

Multi-Season Evaluation of CO₂ Weather in OCO-2 MIP Models

Li Zhang¹, Kenneth J. Davis^{1,2}, Andrew E. Schuh³, Andrew R. Jacobson⁴, Sandip Pal⁵, David Baker³, Sean Crowell⁶, Frederic Chevallier⁷, Marine Remaud⁷, Junjie Liu⁸, Brad Weir^{9,10}, Sajeev Philip¹¹, Matthew S. Johnson¹², Feng Deng¹³, Sourish Basu^{10,14}

¹Department of Meteorology and Atmospheric Science, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA

²Earth and Environmental Systems Institute, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA

³Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA

⁴University of Colorado Boulder and NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory, Boulder, CO, USA;

⁵Department of Geosciences, Atmospheric Science Division, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, USA

⁶University of Oklahoma, School of Meteorology, Norman, OK, USA

⁷Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de L'Environnement, LSCE/IPSL, CEA-CNRS-UVSQ, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

⁸Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

⁹Universities Space Research Association, Columbia, MD, USA

¹⁰NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA

¹¹NASA Academic Mission Services by Universities Space Research Association at NASA Ames Research Center, Mountain View, CA, USA

¹²NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, USA

¹³Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

¹⁴Earth System Science Interdisciplinary Center, University of Maryland, MD, USA

Correspondence to: Li Zhang (alex.zhang@psu.edu)

Contents of this file

Figures S1 to S13

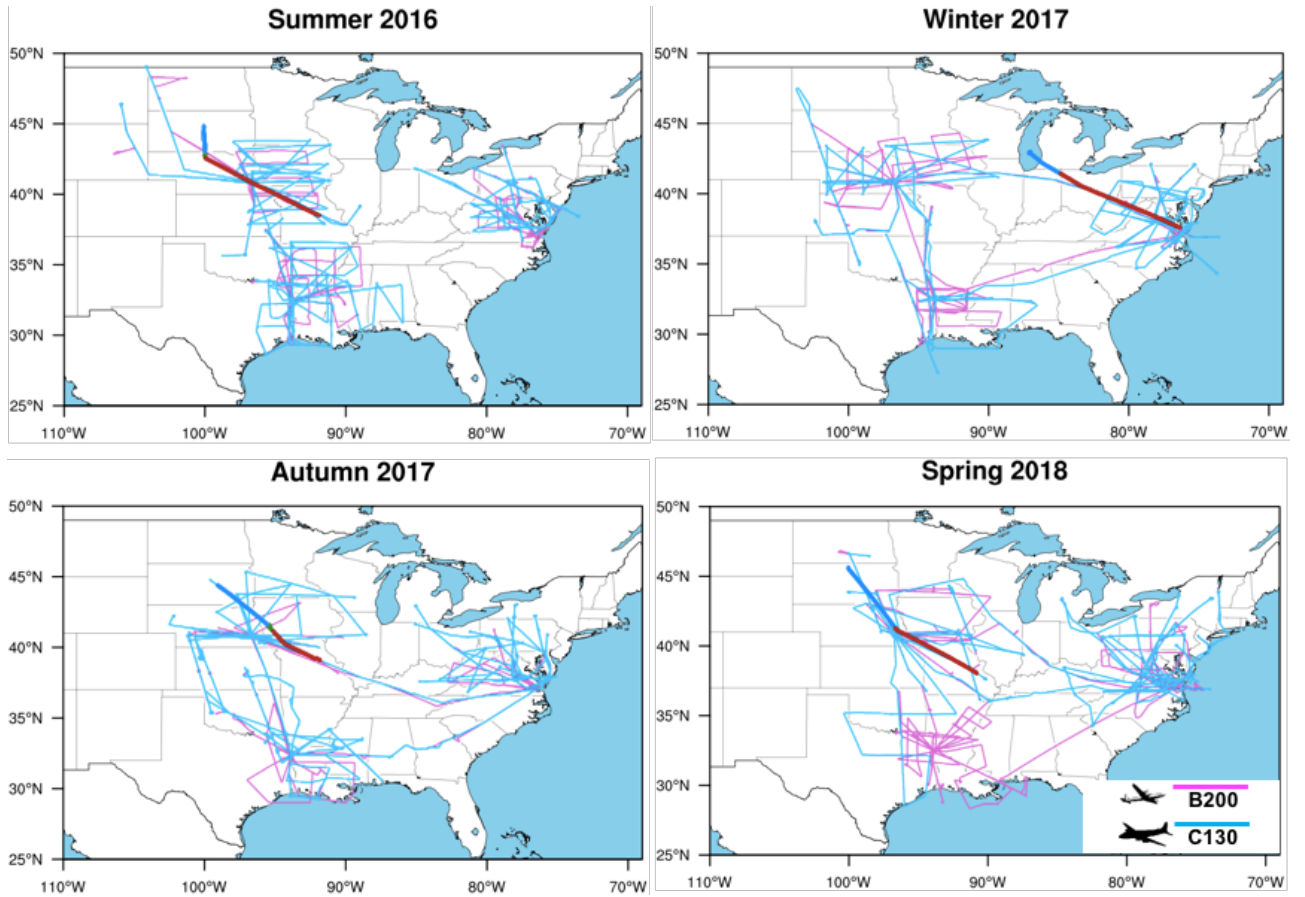


Figure S1. Flight tracks of B200 (purple) and C130 (light blue) in summer 2016, winter 2017, autumn 2017, and spring 2018. Thick lines on maps represent the tracks of four selected frontal flights, i.e. August 4, 2016, March 7, 2017, October 26, 2017, and May 2, 2018, that are analyzed in detail in this study (flight tracks in warm sectors of the four frontal systems are colored in dark red while cold sectors dark blue).

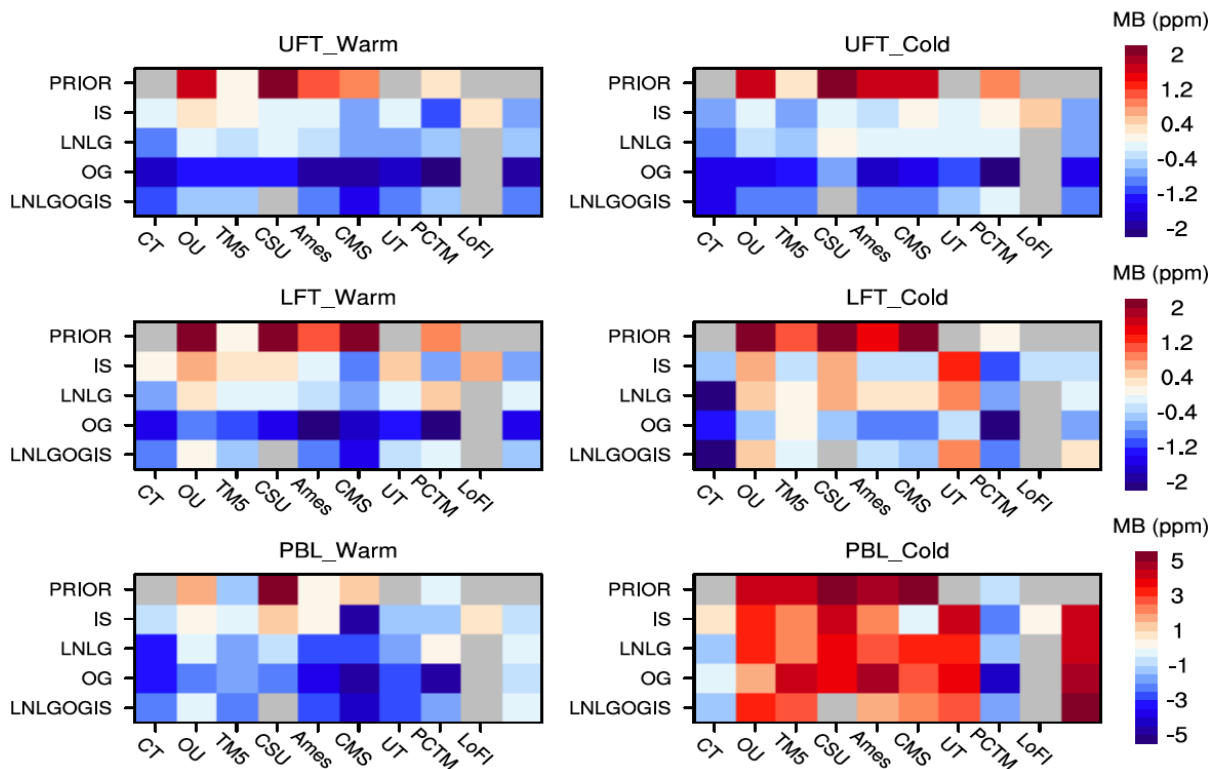


Figure S2. Mean model bias (MB, ppm) in cold and warm sectors of frontal systems within the planetary boundary layer (PBL), lower free-troposphere (LFT), and upper free-troposphere (UFT) in Summer 2016.

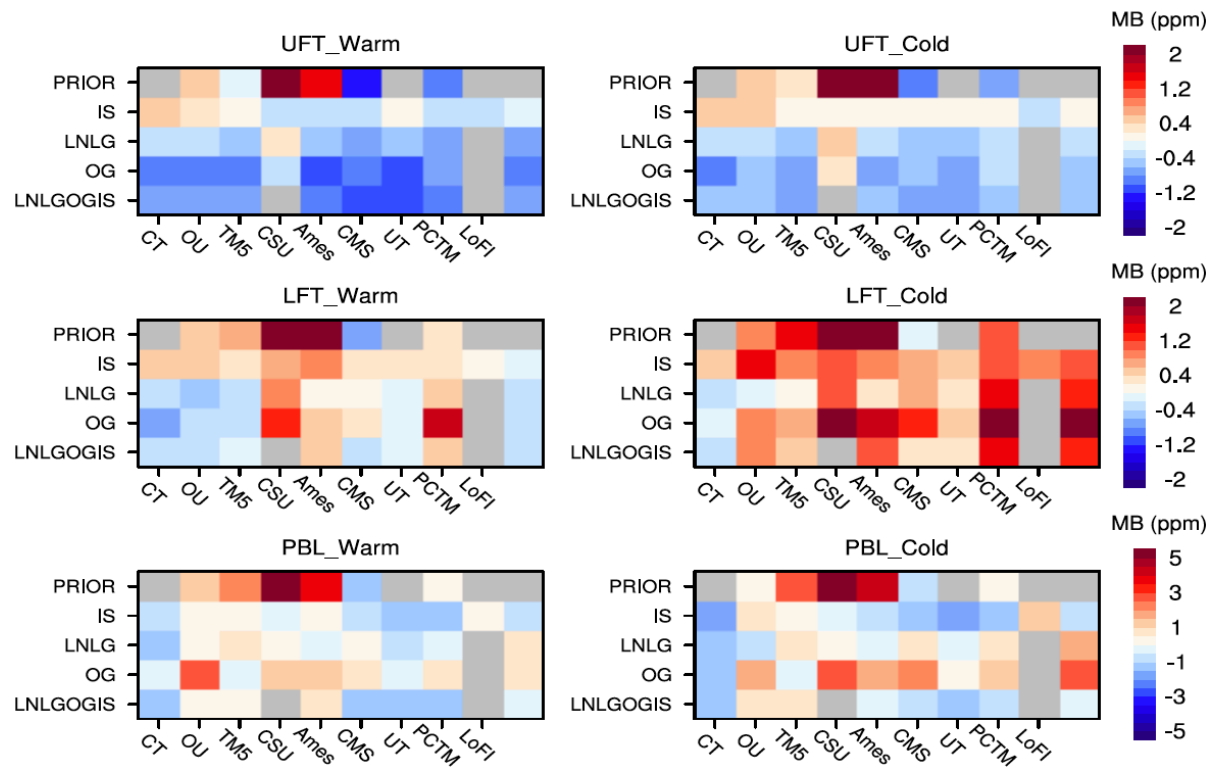


Figure S3. Same as Figure S2, but for Winter 2017.

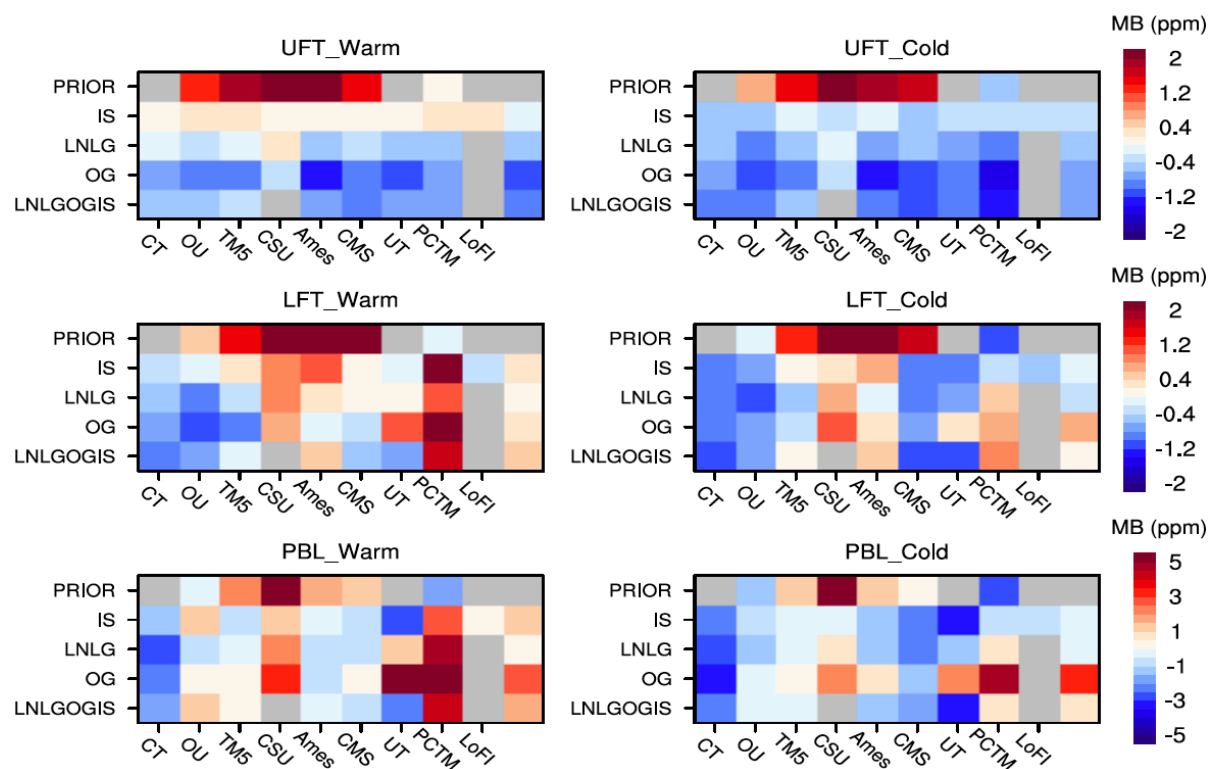


Figure S4. Same as Figure S2, but for Fall 2017.

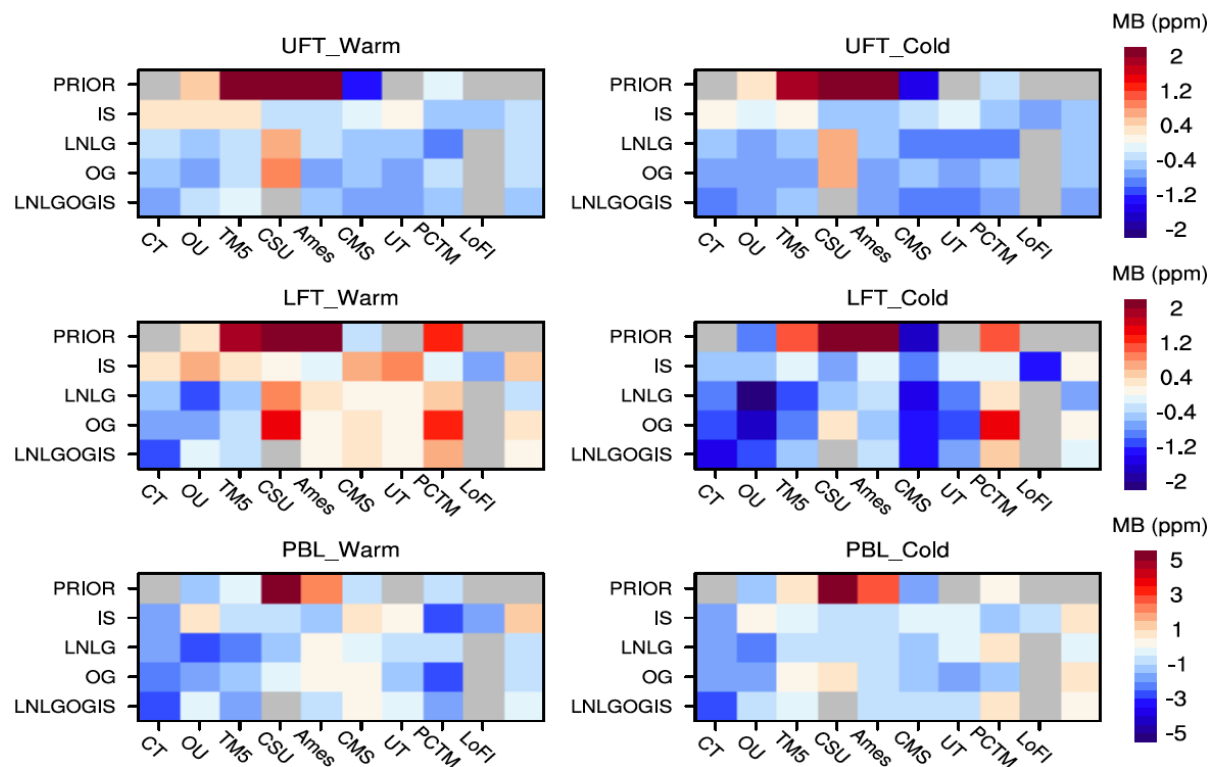


Figure S5. Same as Figure S2, but for Spring 2018.

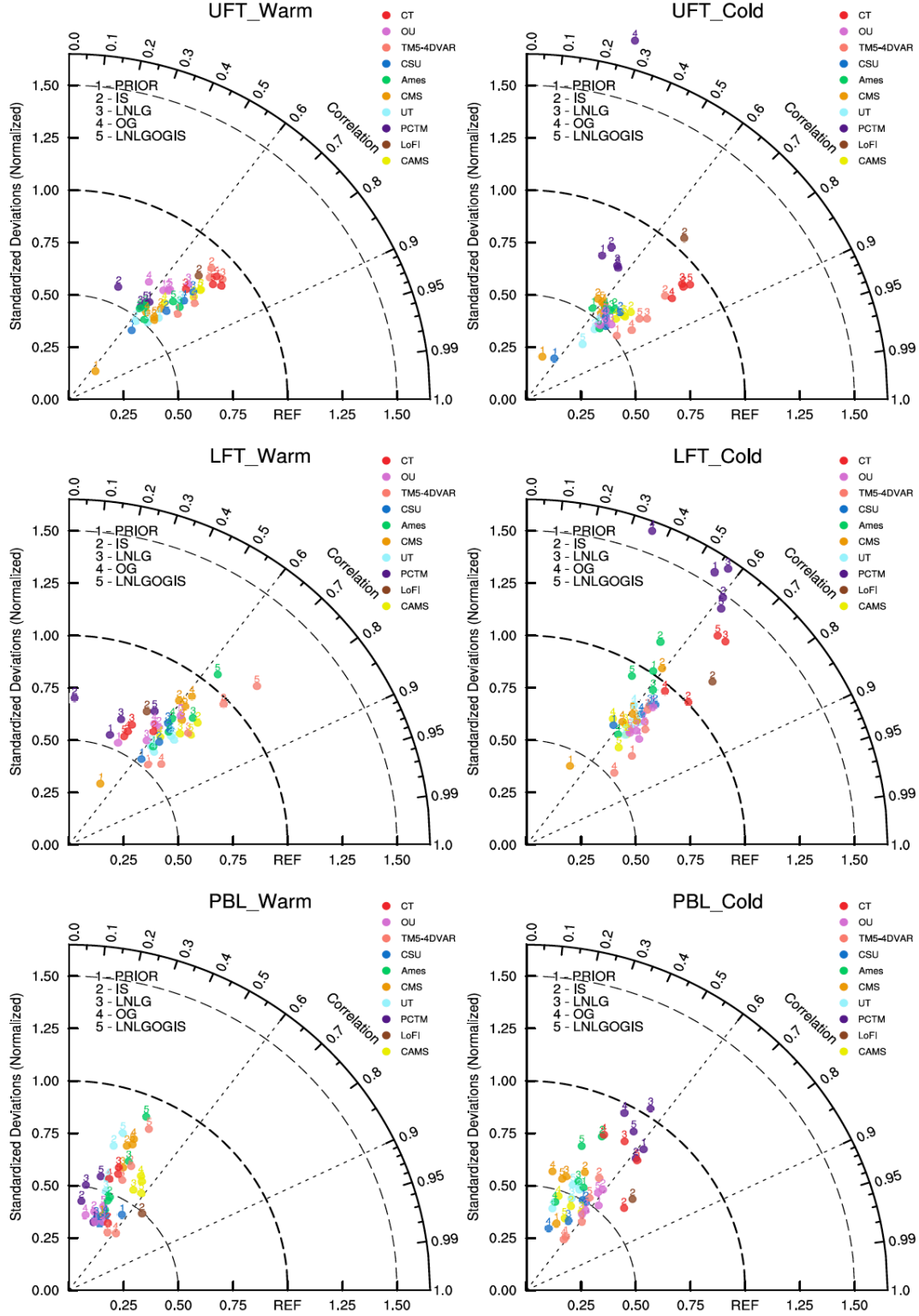


Figure S6. Taylor diagram for $[\text{CO}_2]$ performances of OCO-2 MIP members in cold and warm sectors of frontal systems within the planetary boundary layer (PBL), lower free-troposphere (LFT), and upper free-troposphere (UFT) in Summer 2016.

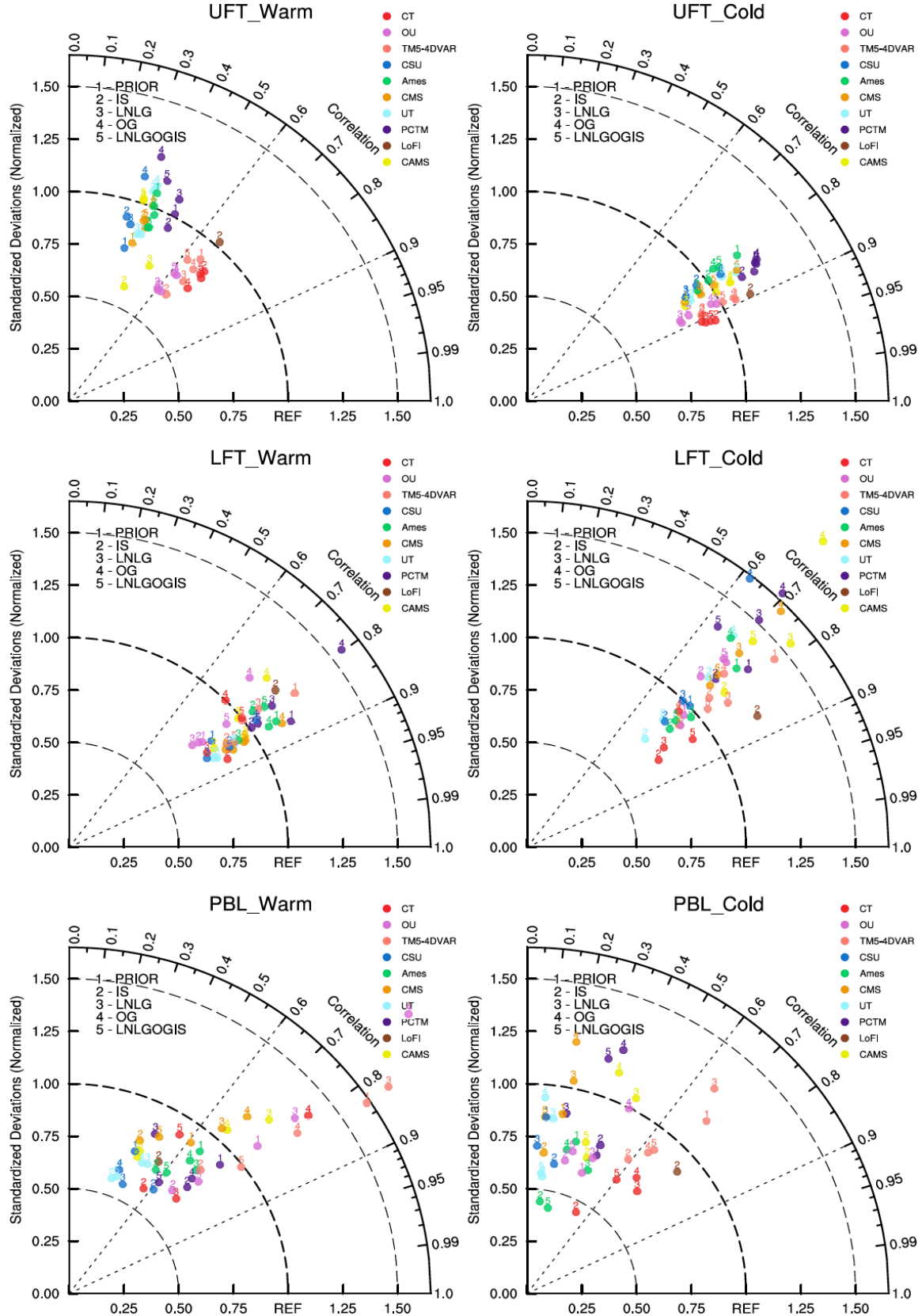


Figure S7. Same as Figure S6, but for Winter 2017.

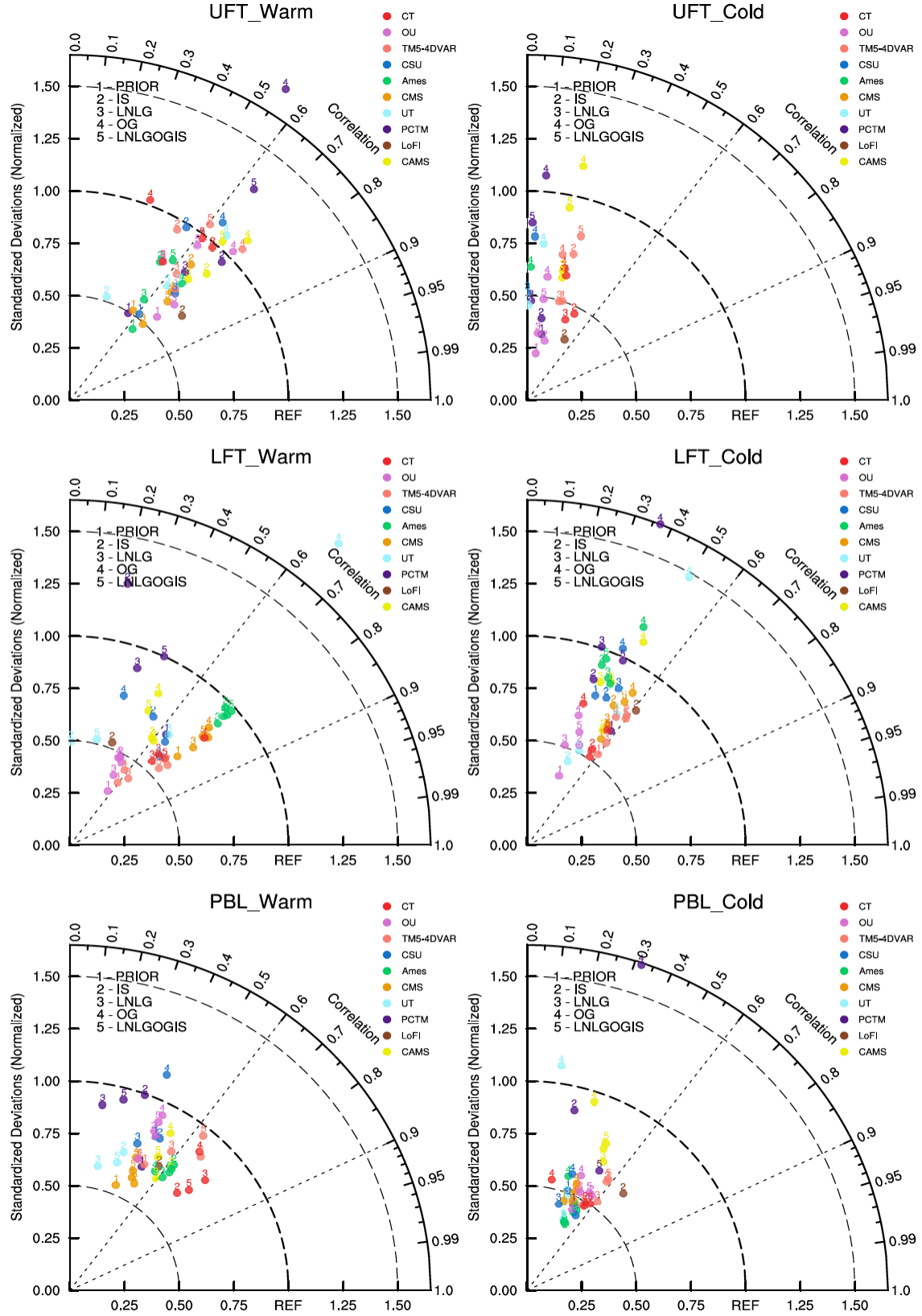


Figure S8. Same as Figure S6, but for Autumn 2017.

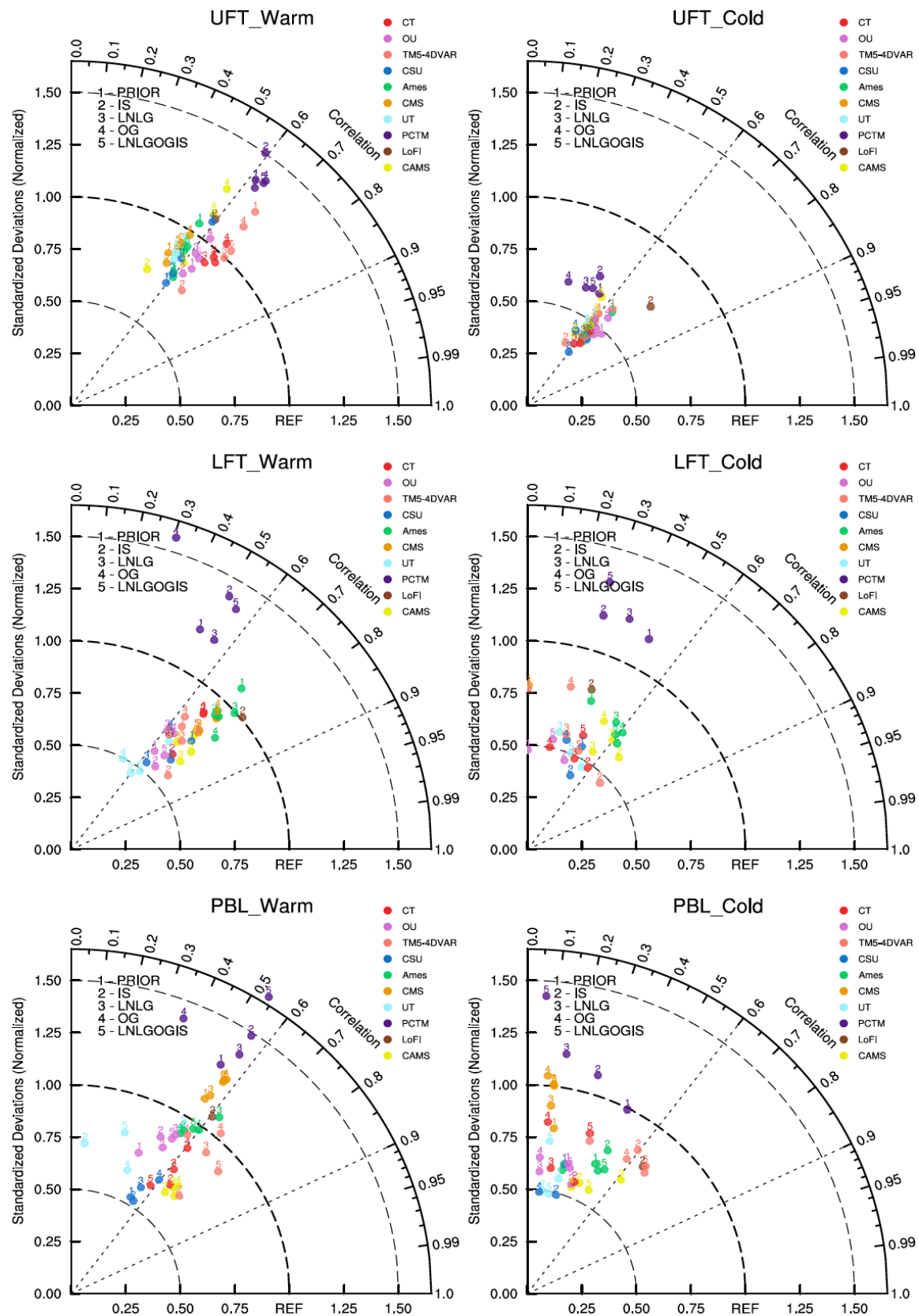


Figure S9. Same as Figure S6, but for Spring 2018.

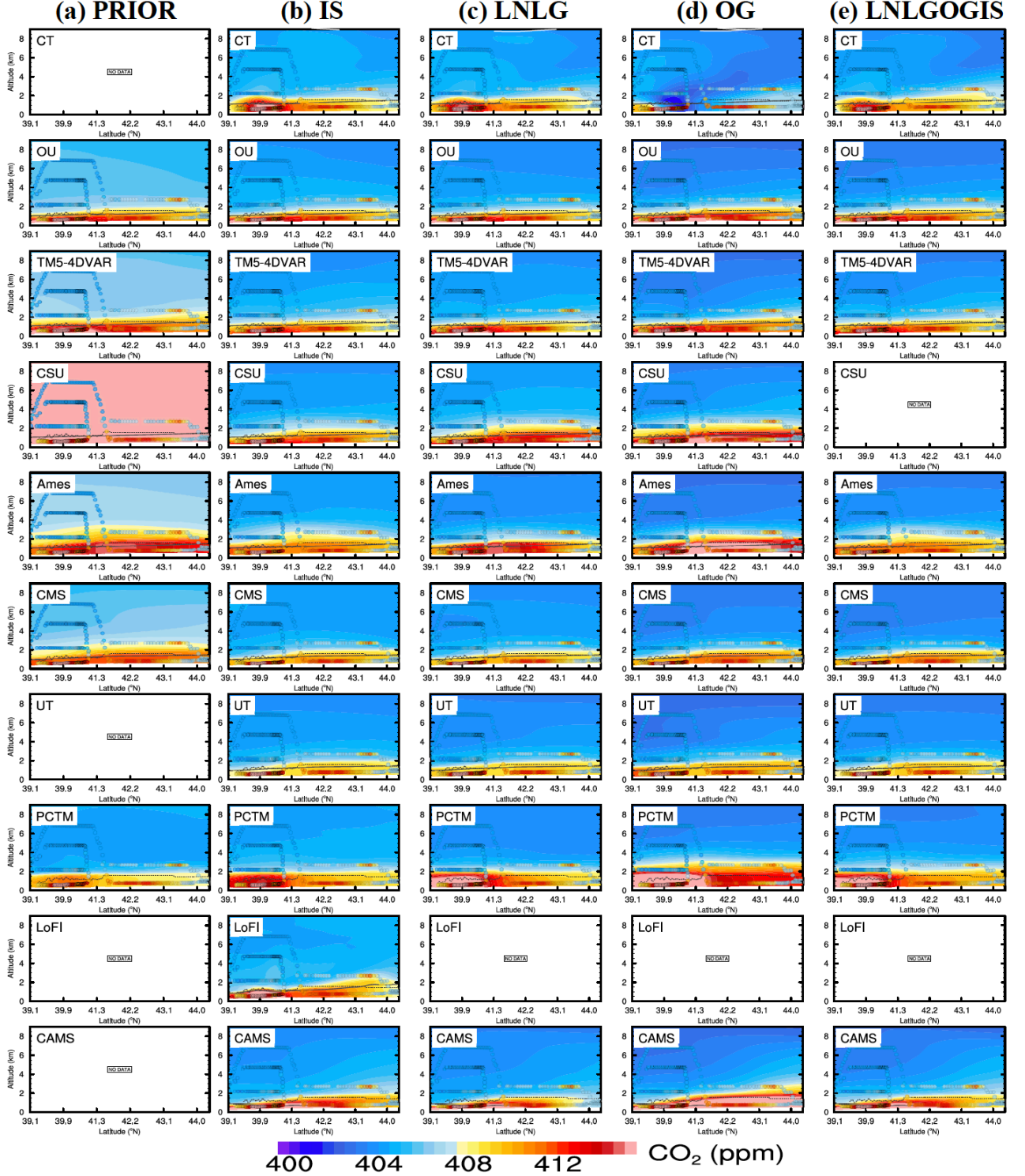


Figure S10. Latitude-height curtains of model-simulated CO_2 mole fraction (color shading) in (a) PRIOR, (b) IS, (c) LNLG, (d) OG, and (e) LNLGOGIS experiments along the flight track crossing the mid-west on October 26, 2017 (thick line in Figure S1). The color-coded circles denote measurements of CO_2 by two aircrafts (C130 and B200), the dashed line represents boundary layer height measured by the airborne lidar on C130, the solid grey lines denote model-simulated boundary layer height, and the white lines are isentropic surfaces.

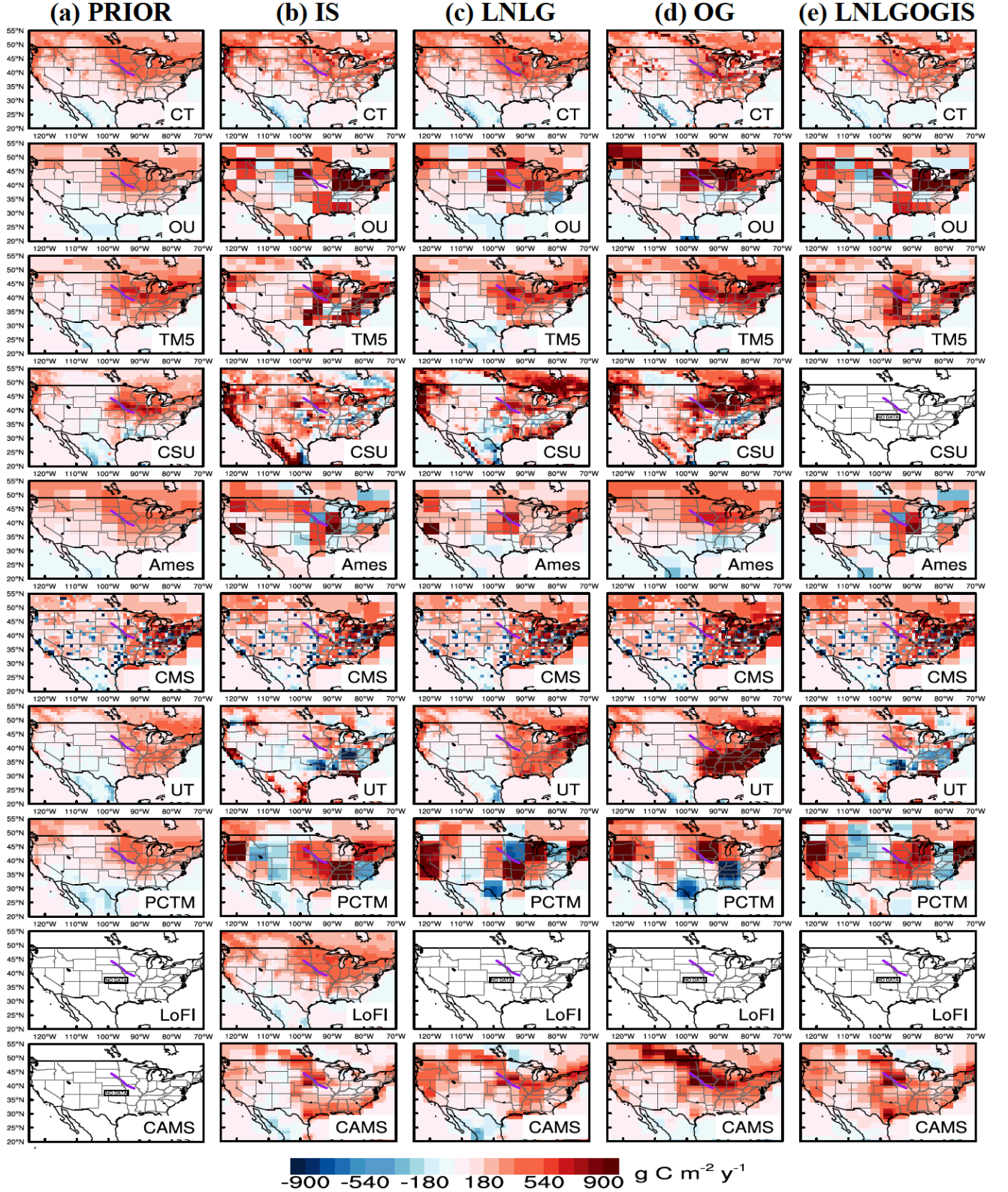


Figure S11. Maps of surface CO₂ fluxes (including net biosphere exchanges, air-sea net exchanges, and fire emissions) from the OCO-2 MIP in (a) PRIOR, (b) IS, (c) LNLG, (d) OG, and (e) LNLGOGIS experiments in Fall 2017.

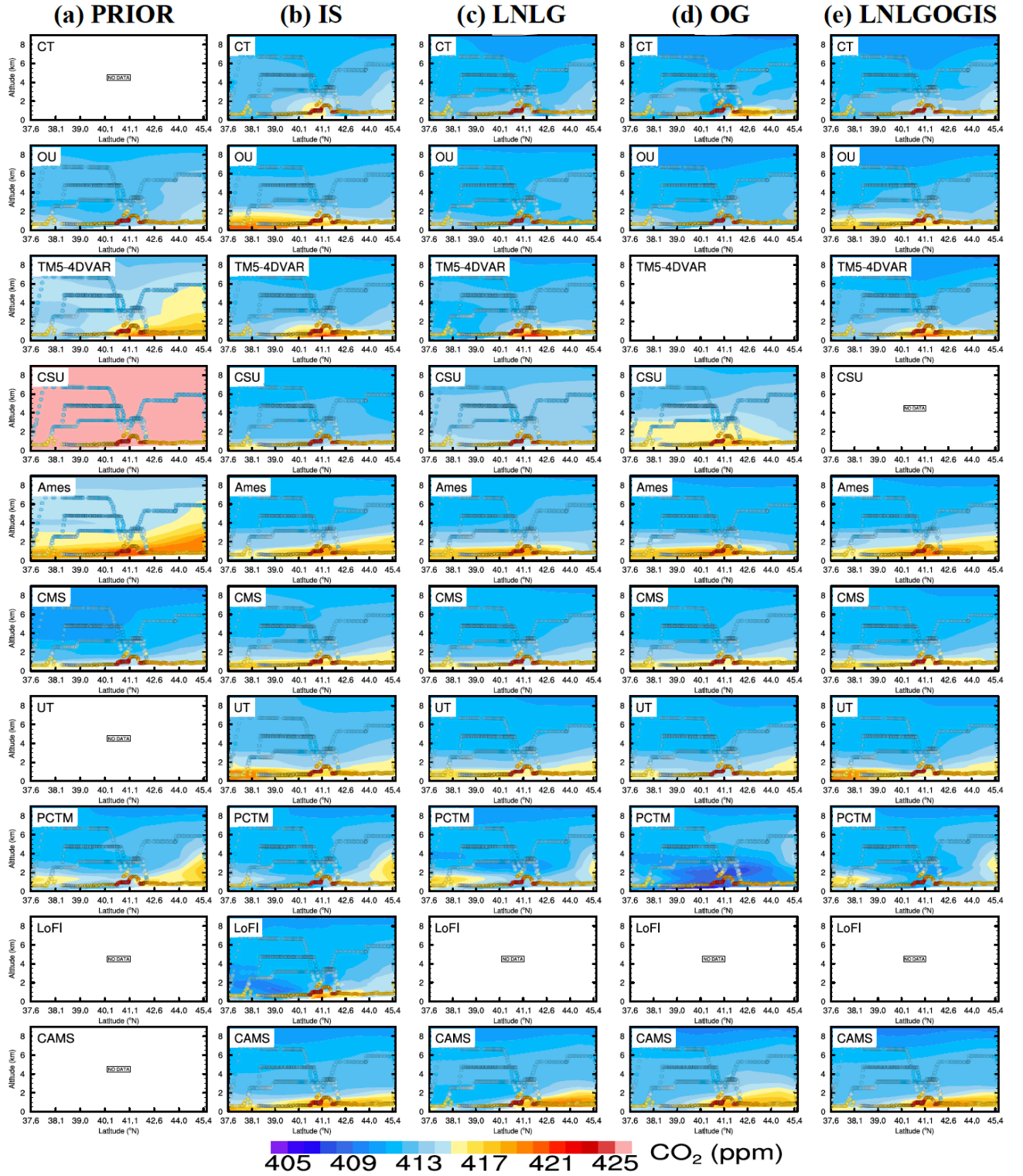


Figure S12. Same as Figure S10, but for May 2, 2018.

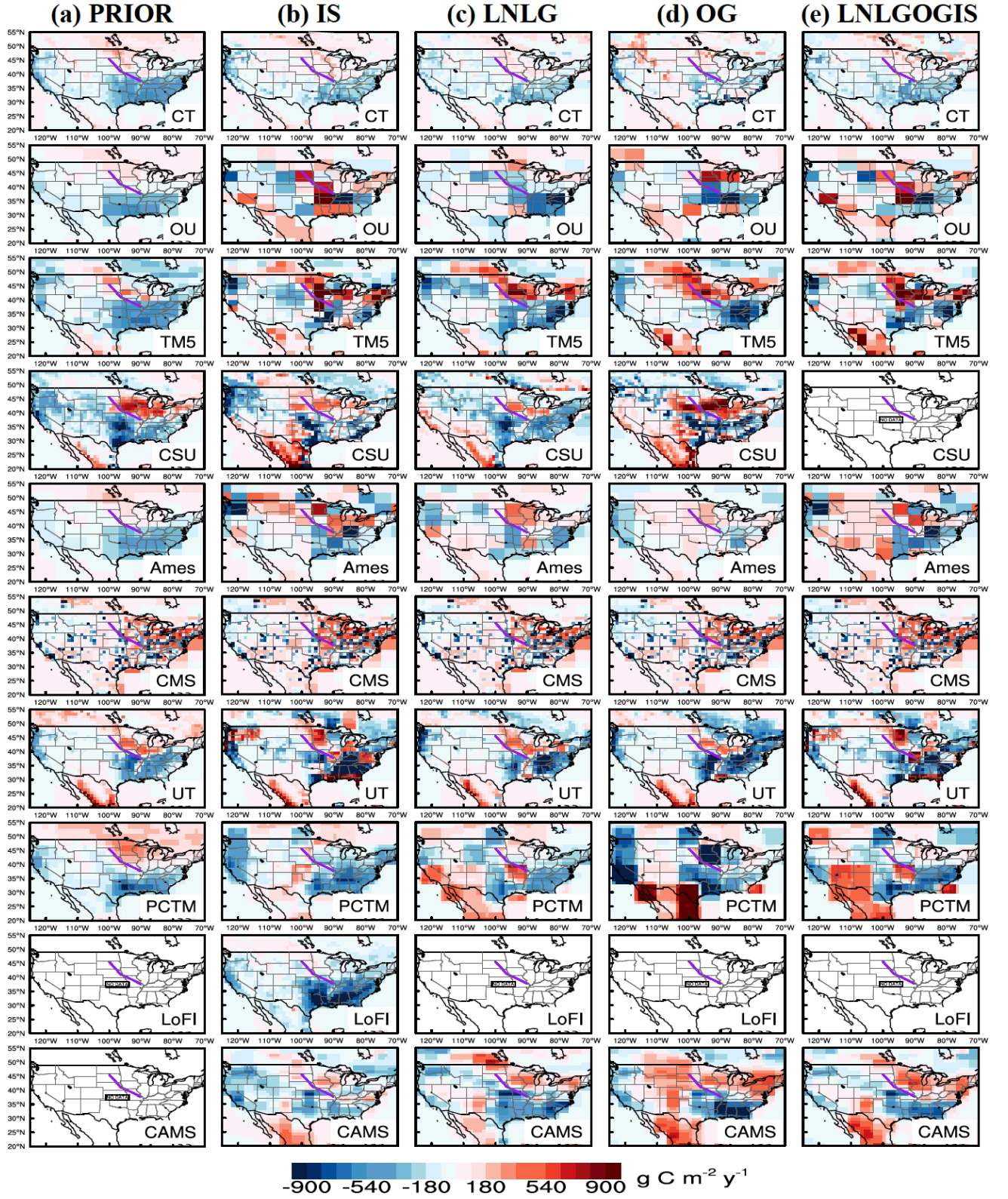


Figure S13. Same as Figure S11, but for Spring 2018.