological OH (Spivakovsky et al. 2000)



Scaled by 92% to match MCF (Huijnen et al. 2010)
'Status quo' established in various studies over past decades

Model OH (Myriokefalitakis et al. 2020)



Monthly means from TM5-MP with MOGUNTIA chemistryLikely high biased, especially in Northern Hemisphere

Annual zonal OH comparison



 Model OH much larger near surface, where most chemistry happens

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 $\rightarrow~\mbox{Extended}$ to handle new input

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- Zoom over northern hemisphere

Zooming setup and observations



global TROPOMI observations, gridded to 0.5° × 0.5°
 NOAA surface flask measurements, filtered for background stations

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Modeled OH prior much better in northern Tropics and SH...



region		Spivakovsky OH	TM5 MP OH
northern Tranics (0, 23° N)	prior	45.6	8.4
northern Tropics (0 - 25 N)	posterior	2.9	3.0

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Southern Hemisphere	prior	8.5	3.7
Southern Heinsphere	posterior	1.5	1.4

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... but worse in northern extratropic



northern extraropics $(> 23^{\circ} \text{ N})$	prior	19.93	49.62
	posterior	5.41	4.78

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catallita	prior	10.2	3.3
Satemite	posterior	1.0	0.9

ightarrow station locations biased to NH, but satellite biased to Tropics



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- ... except for (poorly captured) biomass burning



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- Much smaller emission increments required...
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- However, chemical loss very high

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- Low confidence in 3D distribution of Spivakovsky OH
- \rightarrow Probably too low close to surface in (northern) Tropics
 - Modeled OH (not only in TM5MP) too high in Northern Hemisphere
- $\rightarrow\,$ Low confidence in resulting absolute emissions, on any scale

The computations were performed on the HPC cluster Aether at the University of Bremen, financed by DFG in the scope of the Excellence Initiative.

Thank You for your attention :)

Annual lateral OH comparison at ground layer



- Model OH more 'detailed' and larger over oceans and Asia
- Climatological OH larger over land in Southern Hemisphere, but concentrations there are small

... and in the Southern Hemisphere...



Mismatches to stations in Southern Hemisphere:

	Spivakovsky OH	TM5 MP OH
prior	8.48	3.73
posterior	1.46	1.38

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Mismatches to stations in Southern Hemisphere:

	Spivakovsky OH	TM5 MP OH
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 \rightarrow Still some 'accumulation' close to South Pole