

# Persistent underestimate of seasonal cycle in U.S. inverse NEE estimates

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## Science Question

- Inverse estimates of net ecosystem-atmosphere exchange (NEE) of CO<sub>2</sub> are becoming increasingly informative.
- Independent evaluation of these estimates is essential to establish their validity and improve their quality.

## Analysis

Inverse flux estimates from 9 inversion models used in the OCO<sub>2</sub> v9 Model Intercomparison Project (MIP) were evaluated with independent aircraft data from the Atmospheric Carbon and Transport (ACT) – America project. Model-data biases and random errors were evaluated by season.

## Results

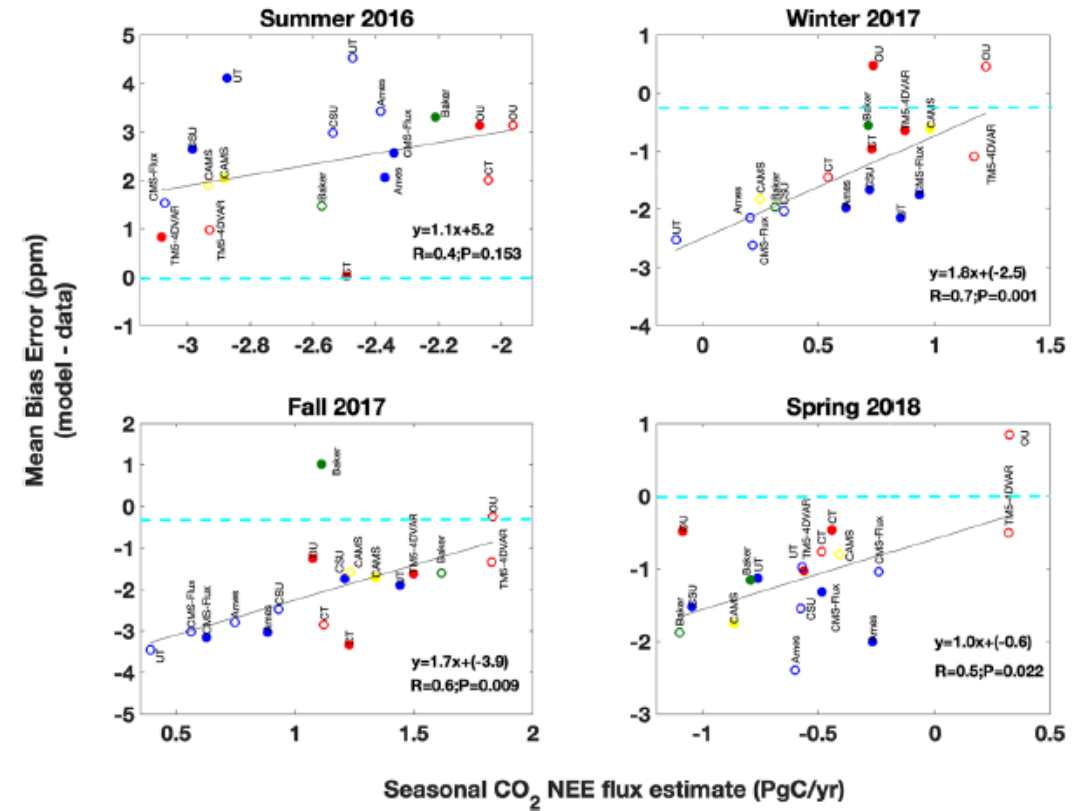
- We found that the seasonal amplitude of NEE in the central and eastern United States is underestimated by all inversions.
- Biases are largest for those inversions with the smallest seasonal flux amplitudes.
- These results were independent of whether the inversions used satellite or in situ data.
- TM5-based inversions were less biased than GEOS-Chem based inversions.

## Significance

- The inversion systems may all be limited by biased ecosystem prior flux models. They appear to all have a common problem independent of atmospheric transport model, data type and inversion method.
- Biased seasonal fluxes likely lead to biased annual fluxes, but the errors may cancel.

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Differences between observed atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> expected with ecosystem fluxes derived from OCO<sub>2</sub>v9MIP flux estimates. The open circles denote inversions that used in situ data, and the solid circles denote inversions that used OCO<sub>2</sub> data. Models using TM5 transport colored in red, and models using GEOS-Chem transport are colored in blue.

