

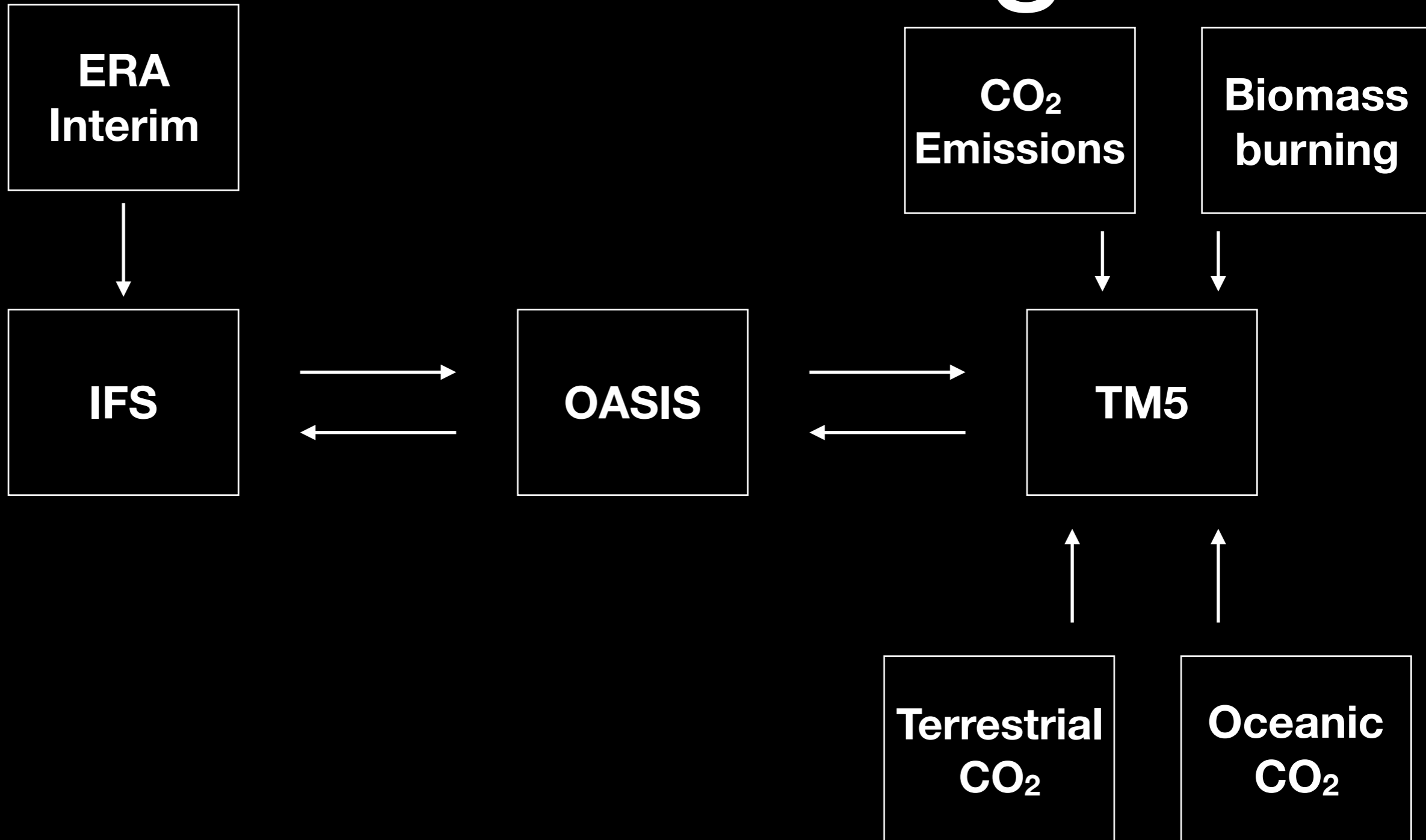
TM5 @ WUR

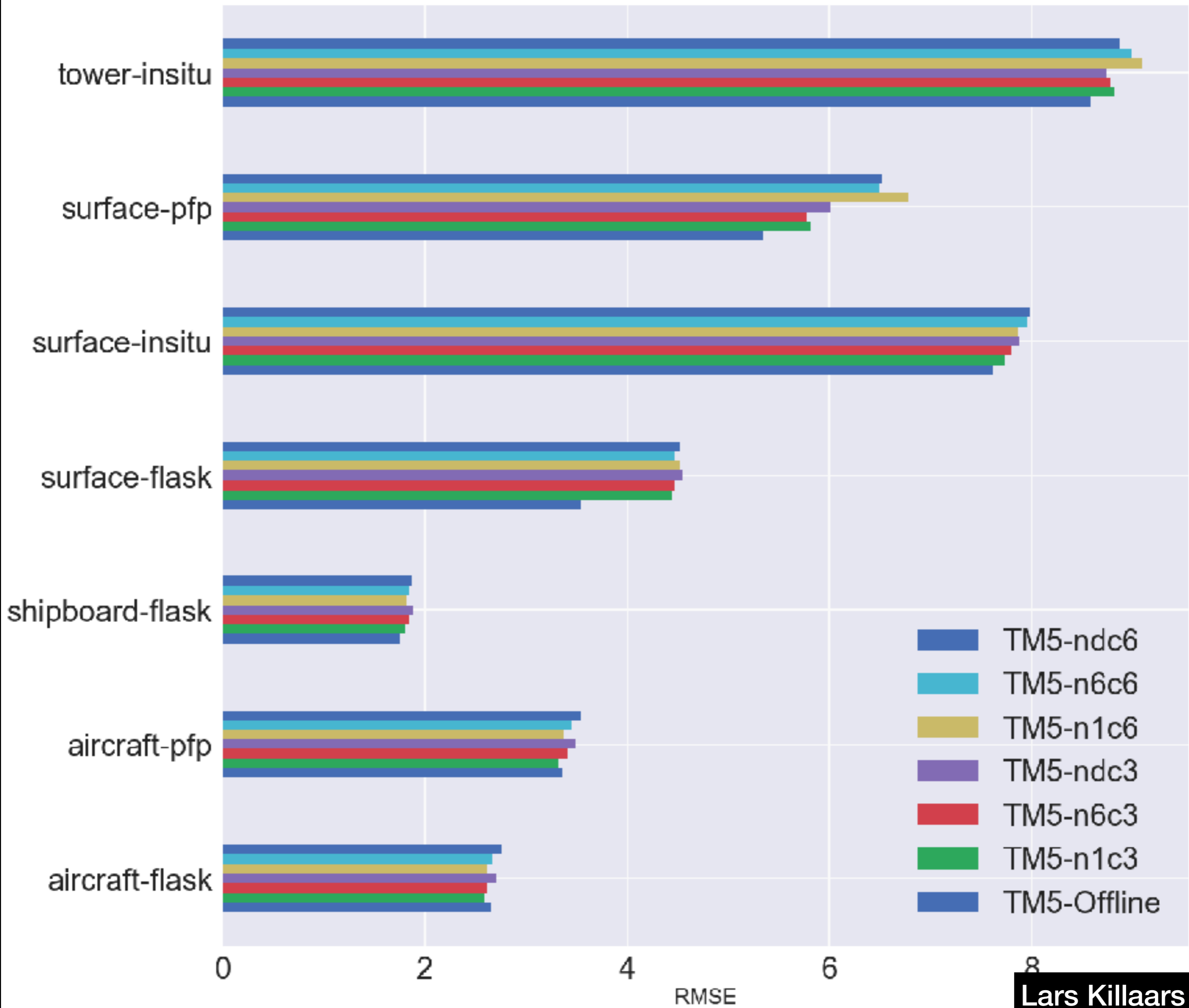
status update

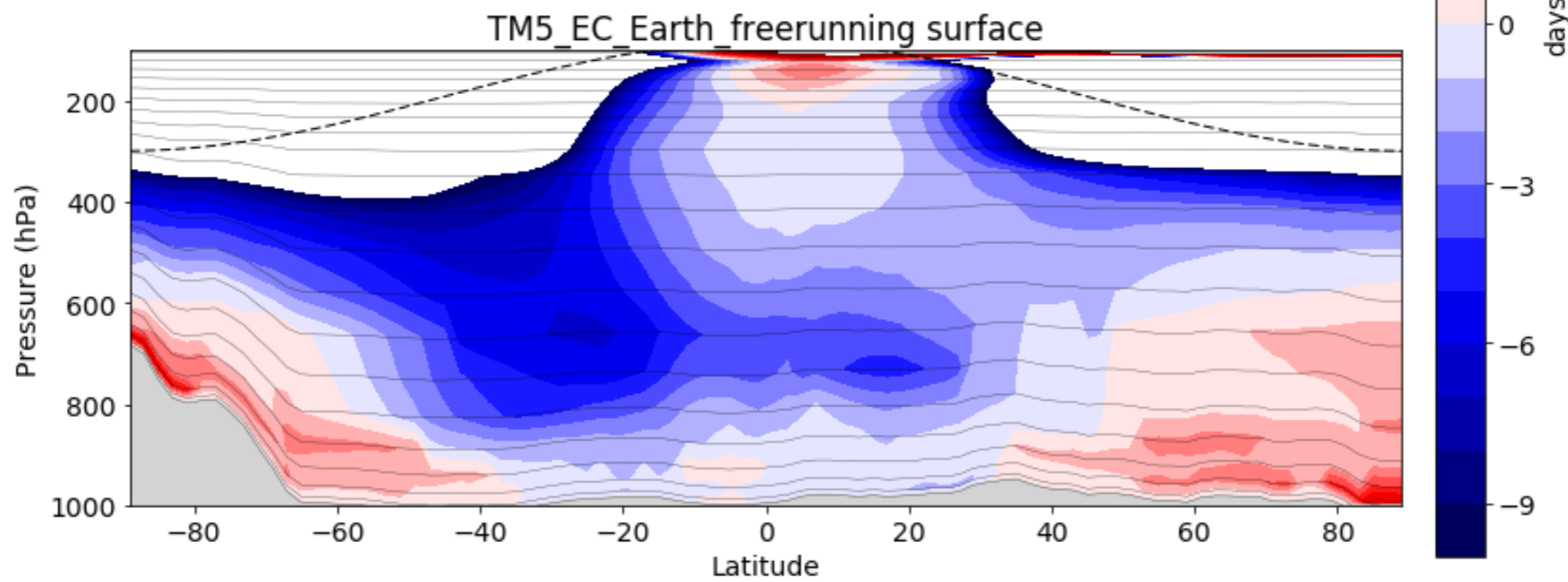
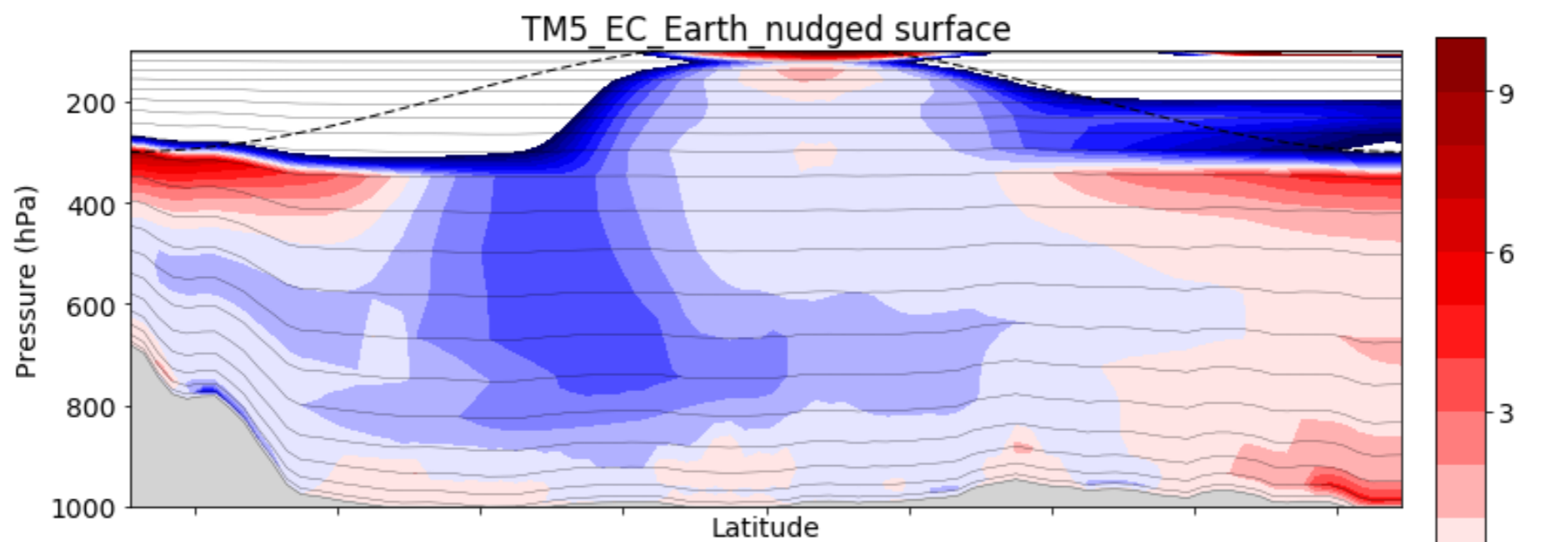
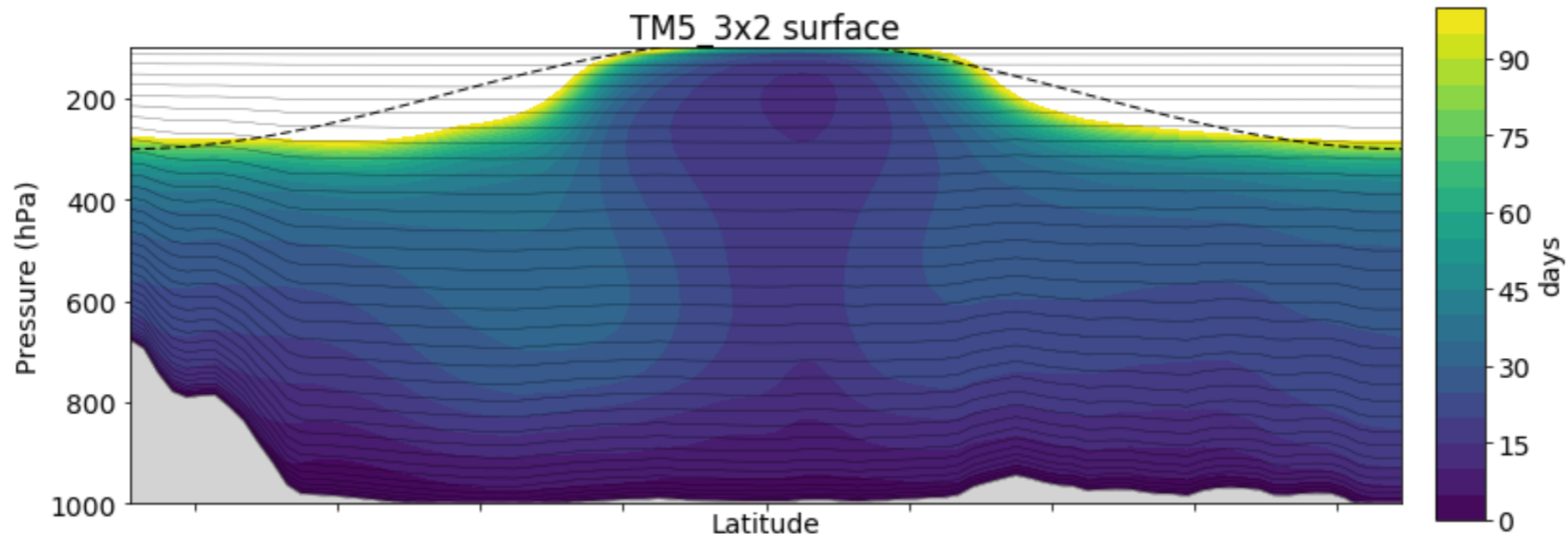
Wouter Peters, Ingrid van der Laan-Luijkx, Naomi Smith, Liesbeth Florentie, Gerbrand Koren, Erik van Schaik, Lars Killaars

- TM5-online vs offline update
- TM5 in inverse modeling
 - EUROCOM
 - CHE & CIF
 - Parameter optimization

TM5 Online nudged

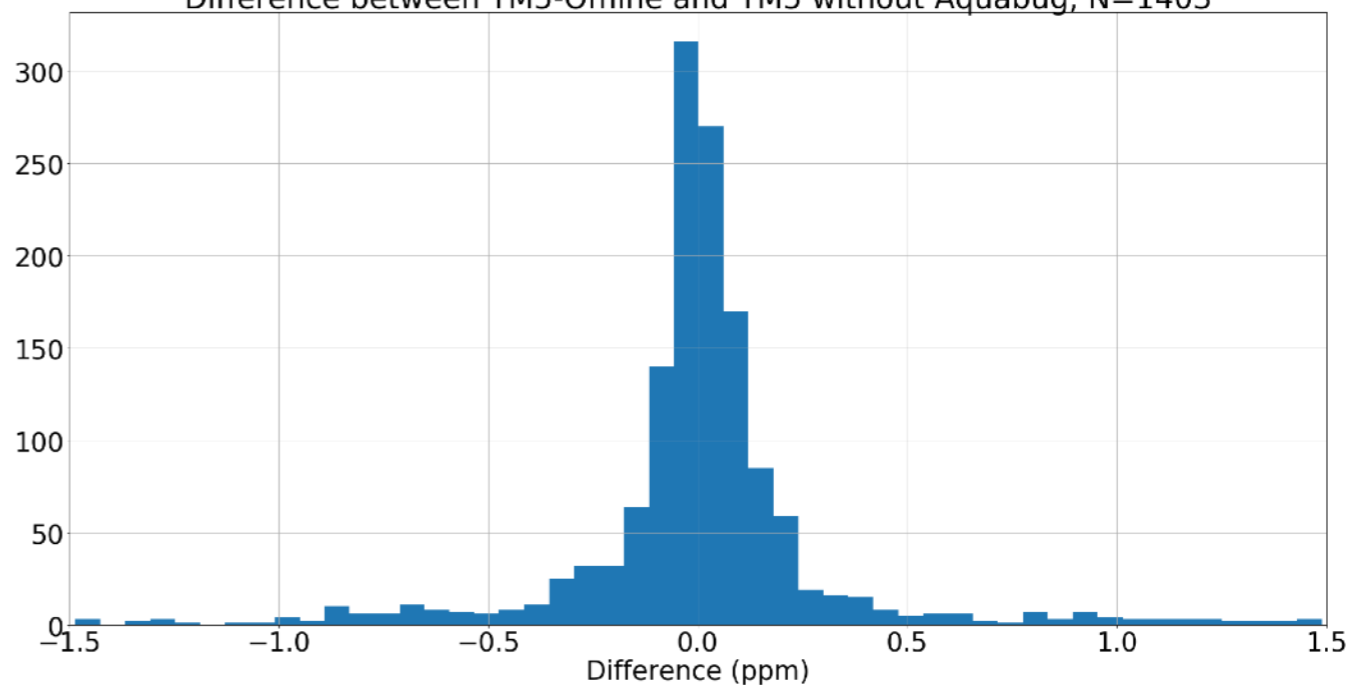




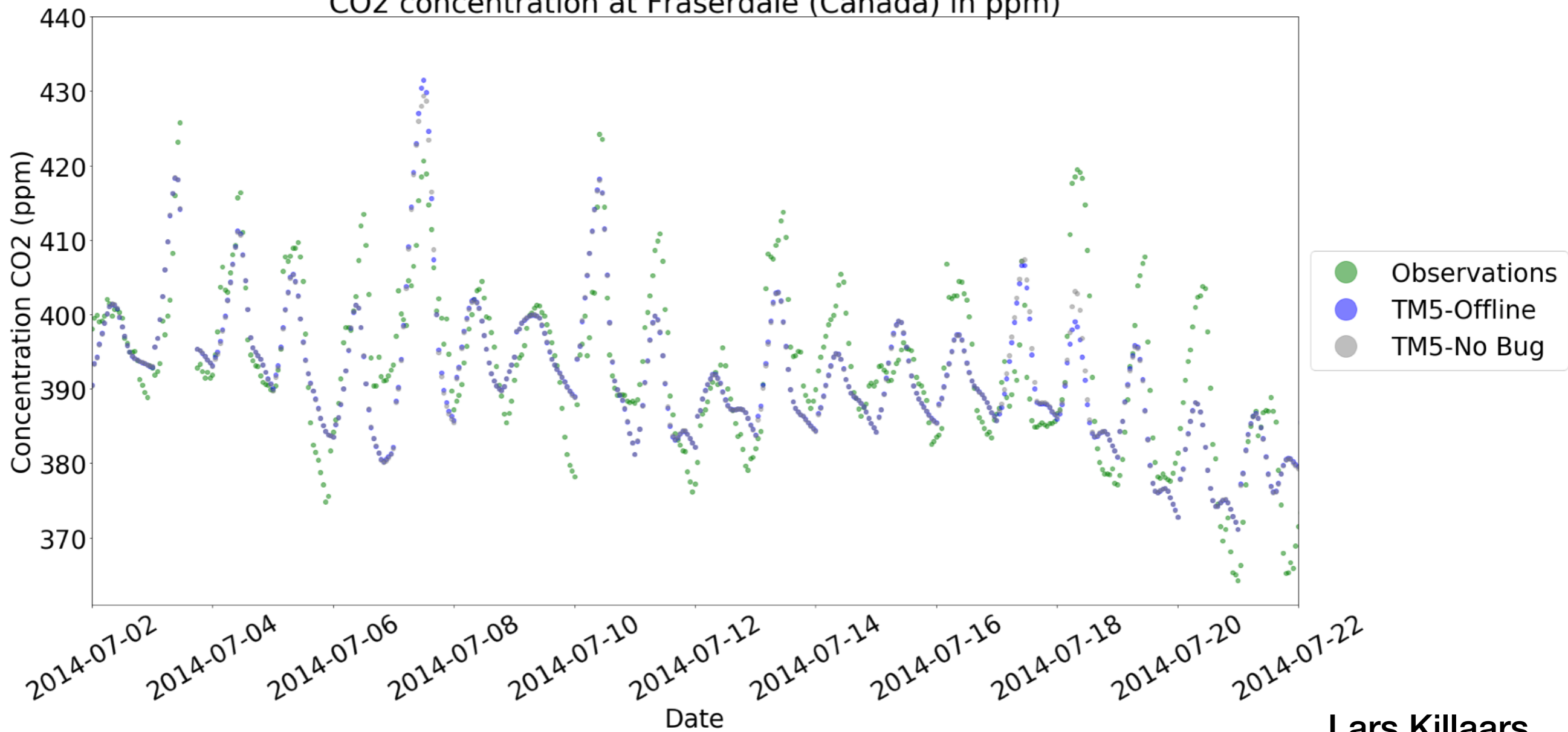




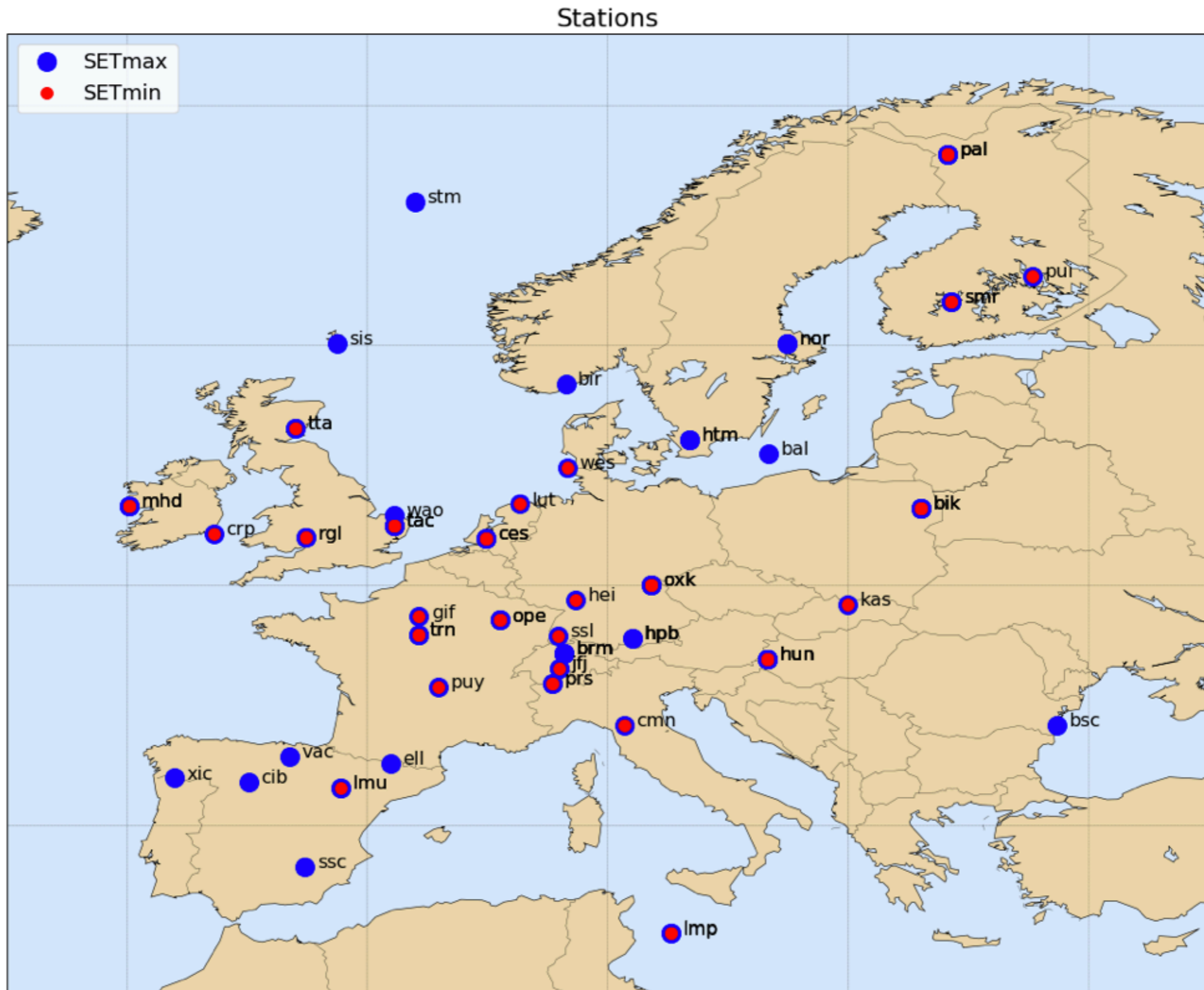
Difference between TM5-Offline and TM5 without Aquabug, N=1403



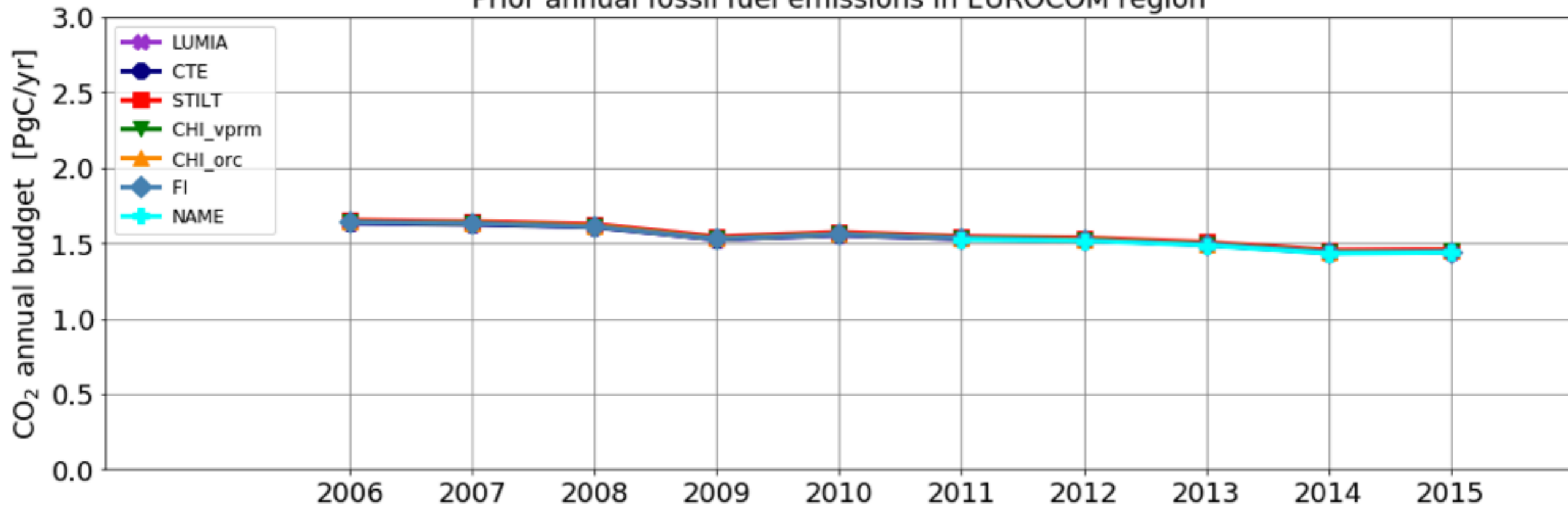
CO2 concentration at Fraserdale (Canada) in ppm)



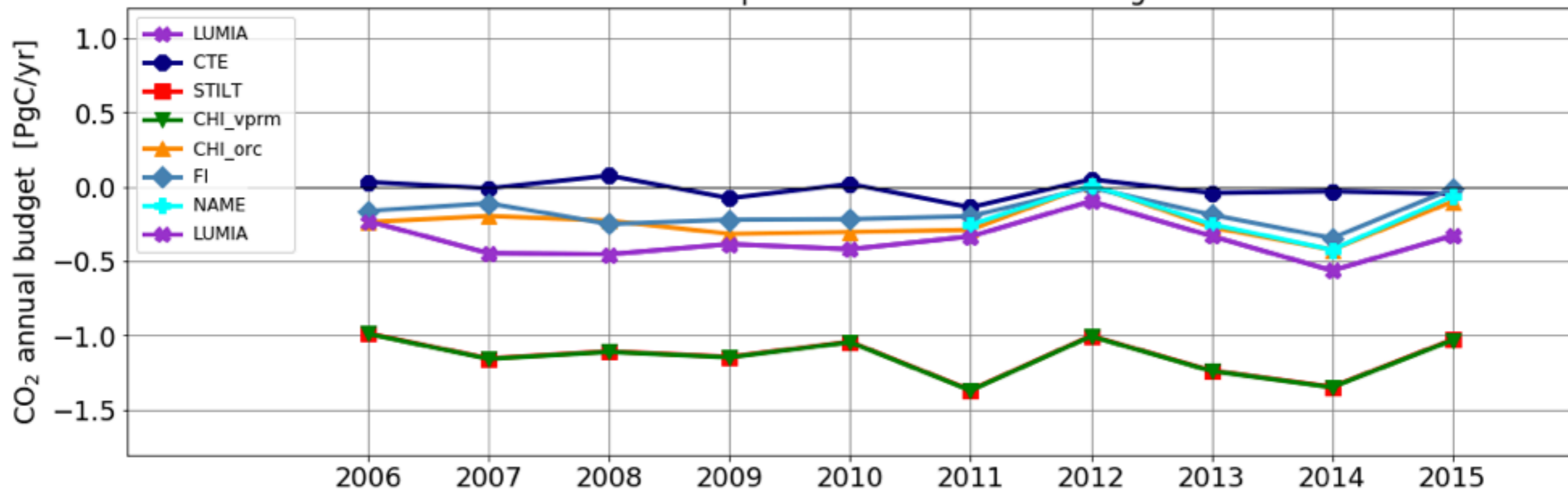
EUROCOM



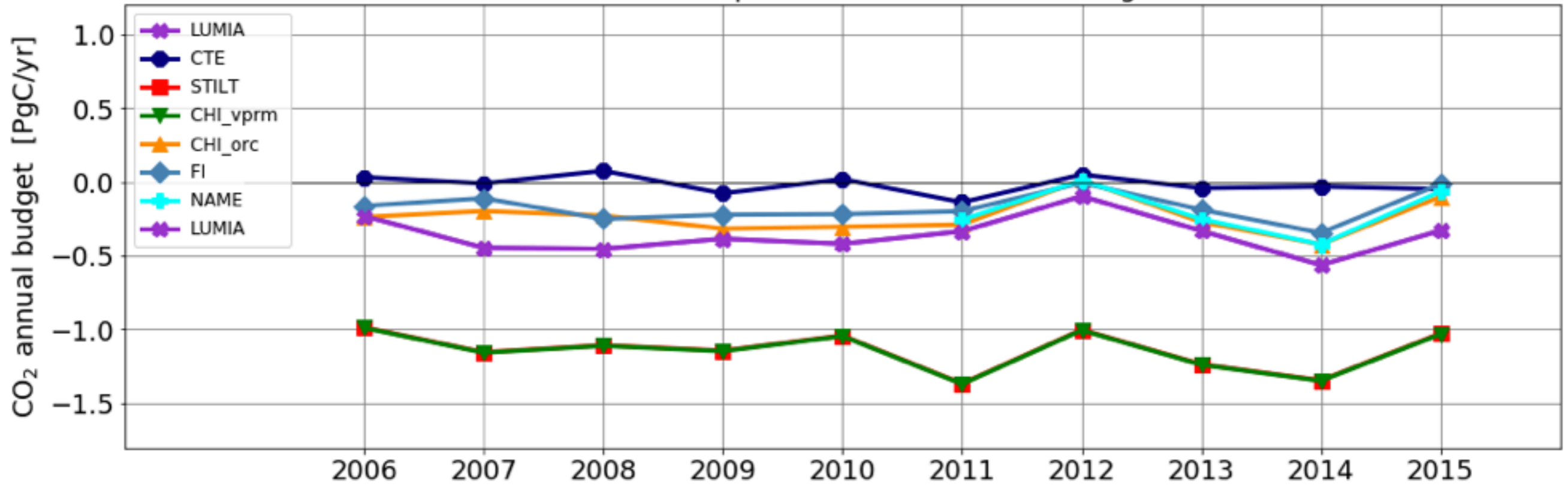
Prior annual fossil fuel emissions in EUROCOM region



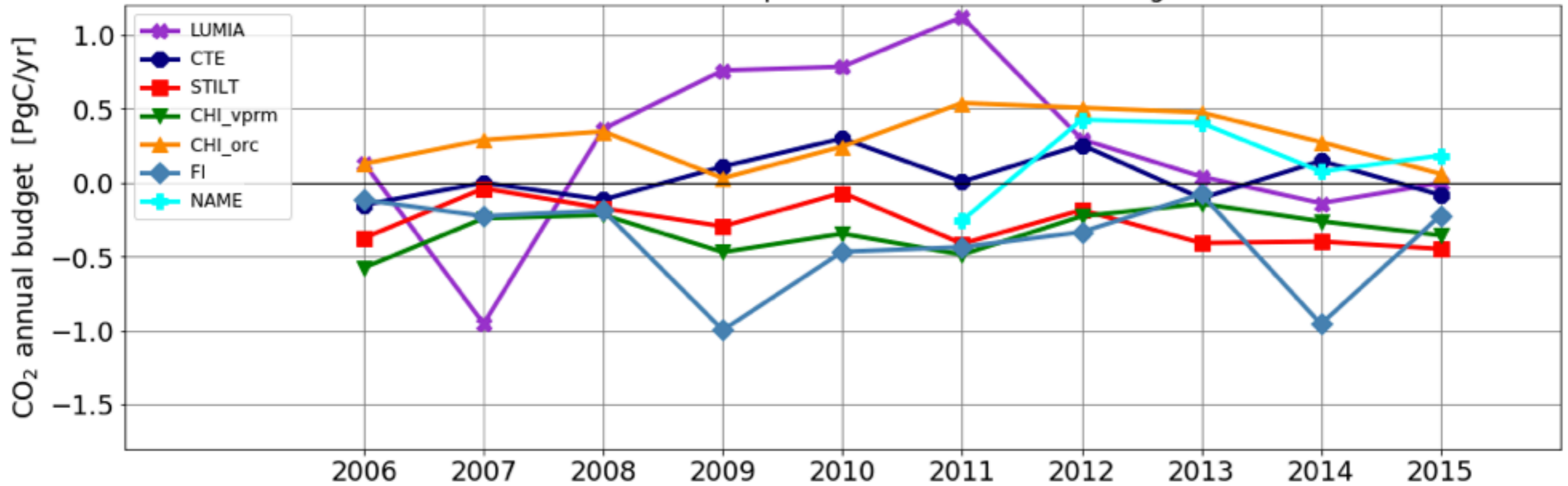
Prior annual biosphere fluxes in EUROCOM region



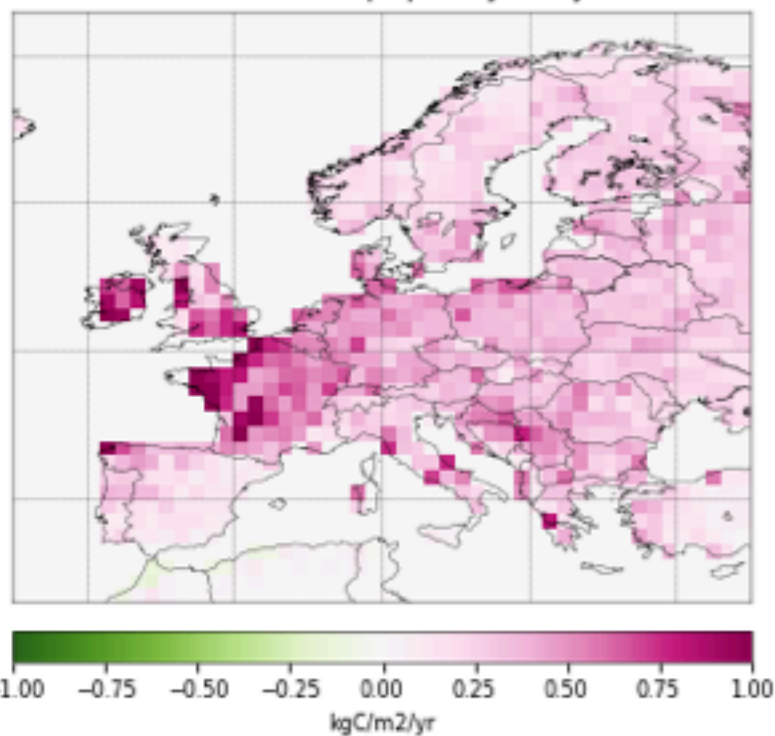
Prior annual biosphere fluxes in EUROCOM region



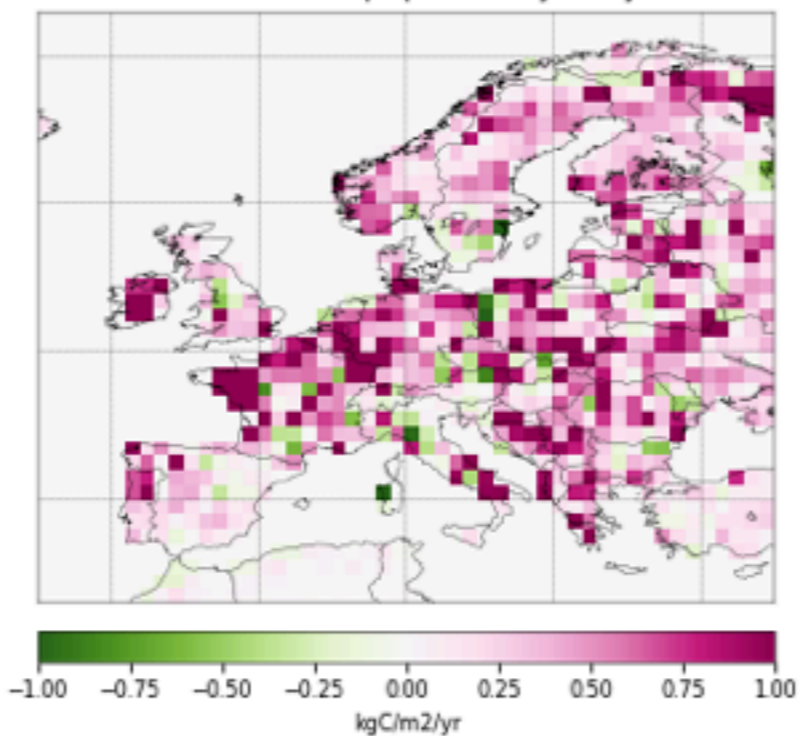
Posterior annual biosphere fluxes in EUROCOM region



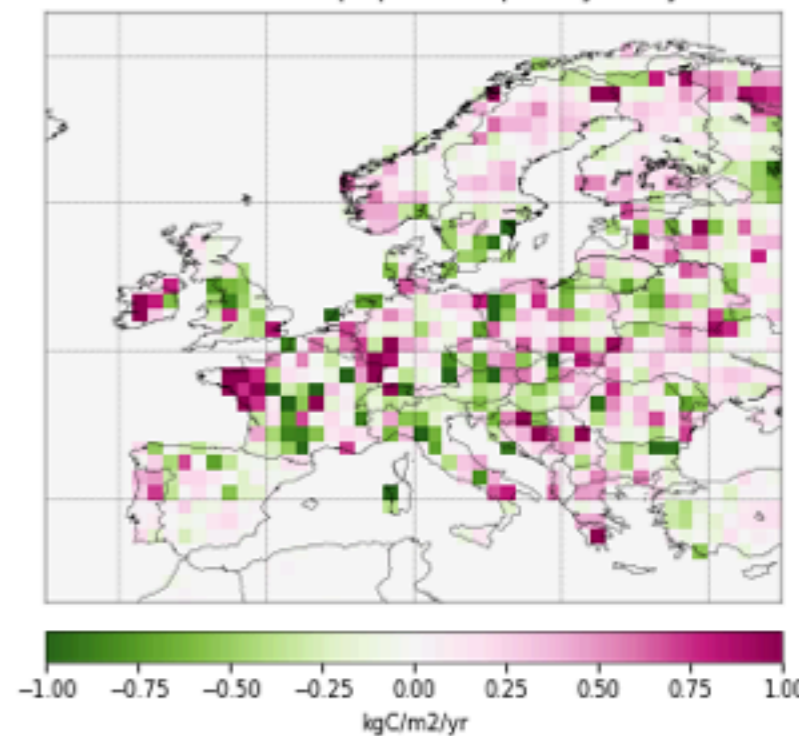
Carbon Tracker Europe prior January 2012



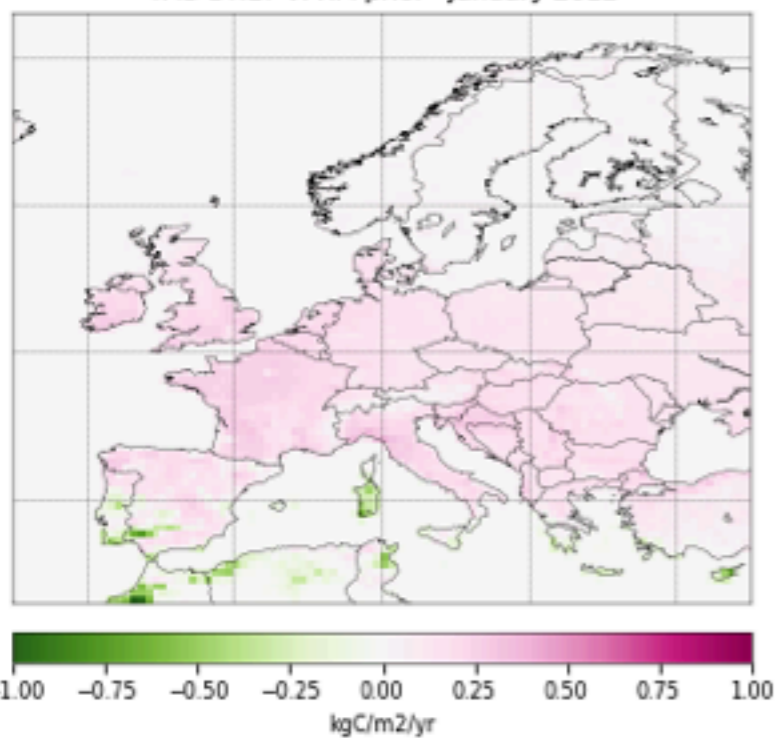
Carbon Tracker Europe posterior January 2012



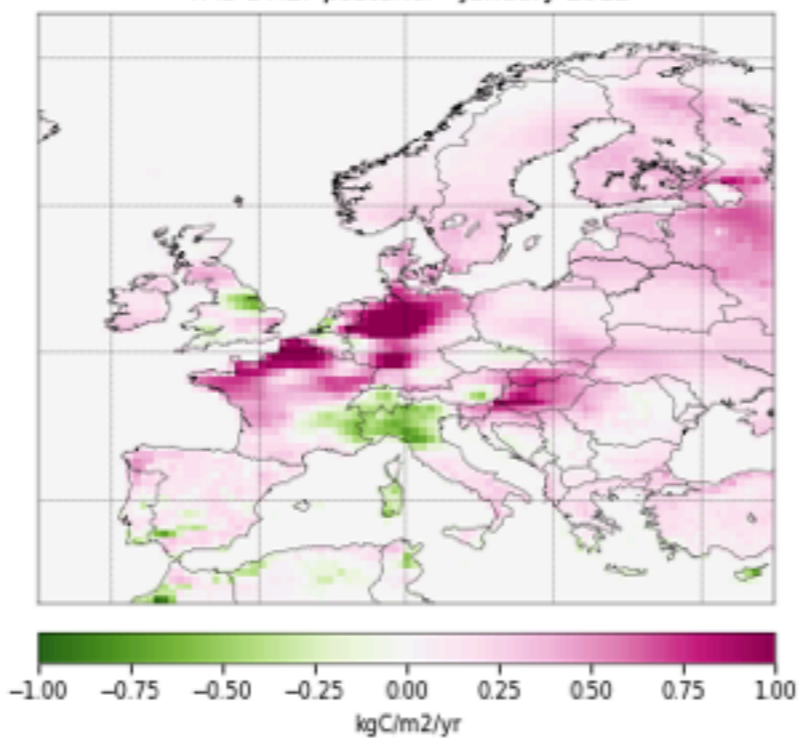
Carbon Tracker Europe posterior-prior January 2012



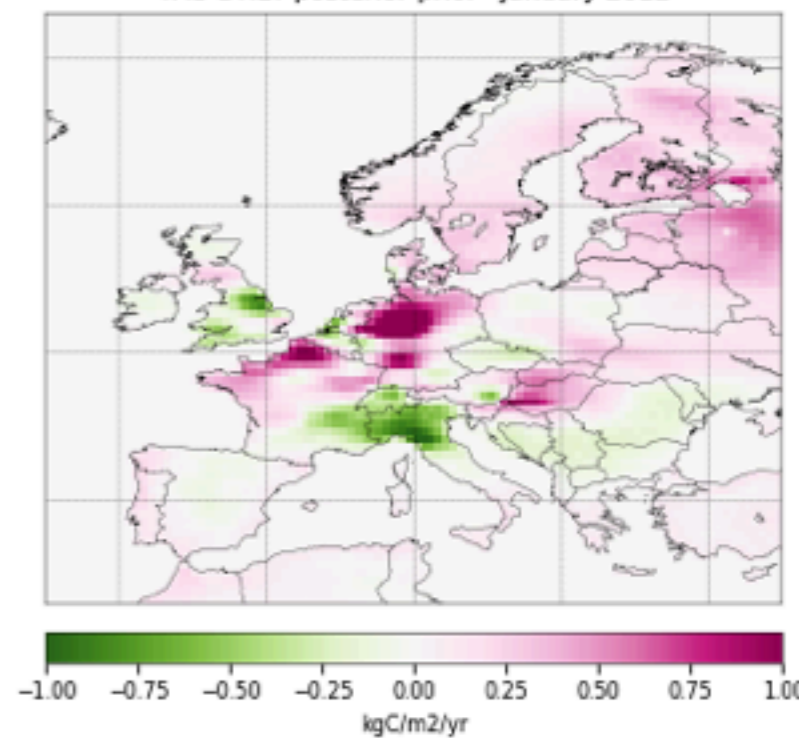
TM3-STILT VPRM prior January 2012



TM3-STILT posterior January 2012



TM3-STILT posterior-prior January 2012



CHE & CIF

Carbon Human Emissions & Common Inverse Framework

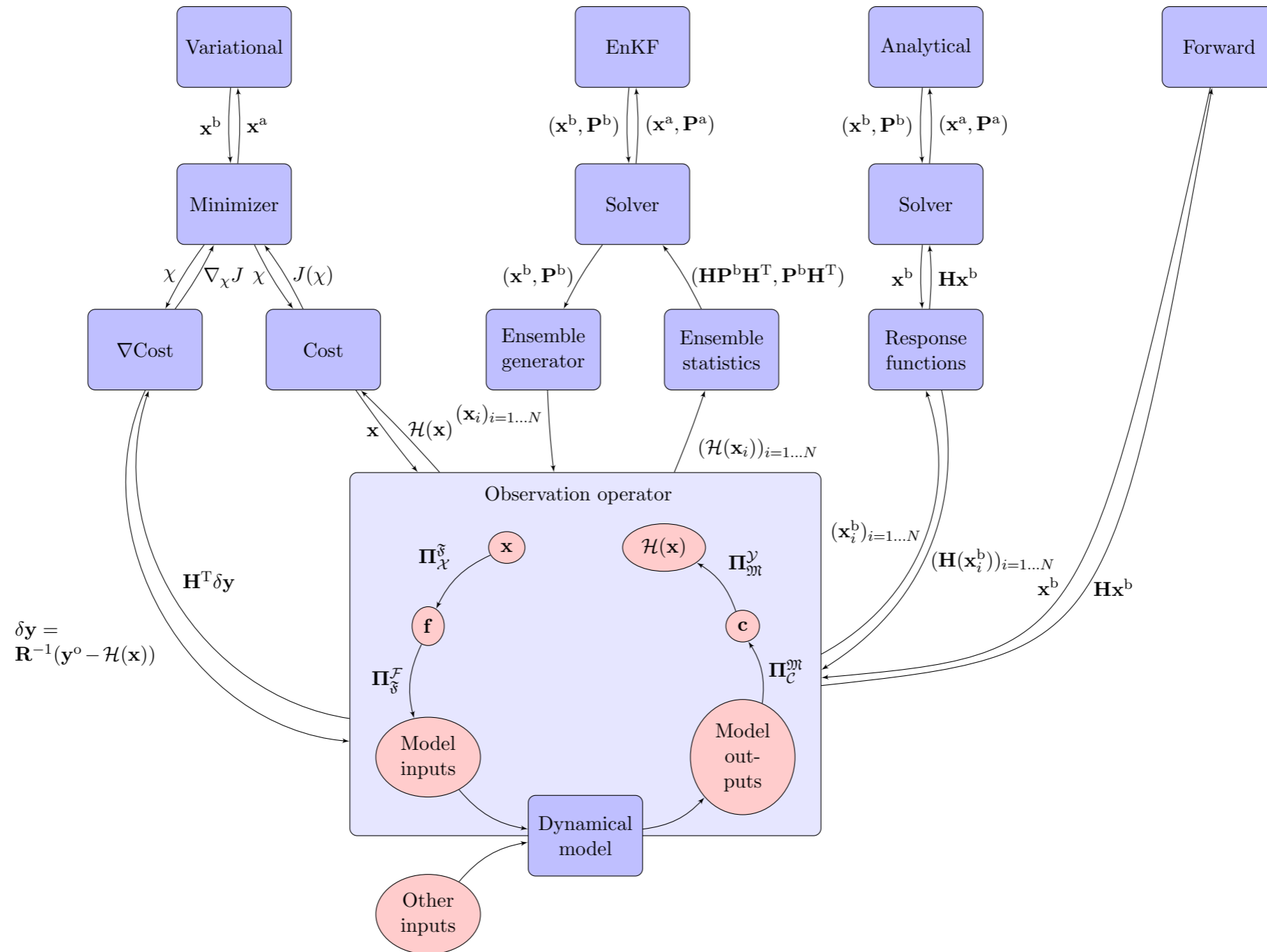


Figure 1: Schematic call chart of the CIF, with details on the observation operator. All operations in the observation operator must be provided an individual adjoint if the observation operator is to be run in adjoint mode.

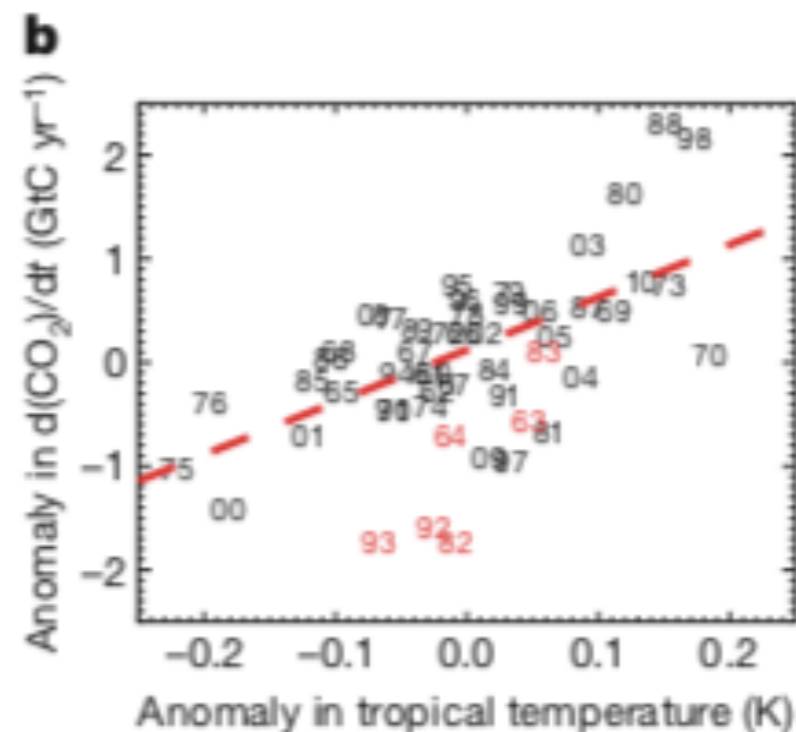
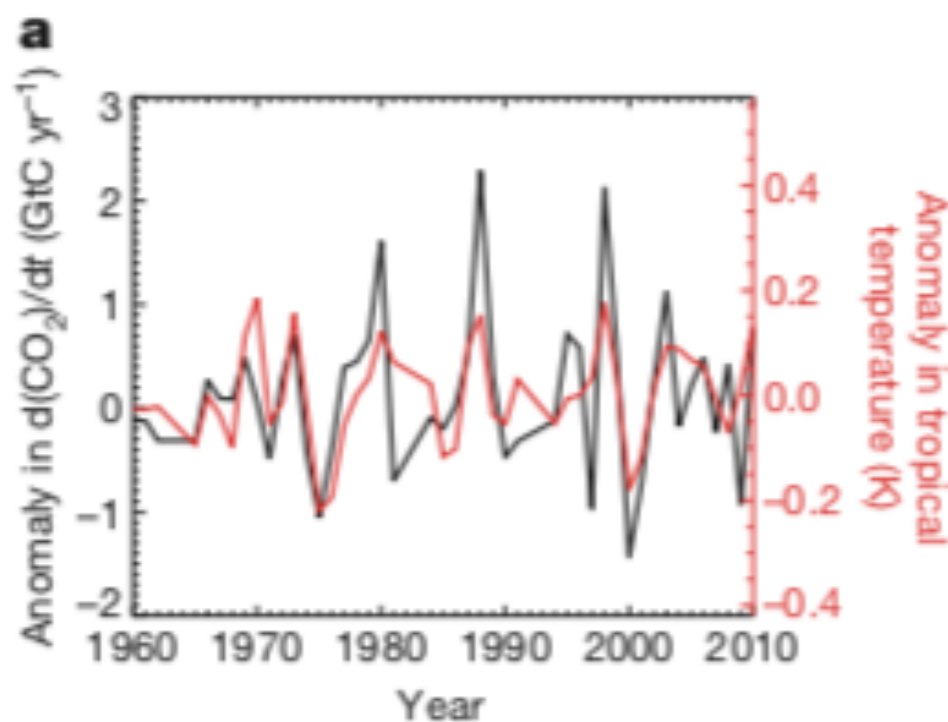
Parameter inversions

How does the terrestrial carbon exchange respond to inter-annual climatic variations? A quantification based on atmospheric CO₂ data

Christian Rödenbeck¹, Sönke Zaehle¹, Ralph Keeling², and Martin Heimann^{1,3}

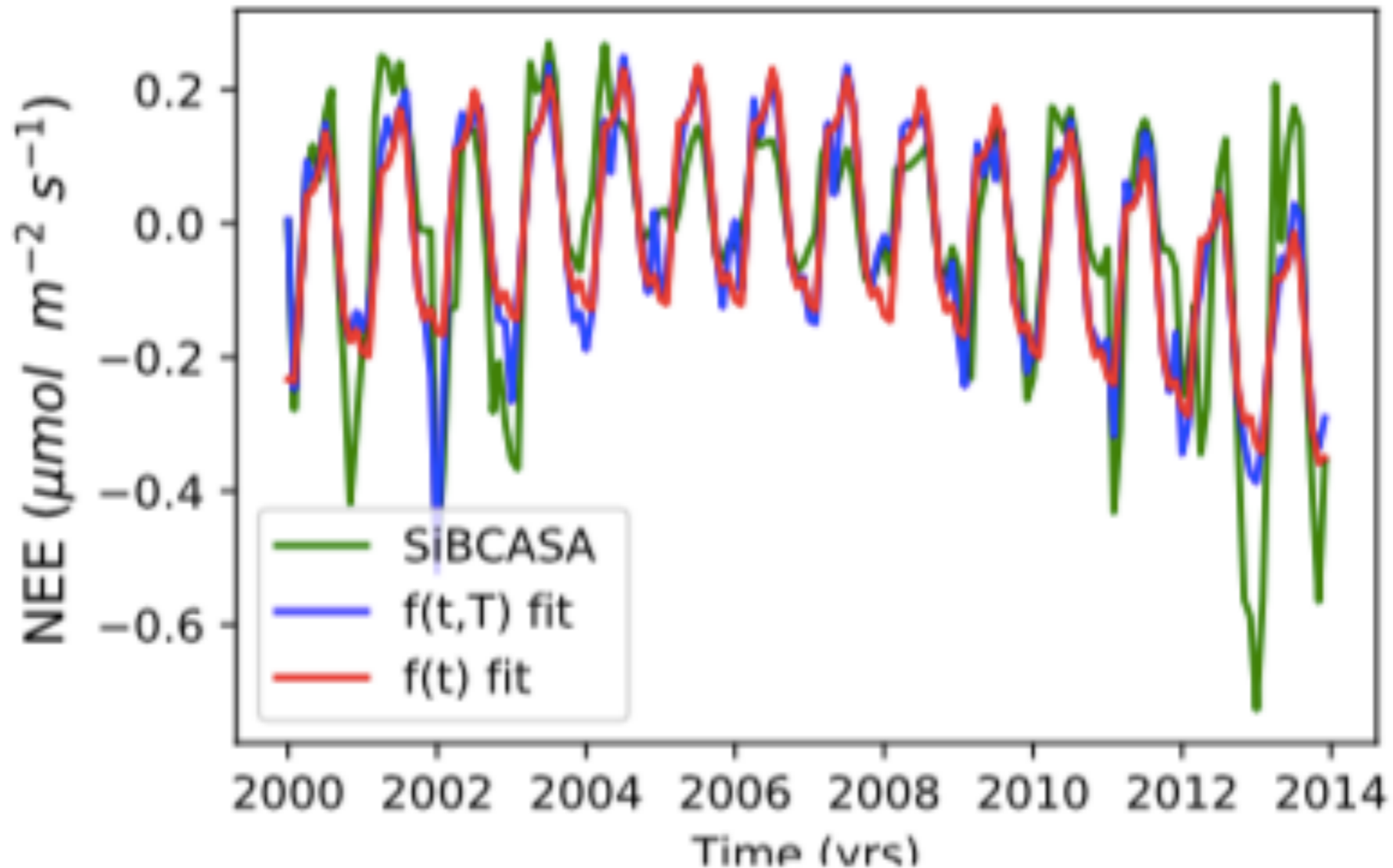
Sensitivity of tropical carbon to climate change constrained by carbon dioxide variability

Peter M. Cox¹, David Pearson², Ben B. Booth², Pierre Friedlingstein¹, Chris Huntingford³, Chris D. Jones² & Catherine M. Luke¹



$$\gamma_T = 5.1 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

Australia



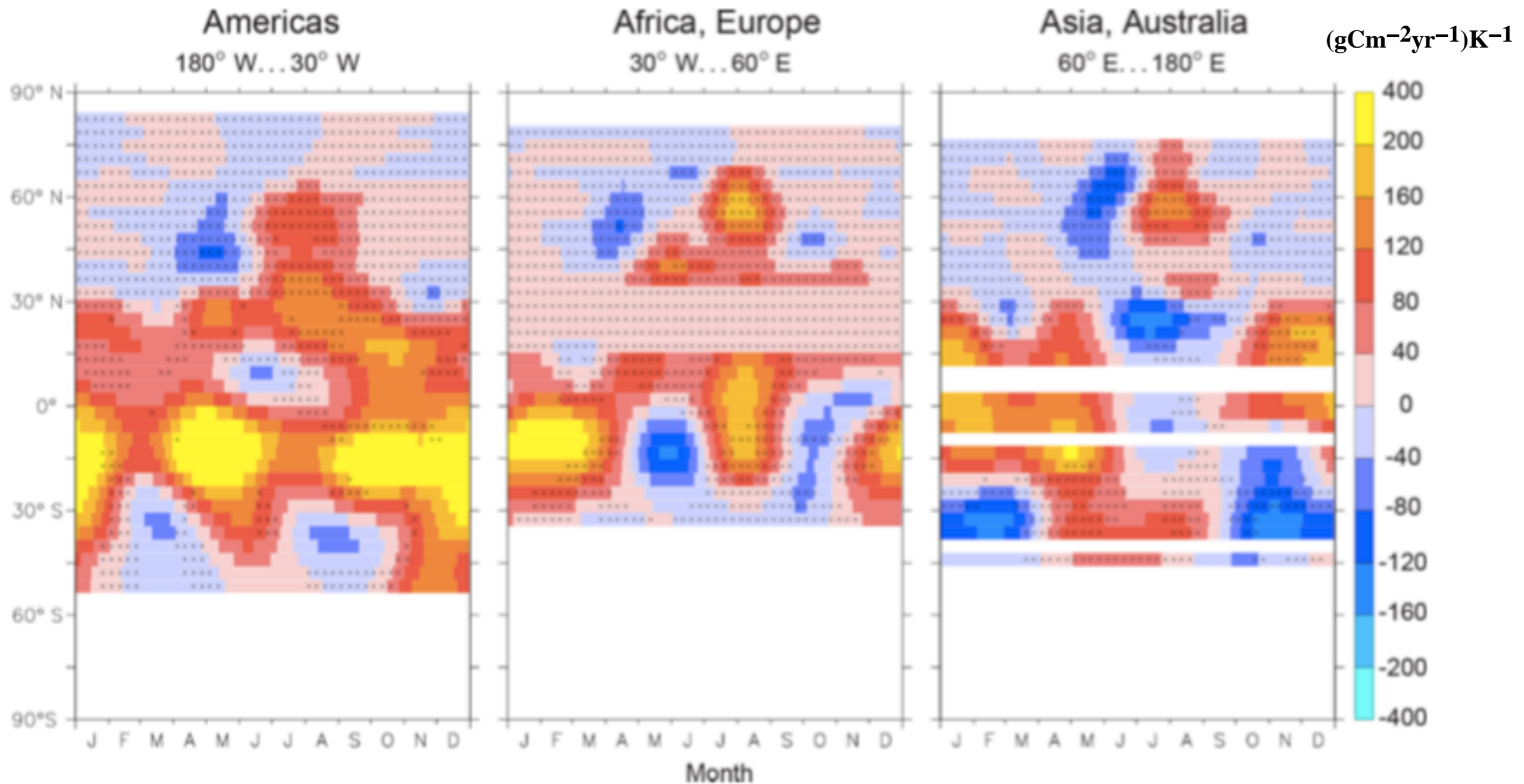
$$NEE(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2 + \sum_{n=1}^4 b_n \sin(2\pi nt + \phi_n)$$

$$NEE(t, T) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2 + \sum_{n=1}^4 b_n \sin(2\pi nt + \phi_n) + \gamma_T \Delta T$$

CO₂ inverse derived values of γ_T per month,

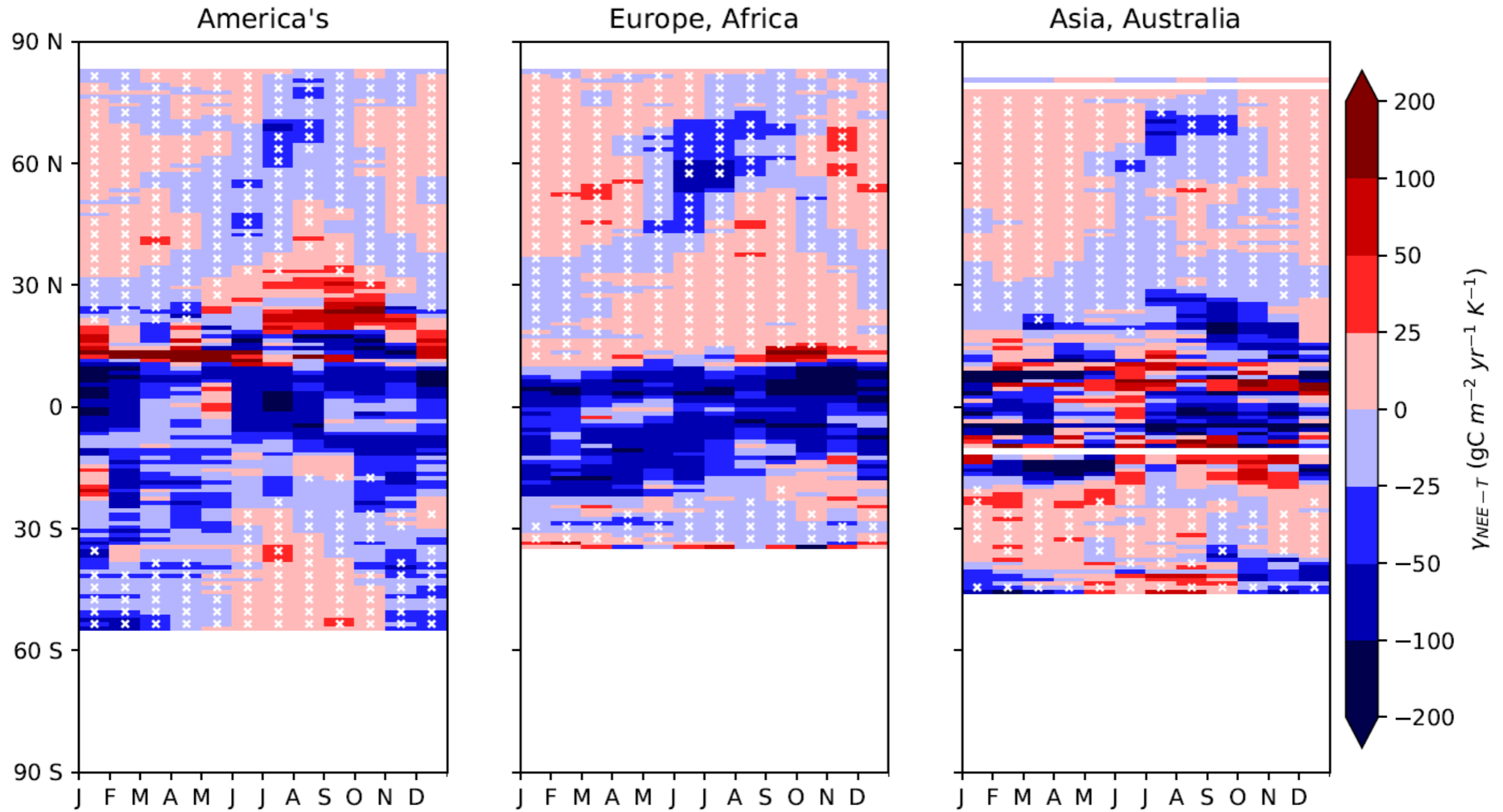
negative = more uptake when warmer

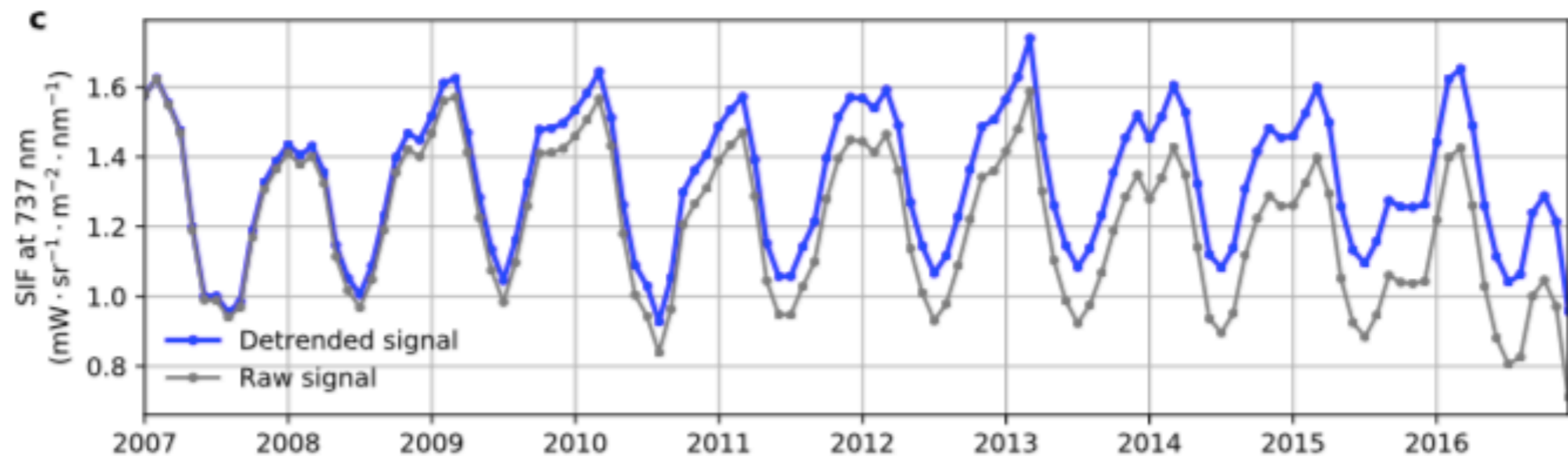
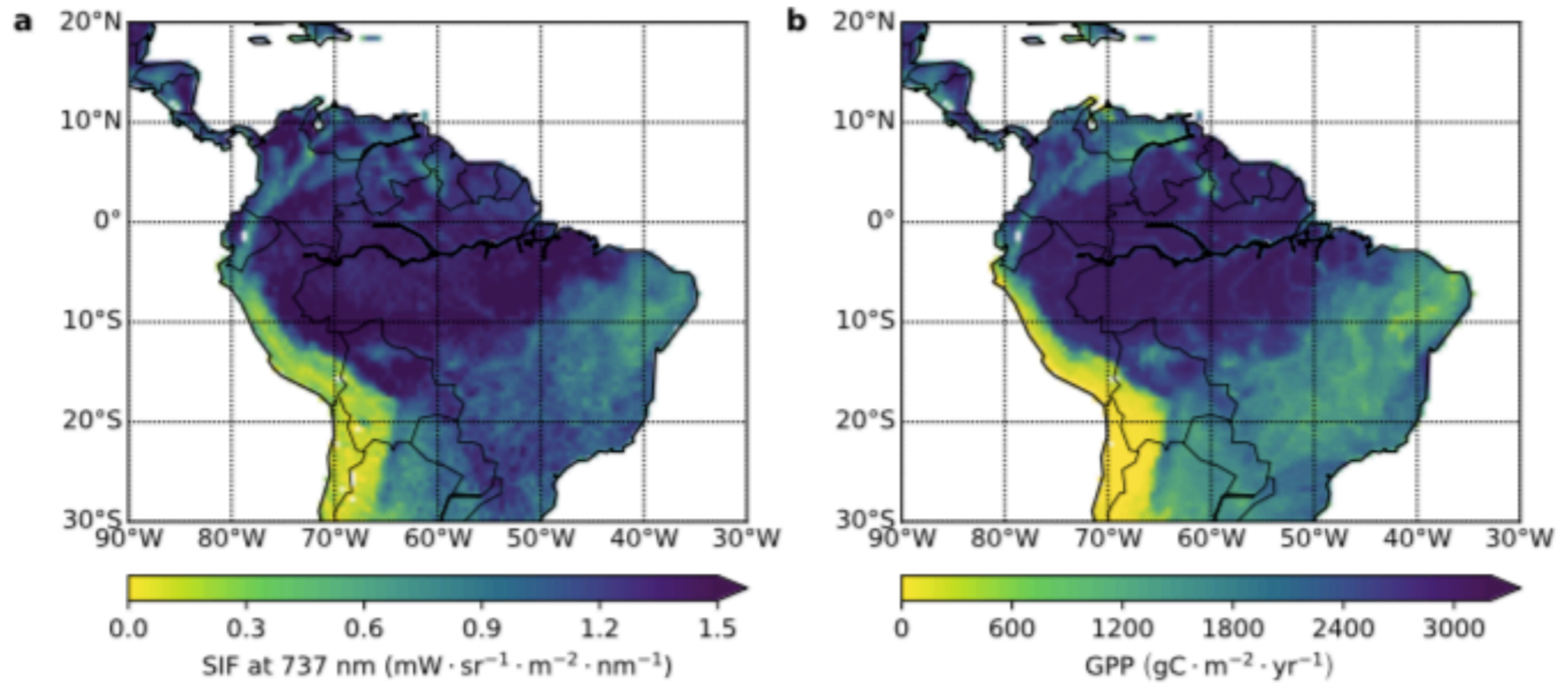
positive = less uptake when warmer



Rödenbeck et al., (2018), ACP

Estimate of γ_T based on fit to SIBCASA NEE





$$NEE(t, T) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \sum_{n=1}^4 b_n \sin(2\pi n t + \phi_n) + \gamma_{SIF} \Delta SIF + TER(t, T)$$

Summary

- Ongoing inversion projects at European/Global scales
- Ambition to go to longer time-scales (30+ years)
 - IFS-TM5-MP (nudged to ERA5)
 - good for reduced meteo storage (**factor -10.0**)...
 - ... but not in clock time (**factor +2.5**) due to OASIS
 - parameter inversion for climate sensitivity
- Climate sensitivity => biosphere/climate models (EC-Earth)