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SEEDS VOCs and links to ozone

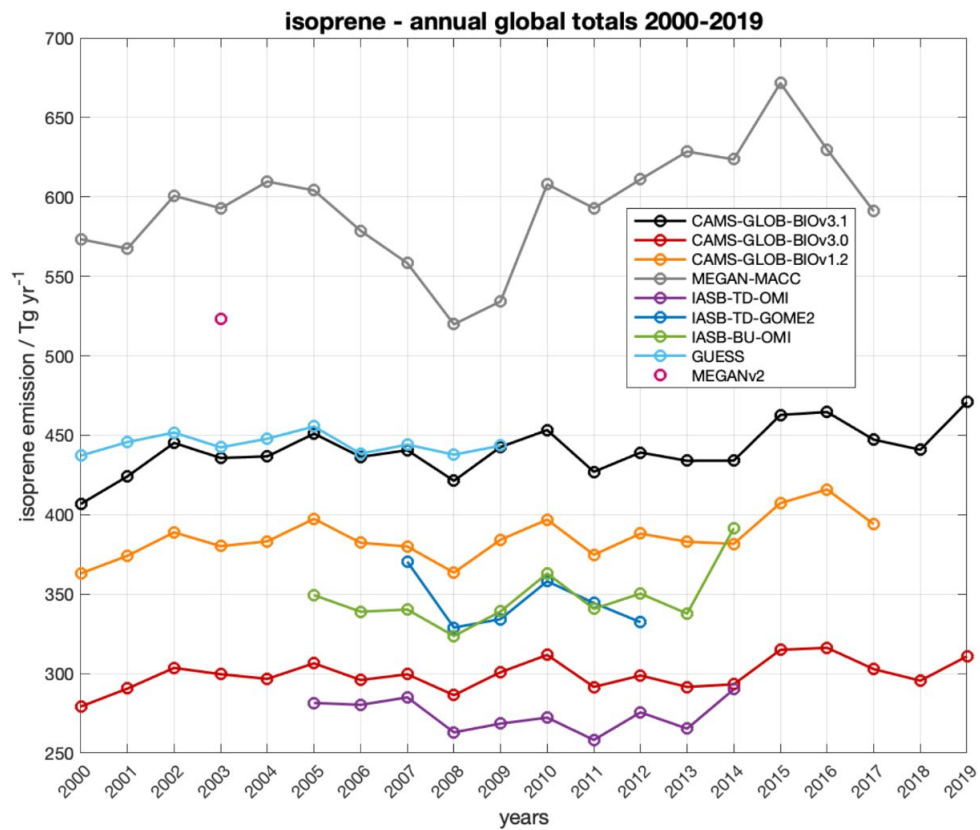


SEEDS
Sentinel EO-based Emission
and Deposition Service



tropo.aeronomie.be
Tropospheric Chemistry Modeling Unit



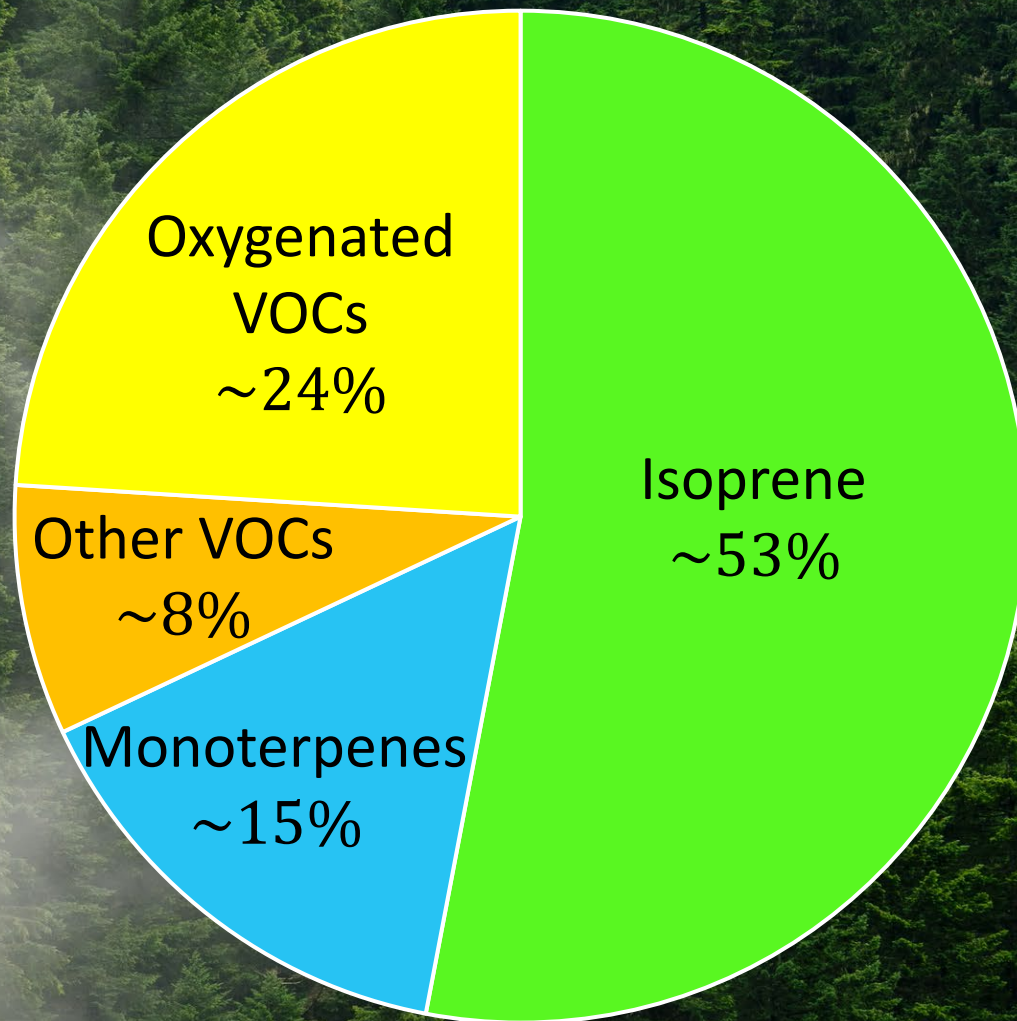


Sinderlarova et al. (2022)

Natural emissions by vegetation are currently poorly constrained

They are a large source of uncertainty in air quality and climate models

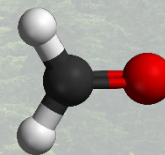
Global annual volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions



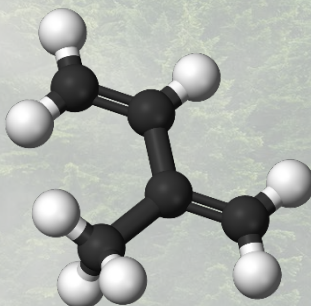
Sentinel-5P
TROPOMI instrument



Formaldehyde



Isoprene



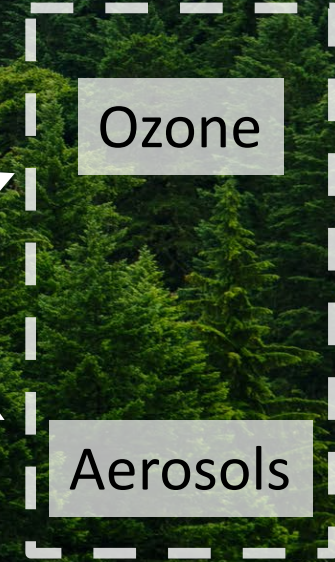
Other VOCs

Air quality

Ozone

Aerosols

NOx

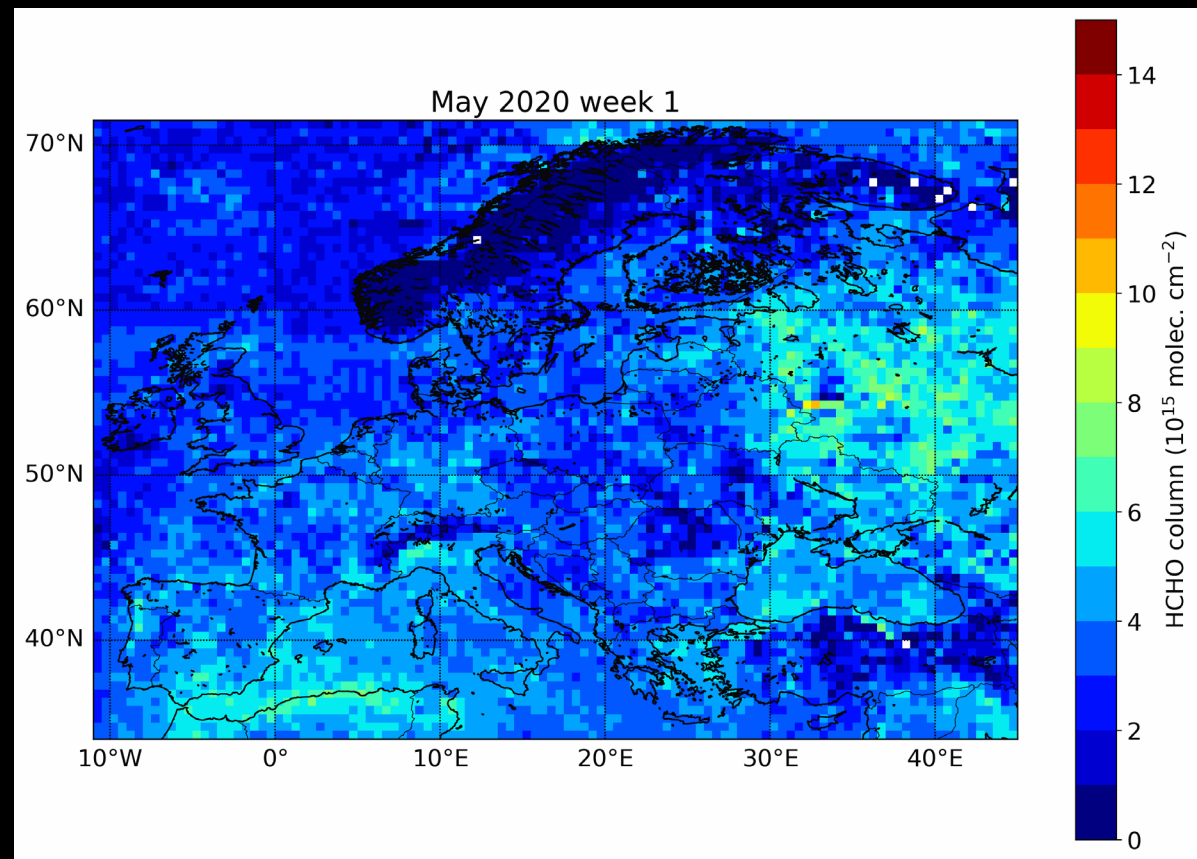


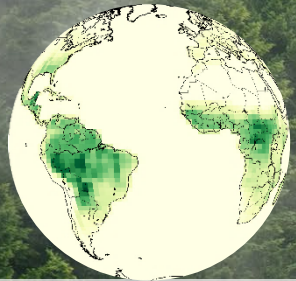


We employ an inverse modelling strategy:

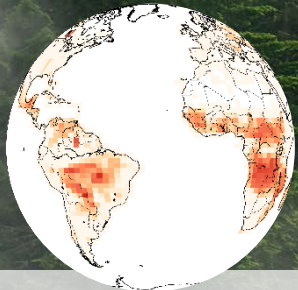
Start from observed formaldehyde data by TROPOMI and infer the biogenic emissions

TROPOMI formaldehyde (HCHO) vertical columns

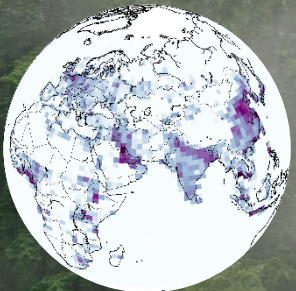




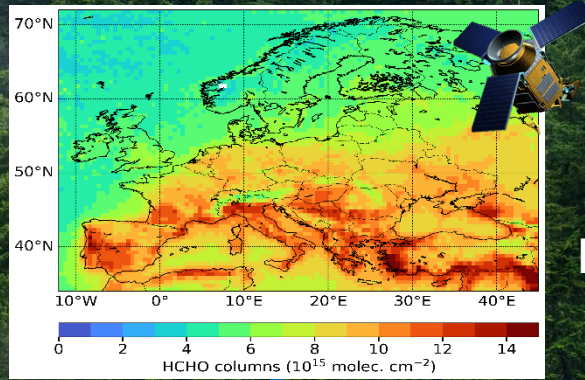
biogenic emissions



fire emissions

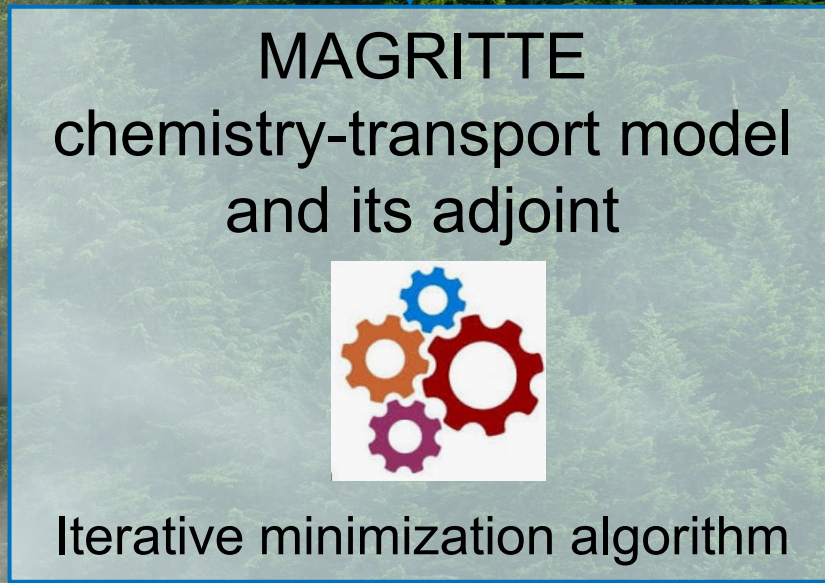


anthropogenic emissions



TROPOMI
HCHO columns

Inversion constrained
by weekly-averages



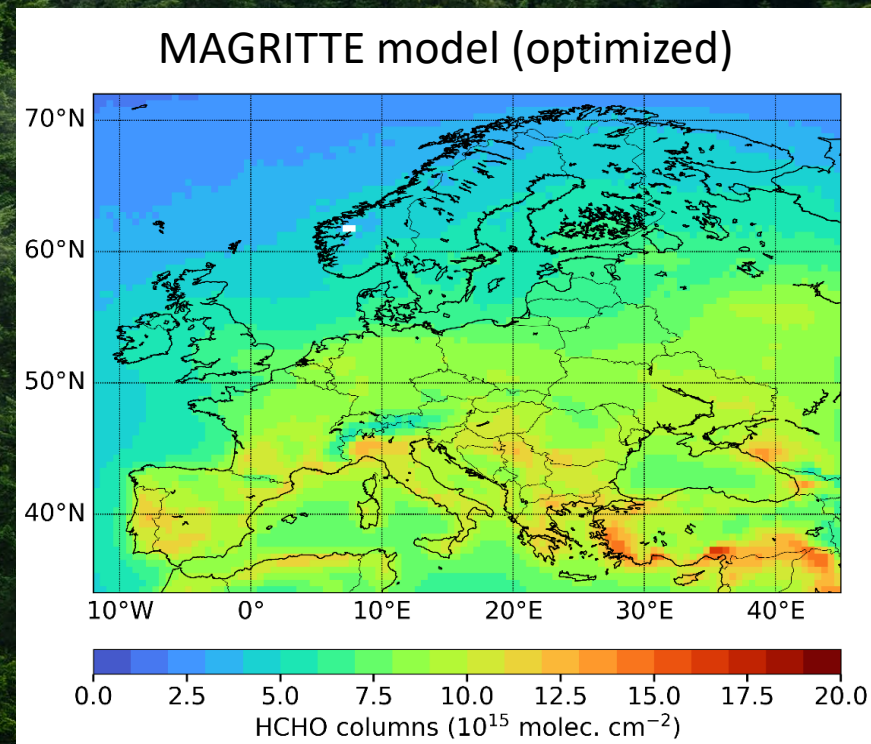
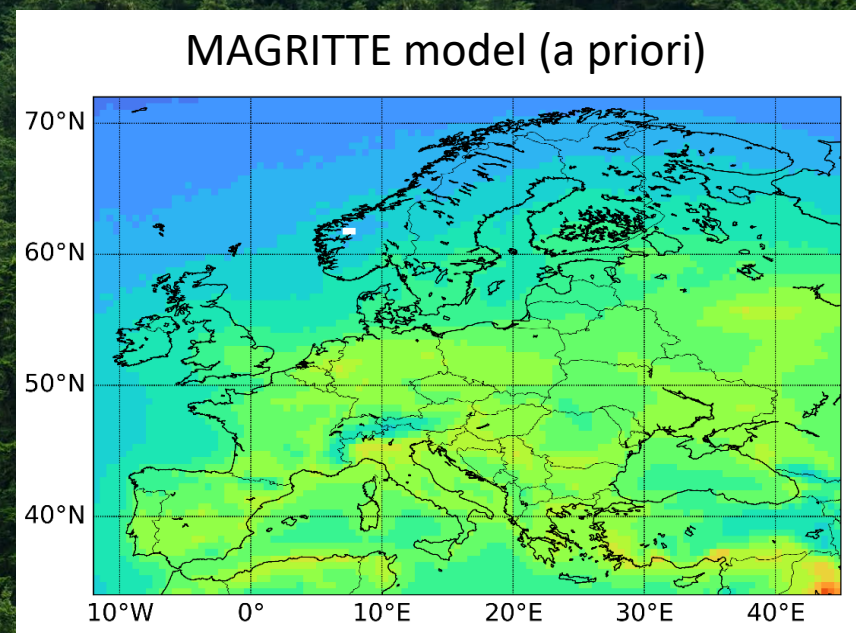
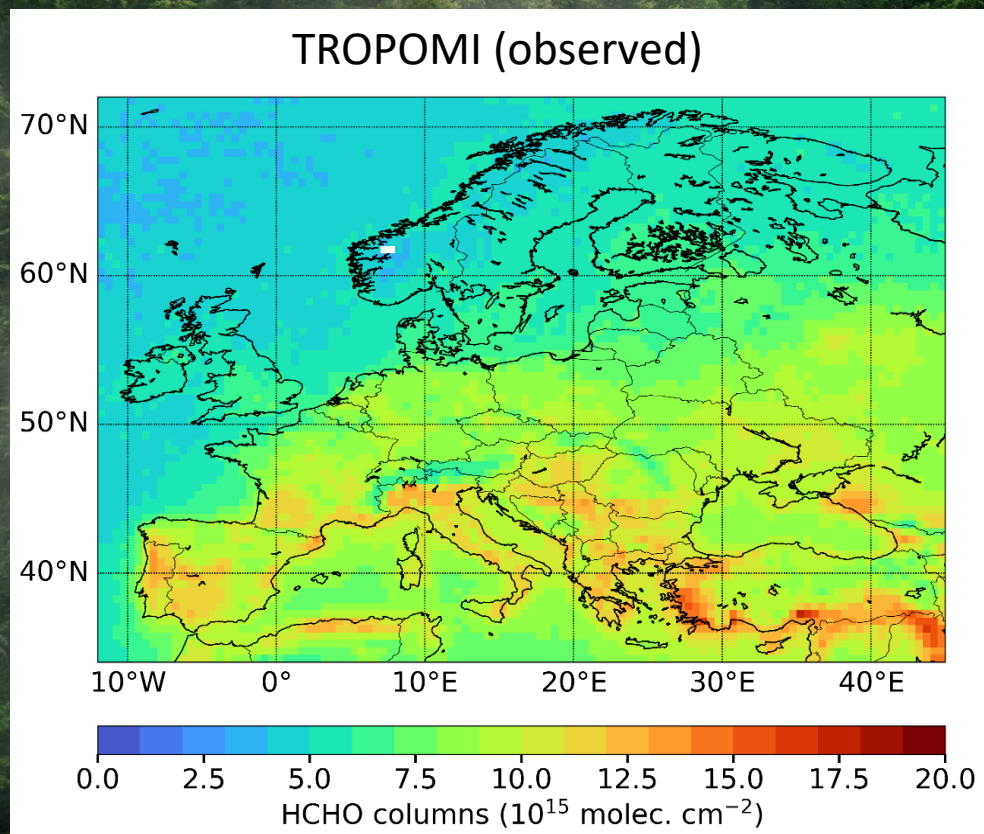
Top-down biogenic
isoprene fluxes

Top-down biomass
burning fluxes

Top-down
anthropogenic fluxes

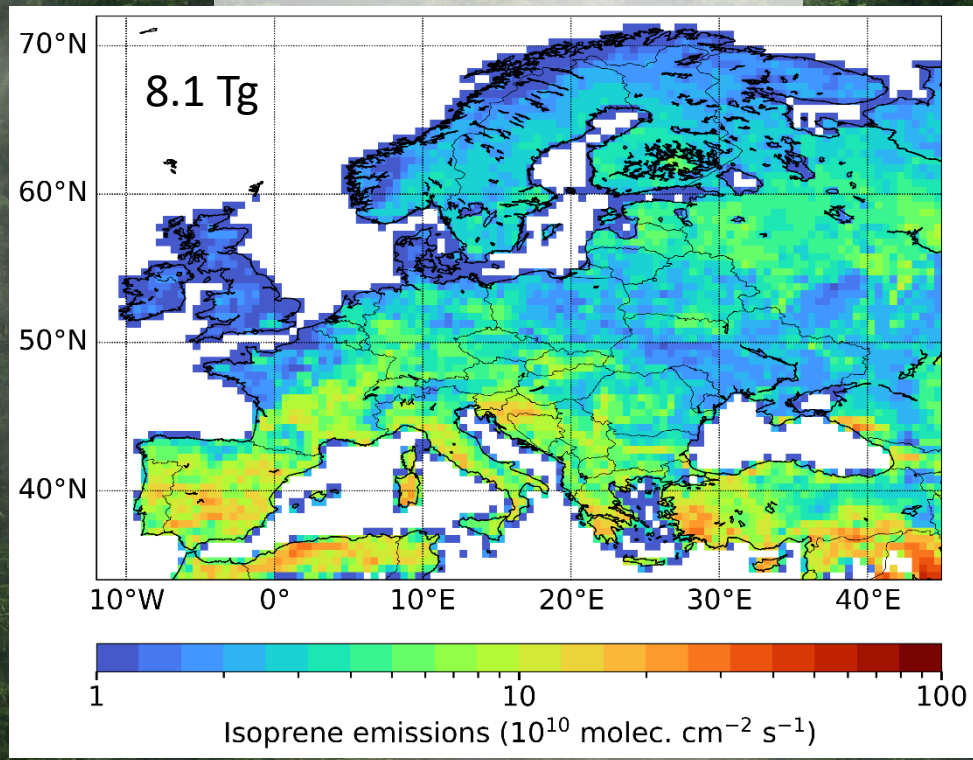
- MEGAN-MOHYCAN a priori biogenic emissions
- State-of-the-art BVOC oxidation included in the model

Formaldehyde columns in summer over Europe



Isoprene emissions

A priori emissions



Optimized (top-down) emissions

18.5 Tg

Inversion at:

- $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ spatial resolution
- Weekly temporal resolution

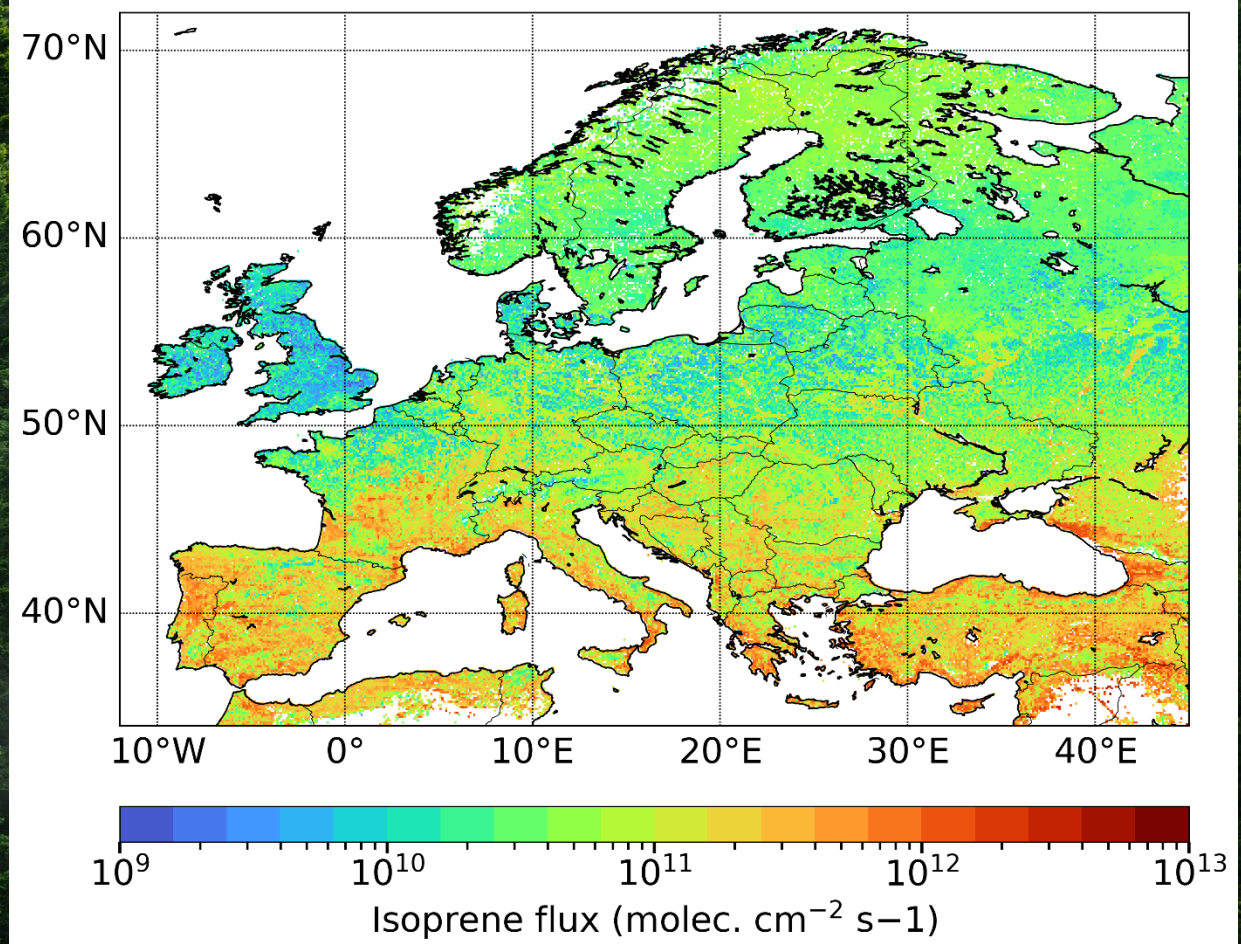


Downscaled using
MEGAN-SURFEX3

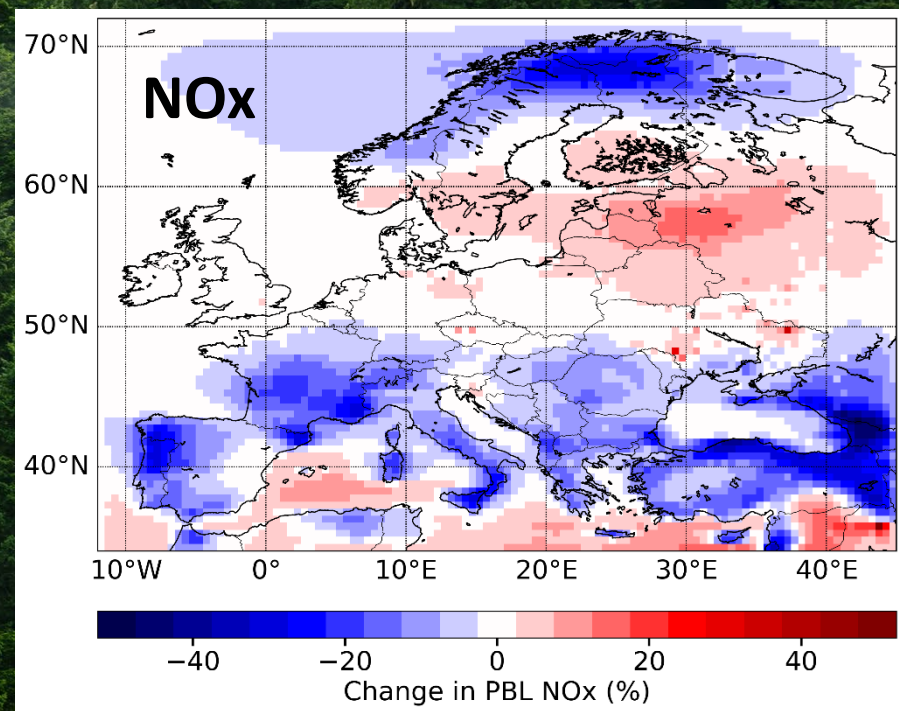
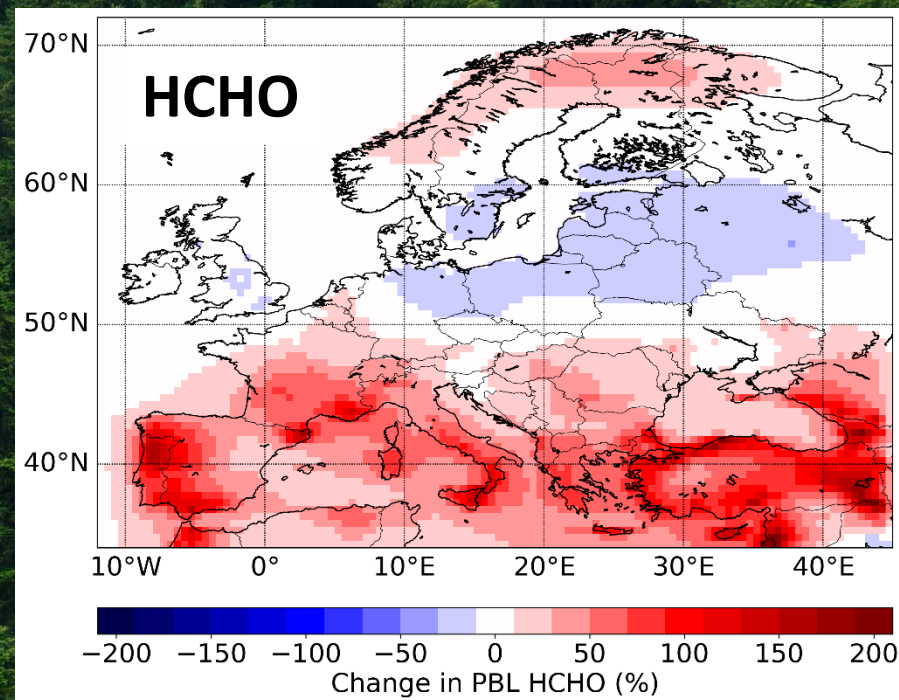
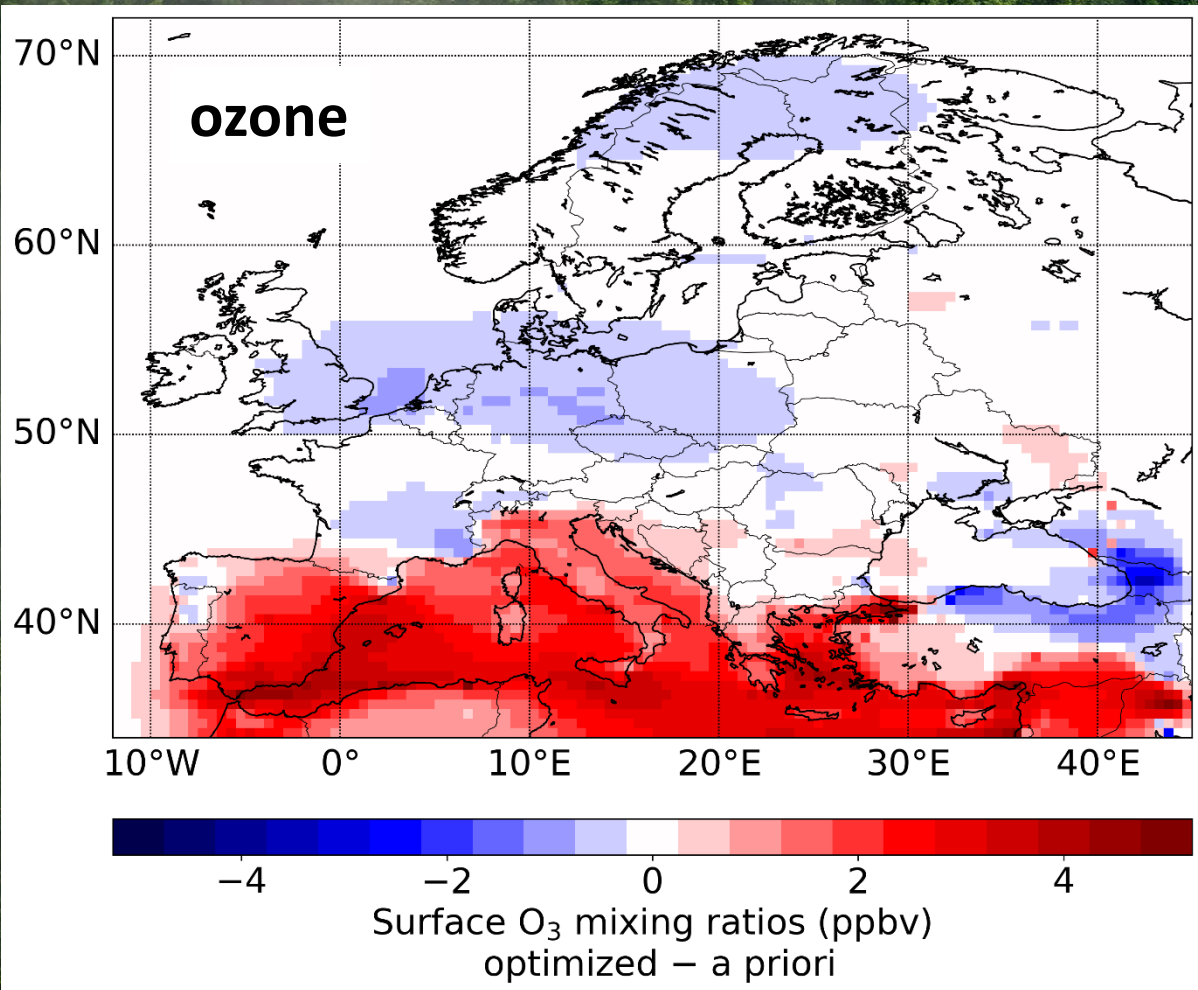
Public dataset provided at:

- $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$ spatial resolution
- Daily temporal resolution

→ <https://www.seedsproject.eu/>

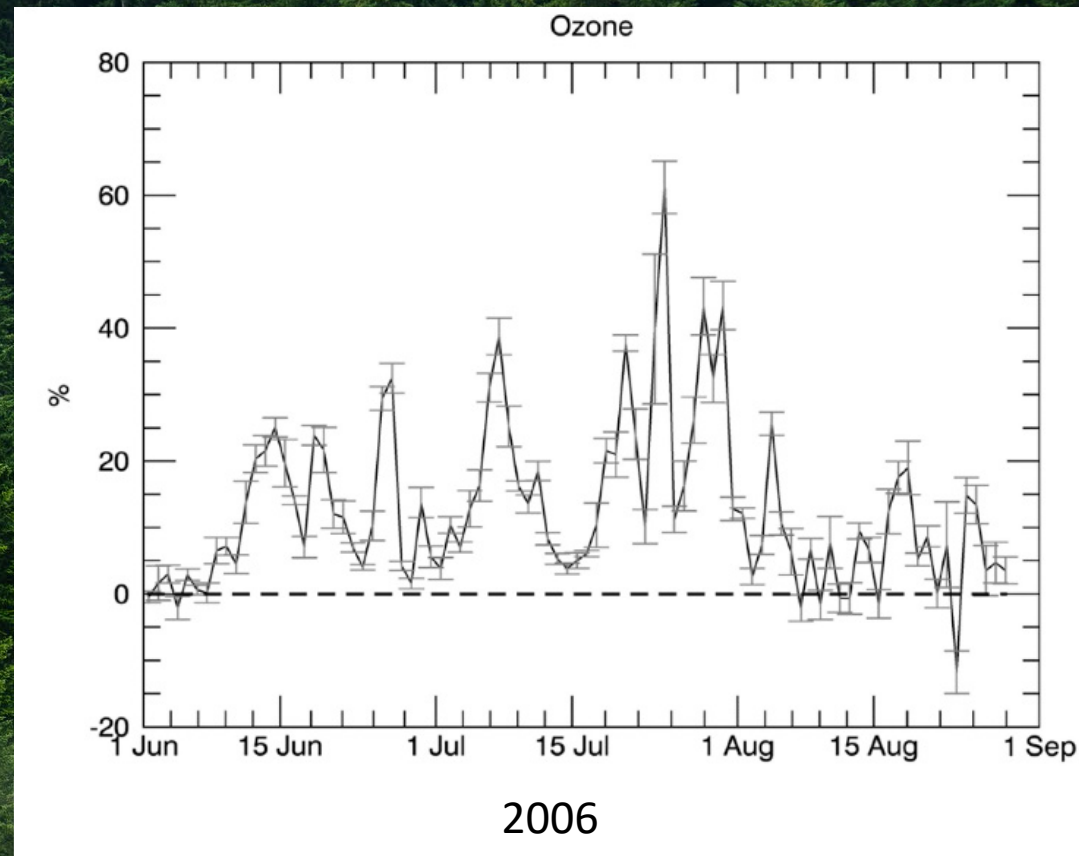
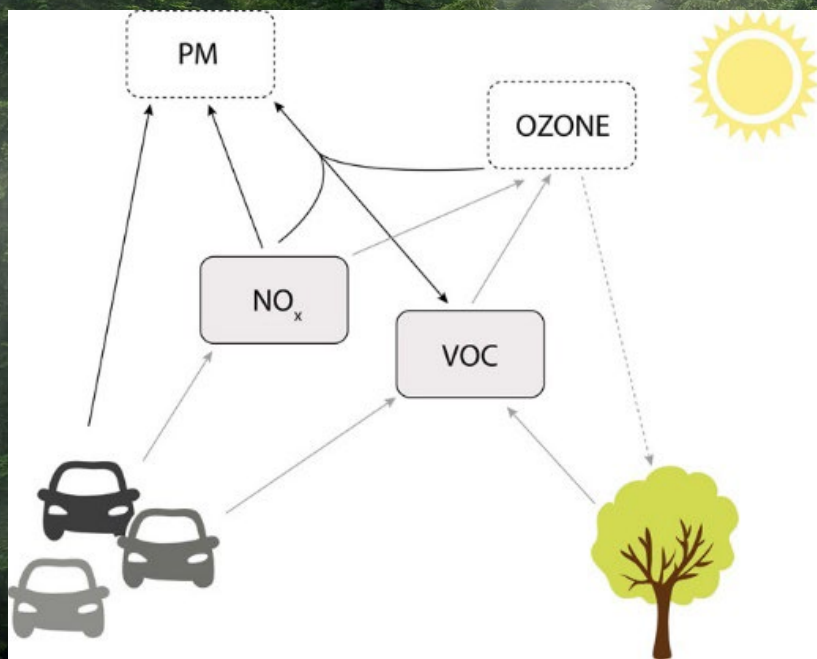


Modeled ozone concentrations near the surface in July 2019



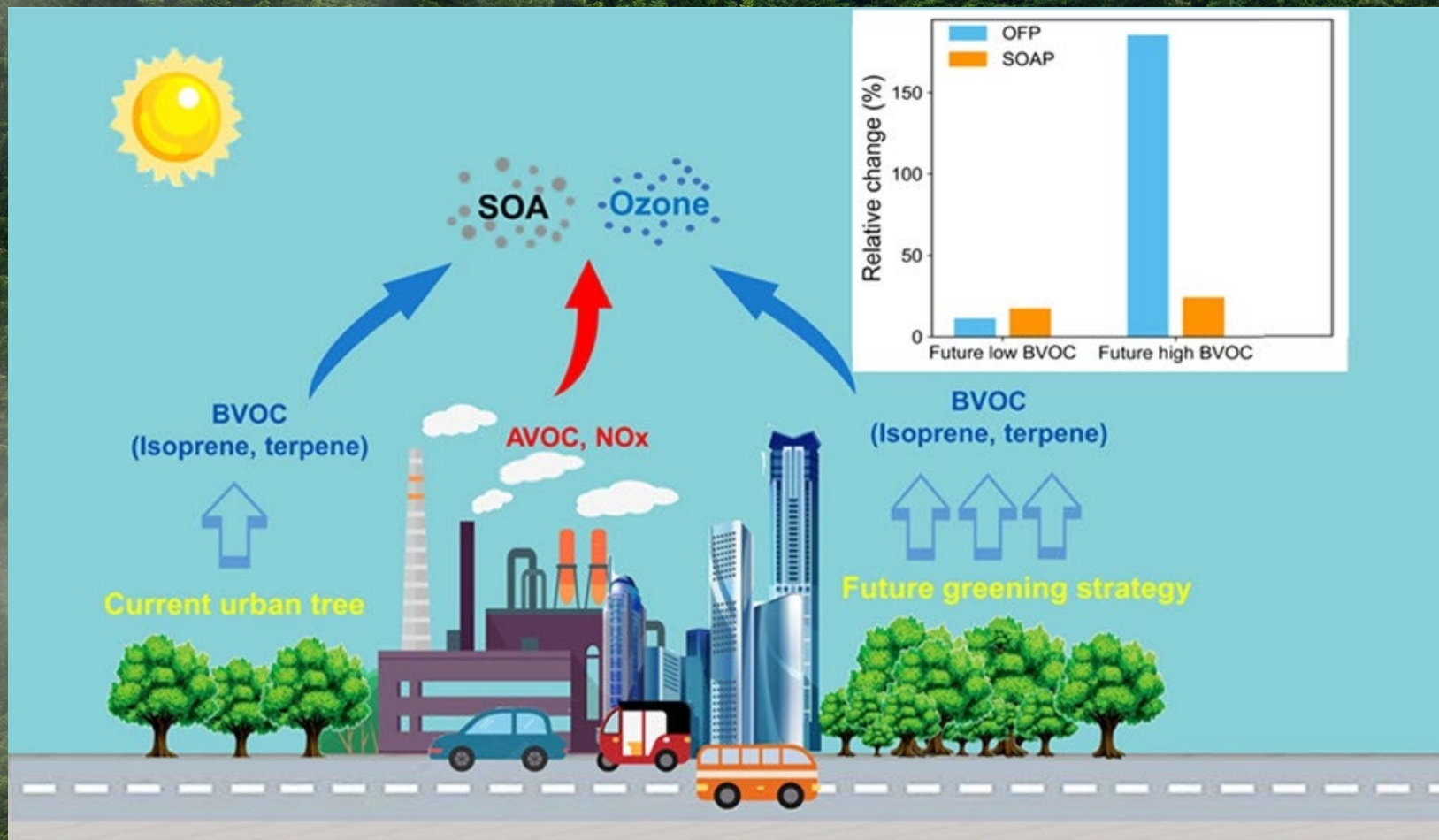
Effect of VOC emissions on air quality during a heatwave in Berlin

Hot weather results in high isoprene emissions from trees



The simulated contribution of VOC emissions from vegetation can reach 60% during hot summer days in urban environments

Increases in BVOCs due to urban greening trends are compensating the reduction of anthropogenic VOC emissions



Low BVOC emitters

- Beech
- Hornbeam
- Acacia
- Cypress
- Ash
- Alder
- Cedar
- Pine

Medium BVOC emitters

- Chestnut
- Mango
- Bamboo
- Spruce
- Palm
- Fir
- Linden
- Black locust
- Juniper
- Pine
- Maple

High BVOC emitters

- Oak
- Poplar
- Plane tree
- Sweetgum
- Willow
- Aspen
- Eucalyptus
- Lily tree

Stronger BVOC emissions

Overview

SEEDS provides up-to-date top-down biogenic emissions based on TROPOMI HCHO data

- Covering 2018—2020
→ 2021—2022 on the way
- Dataset provided at $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$ spatial resolution and daily temporal resolution



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