





An Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System (IG³IS)

Inverse Modeling Cross Cutting Activities

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Absence of known GHG flux quantities

Best answer: Inter-comparison projects (e.g. Transcom)

Use of various metrics at various scales (e.g. Standard deviation for IAV, correlation for detection of anomaly)

Long discussions on next steps (better transport? better prior? better fossil fuel/ocean?)

Still assuming that nobody knows the truth but...

We work at much smaller scales.

What we really need are quantifiable metrics at national and sub-national scales

First objective: Evaluation of transport errors, prior errors, background.

New methodologies are emerging. IG3IS needs to be responsive and able to evolve rapidly.

Novel measurement techniques (remote sampling, multiple trace gases)

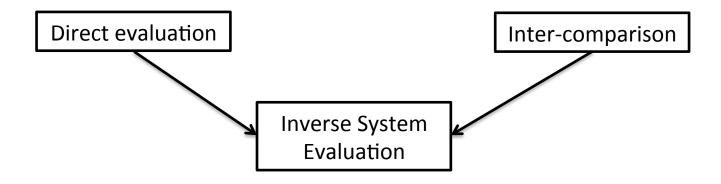
Novel modeling systems (meteorological models)

Novel optimization methods (faster algorithms)

Second objective: Provide an adaptive framework to incorporate new developments.

Benchmarking inversion systems

- Direct evaluation (Weather Forecast approach): study cases with a list of metrics
- Inter-comparison (Transcom approach): informative but not conclusive



Question: Which direct evaluation (metric) is relevant to inversion systems?

For example: William's model has tested his PBL height at one location, over 2 weeks, and got 150m standard deviation and 100m bias. Is it enough? Is it representative?

Question: What can we learn from inter-comparisons?

IG3IS Inverse Modeling Cross Cutting Activities

Benchmarking inversion systems

- Direct evaluation (Weather Forecast approach): study cases with a list of metrics

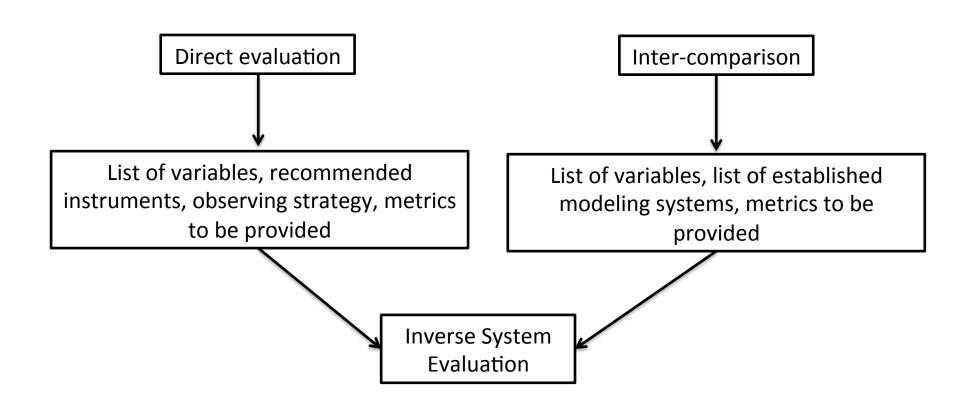
Sensitivity tests: Define what matters. Which variables? Where? How often?

- Inter-comparison: Re-inventing the Transcom approach

Referenced systems: Comparison to existing calibrated models

First need: Define the metrics that impact inversion systems

For example: transport model evaluation: Which variables? For how long? Where?



Benchmarking inversion systems

Optimization systems use two nearly independent quantities: means and errors

- IG3IS needs to be moving towards the evaluation of the errors

Even more critical than the mean fluxes, we need to evaluate our errors

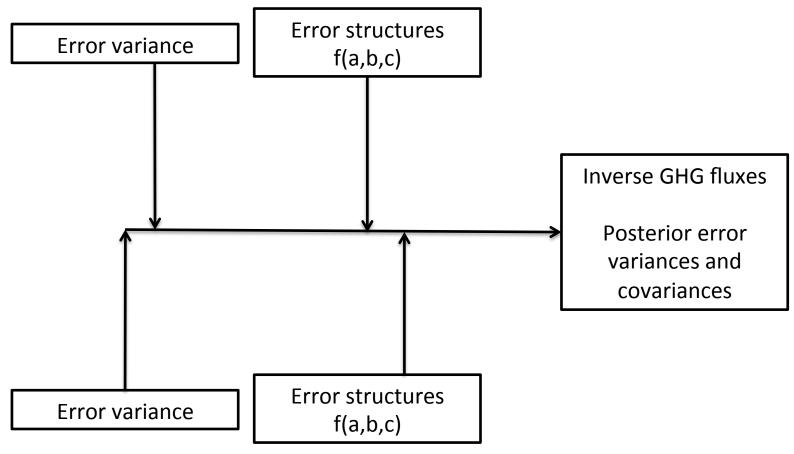
which means...

We need to engage with the inventory community!!!

It sounds scary but we need to engage with them to be successful in the implementation of calibrated/evaluated inversion systems

Beyond the mean quantities: Evaluation of Uncertainties

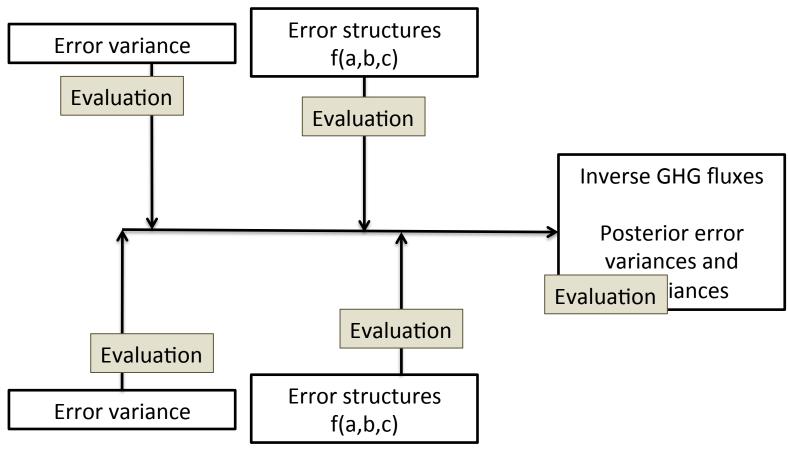
Prior flux error covariances (represent., aggreg., ...)



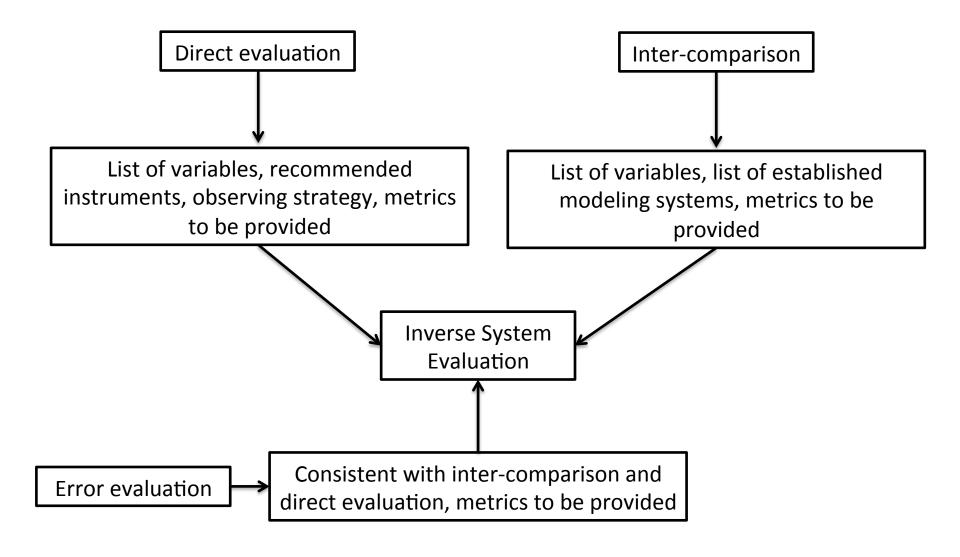
Observation error covariances (transport, measurement)

Beyond the mean quantities: Evaluation of Uncertainties

Prior flux error covariances (represent., aggreg., ...)



Observation error covariances (transport, measurement)



Novel approaches in inversion systems

- Evolution of the benchmarking framework to adapt to new developments

For example: instrument calibration, inversion of multiple species

Main objective: Identify needs for the community

Provide directions and recommendations to improve inversion systems

Establish the direct evaluation protocol for any inversion systems

- Define variables, metrics, field deployment strategies

Revise the Transcom approach: Refer to state-of-the-art systems

- Provide current performances of tested models as a reference

Novel approaches in inversion systems

- Provide a flexible benchmarking for new approaches

Identify needs for the community

- Provide directions and recommendations to improve inversion systems

Implementation Plan being drafted soon: end of November

Please send your feedbacks, thoughts.

- What do you think is critical to inversion systems in terms of evaluation?
- What are we missing as a community to address the issues?

- ...

Thanks