

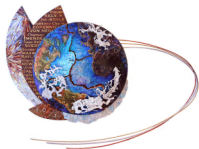
Comparing EnKF and 4DVAR:

OSSE and metrics

obs count · error model · cost function · posterior σ

Ash Pera^{1,2} · Lori Bruhwiler² · Youmi Oh^{1,2} · Andy Jacobson^{1,2} · John Miller²

¹ CIRES, University of Colorado Boulder ² NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory





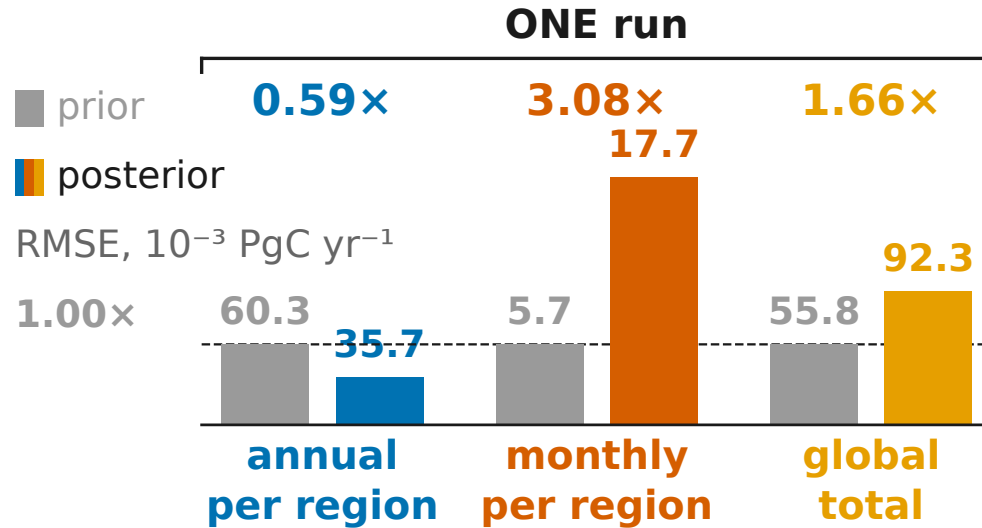
Overview



- OSSEs: plant a truth, try to recover it
- Four metrics we all report
- Each one measured against a known answer
- What each is really sensitive to
 - observation count · error-model fit · cost-function decrease · posterior σ
 - CH₄ analytic inversion · CO₂ commercial aircraft · CH₄ twin vs TM5-4DVAR · $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ fossil



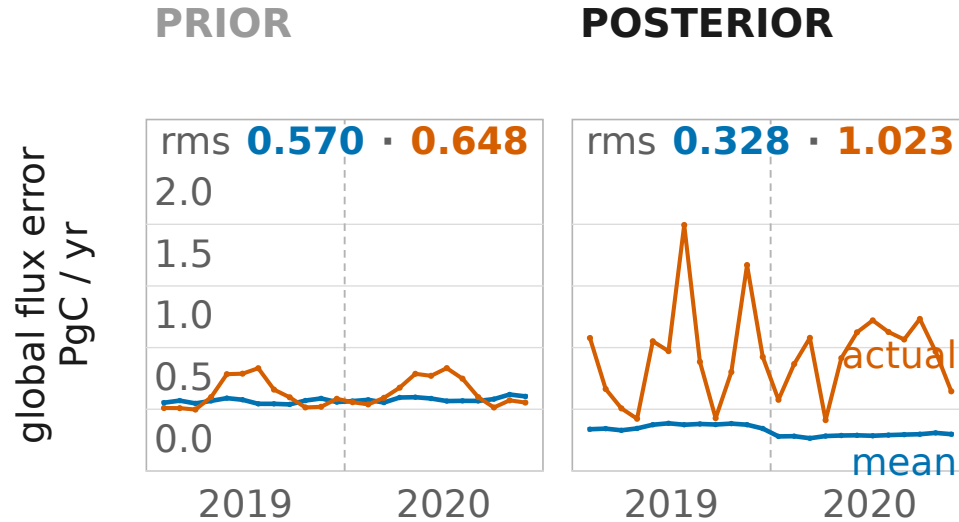
One solve, three RMSEs



- CH₄ analytic inversion — 240 regions, 24 months
- $RMSE = \sqrt{\langle (posterior - truth)^2 \rangle}$ — averaged over what?
- Annual sums months first; global sums regions first



Annual gain, monthly noise

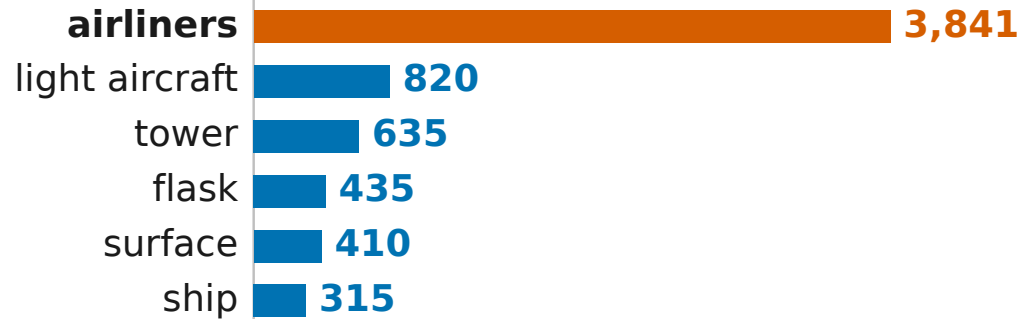


- Annual-mean error -43 %; the actual error $\times 1.58$
- Inversions can require temporal damping
- A poorly behaved, non-production inversion
- Later arm: $S_{\text{ann}} + 0.429$, $S_{\text{mon}} - 0.509$

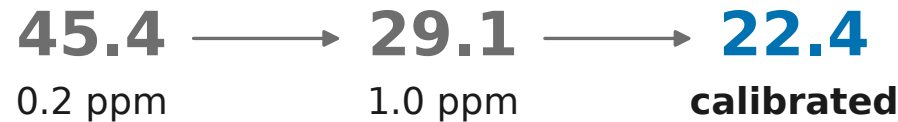


Observations, not information

observations needed to buy ONE degree of freedom



the same network's total DOF, by assigned aircraft error



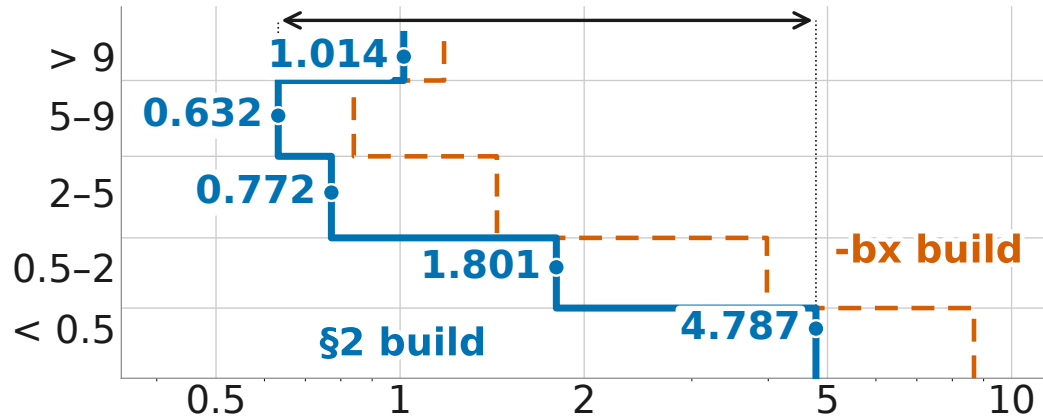
- CO₂ commercial-aircraft OSSE — 600 members, biweekly
- 28,892 aircraft obs buy 7.5 of 22.4 network DoF
- 3,841 observations per degree of freedom



Error models have shape

7.6× surface → mid-troposphere

required MDM (ppm) vs altitude band (km)

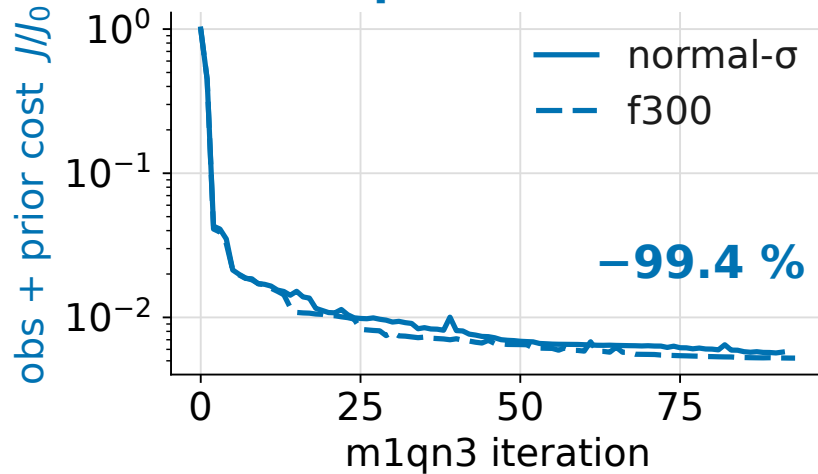


- The same network scores 45, 29 or 22 DoF
- Radiocarbon: forecast the miss, then measured it
- Your QC sits inside your diagnostic

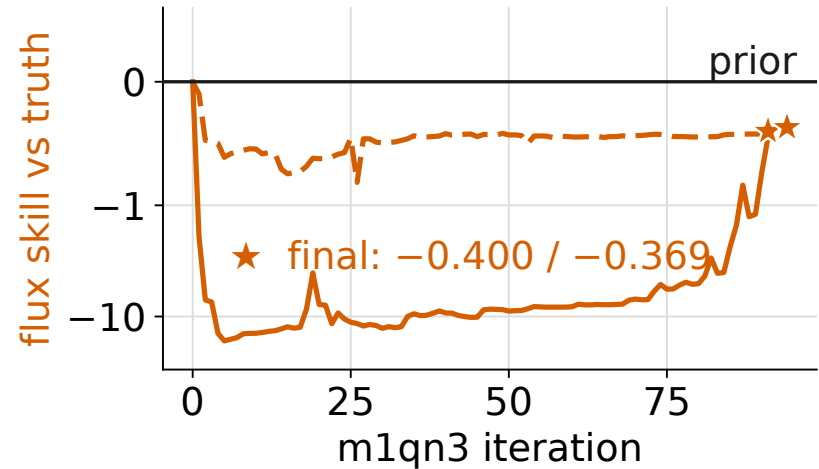


Fits beautifully. Wrong answer.

the optimizer works



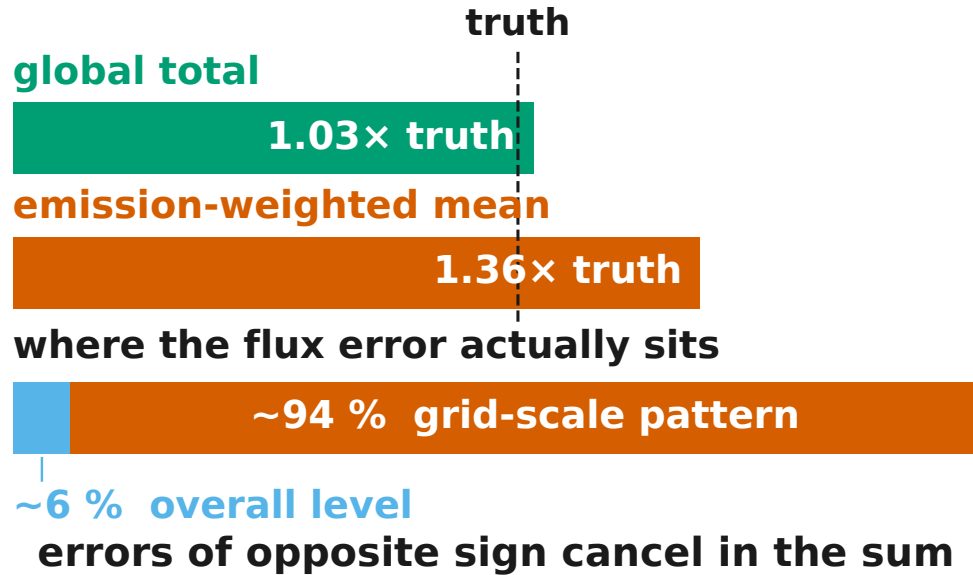
the flux does not follow



- TM5-4DVAR on our truth and pseudo-obs
- Obs cost fell to almost nothing; flux got worse
- A good fit is not a good answer



Why totals look fine



- Global total lands within a few percent
- Emission-weighted mean runs a third high
- A total can be right for wrong reasons



Sinks are not optimised

the same run, two sink packages

CH₄-only GCP 4DVAR

Wang Cl · TransCom OH · scale 1.0

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ production

Hossaini Cl · Spivakovsky OH · scale 0.901



the emissions absorb it

sinks are fixed inputs — optimize.parameter : F

- Two lineages, two sink packages
- The chlorine is the small term; the OH field and the scale are not
- Sinks are not in the state vector



What the isotope adds

what $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ adds, paired against CO_2 -only

N. America

4 seeds



+0.260 $\pm$ 0.022

$p \approx 1 \times 10^{-3}$

on 3 dof

width 0.98

Global

3 seeds



+0.150 $\pm$ 0.026

$p \approx 0.03$

on 2 dof

width 1.00

China

4 seeds



+0.040 $\pm$ 0.001

$p \approx 5 \times 10^{-5}$

on 3 dof

width 0.19

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3

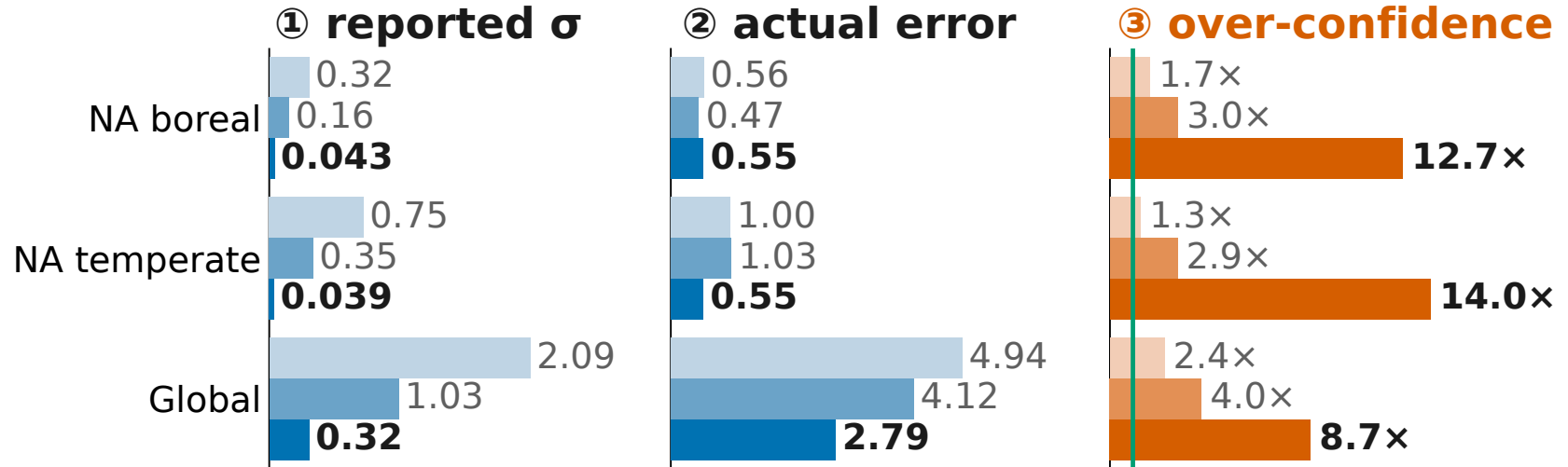
paired A–B in posterior scaling factor

Global: the flagship and the weakest — 3 seeds, 5 %

- Paired against CO_2 -only, same truth, same seeds
- Strength as p on its own dof — never a bare σ
- The flagship row is the weakest: 3 seeds, 5 %



Uncertainty reduction



prior $\rightarrow$ no aircraft $\rightarrow$ + aircraft $\cdot$ PgC yr⁻¹ on the regional total $\cdot$ 1x = honest

- Back to the CO₂ aircraft OSSE — the same 600-member chains
- Global: reported σ falls 6.5x, the error it makes falls 1.8x
- The gap grows as observations are added



Uncertainty nobody checks

the σ we ship	analysis expects	the truth shows
CH₄ EnKF twin the ensemble σ	0.17 % outside $\chi^2_{flux} = 1$	12.7 % outside χ^2_{flux} 6.49
CH₄ twin, no-loc the ensemble σ	$\sigma_{ens}/\sigma_{exact} = 1$ $\chi^2_{flux} = 1$	1.09$\times$ ✓ χ^2_{flux} 8.56 ✗
¹⁴C — real data ensemble + its R	outside 0.0132 mean rank 75.0	no flux truth obs: 0.0121 ✓ rank 35.8 ✗
CH₄ budget σ 1.01 Tg yr ⁻¹	≥ 2.61 Tg yr⁻¹ Desroziers	nothing to check

- Twin: 12.7 % outside, 0.17 % expected
- The exact σ agrees — and still fails
- Real data: nothing to check it against



What to report instead

you report	it is really sensitive to	report instead
observation count	redundancy you never measured	degrees of freedom — ours cost 3,841 obs each
χ^2_{obs}	the obs you kept — your QC sits inside it	pooled, all obs — and name the stream
cost-function decrease	the prior and the error model — never the truth	the pattern, against a planted truth
posterior σ	the prior you chose — 21× over the σ_B sweep	reduction vs an external anchor, never the level

never quote a recovery % without saying what the denominator is.



Conclusions



- Every metric moved without the answer moving
- Aggregation, error model, and prior set the number
- An OSSE is where you can catch it
 - Never quote a recovery % without its denominator

Backup





Backup — recovery axes

six axes MEASURED to move the same reported number — one truth, one network, one window

recovery %
the number you report

- **prior width σ_B (R fixed)**
—0 % → 172.9 % across $\sigma_B \in [0.1, 4]$
- **in-region obs coverage**
INVERSELY: 2.7 % cov → 66.3 %, 99.6 % → 7.9 %
- **truth construction** *twin vs inventory-forward*
≈ 3–10×, coverage-partitioned; decisive cell aborted
- **posterior-file alignment**
one indexing convention moved EVERY number
- **observation integrity**
a corrupted pseudo-obs set voids every score built on it
- **where in the window you read**
the SAME run scores 33.8 % or 66.3 %

**...and NOT to the truth
it claims to score**

planted signal ×1

15.4 %

5× LESS planted signal

15.6 %

ZERO overlap, UNMATCHED

width 0.22 vs plant's 0.98

15.8 %

ZERO overlap, MATCHED

matched in cells and fossil weight

–0.6 % *the scorer CAN return zero*

*never quote a recovery % without
saying what the denominator is*

the metric cannot
tell these apart

report instead: a pre-registered paired contrast, equally covered, with a null arm.