

SEEDS – General Assembly

SEEDS top-down BVOC emissions: an outlook for CAMS



December 2023 Glenn-Michael Oomen, Jenny Stavrakou, Jean-François Müller



Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waters IASB



CENTRE EUROPÉEN DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION AVANCÉE EN CALCUL SCIENTIFIQUE





Objective

Biogenic VOCs have a large impact on **air quality**, yet their emissions are **highly uncertain**

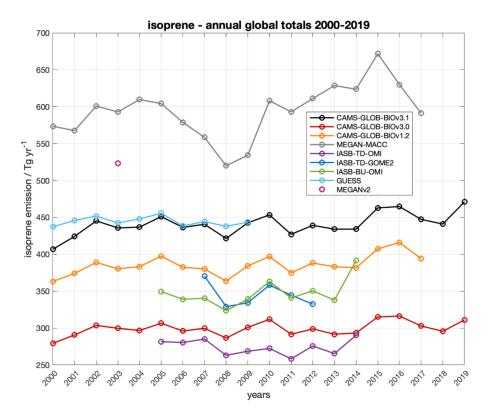


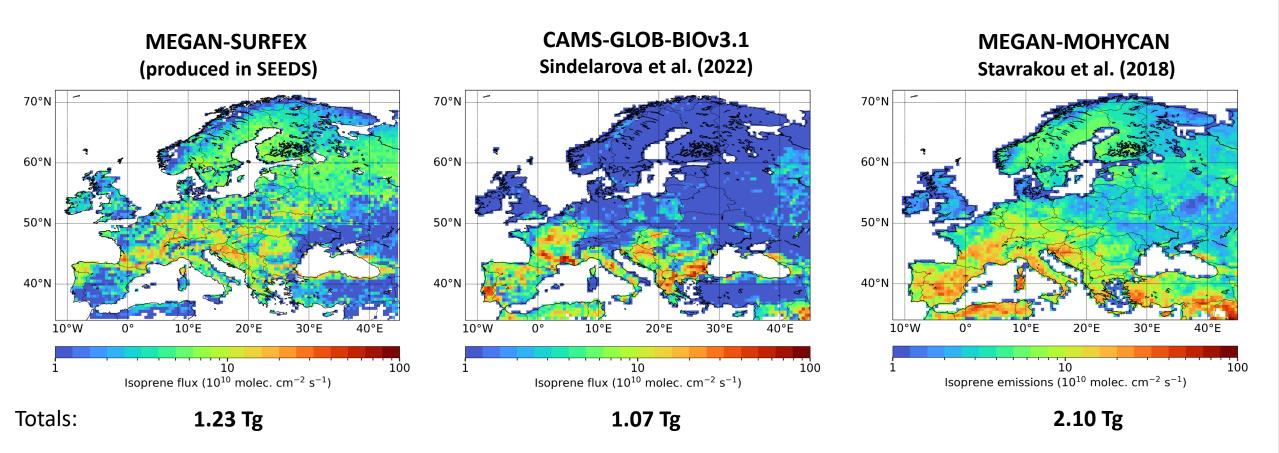
Figure 7. Comparison of isoprene global annual totals from CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.1 (black), CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.0 (red), CAMS-GLOB-BIOv1.2 (orange) and other available inventories within the 2000–2019 period. Figure from: Sindelarova et al. (2022)





Comparison between bottom-up isoprene emissions

Isoprene emissions from different inventories, July 2019 at $0.5^{\circ} \times 0.5^{\circ}$ resolution



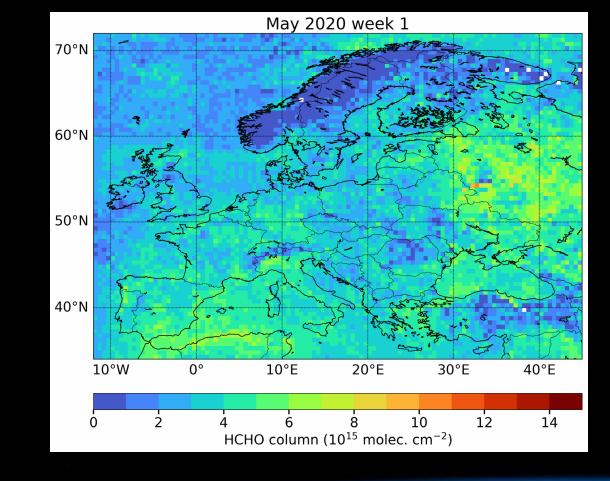


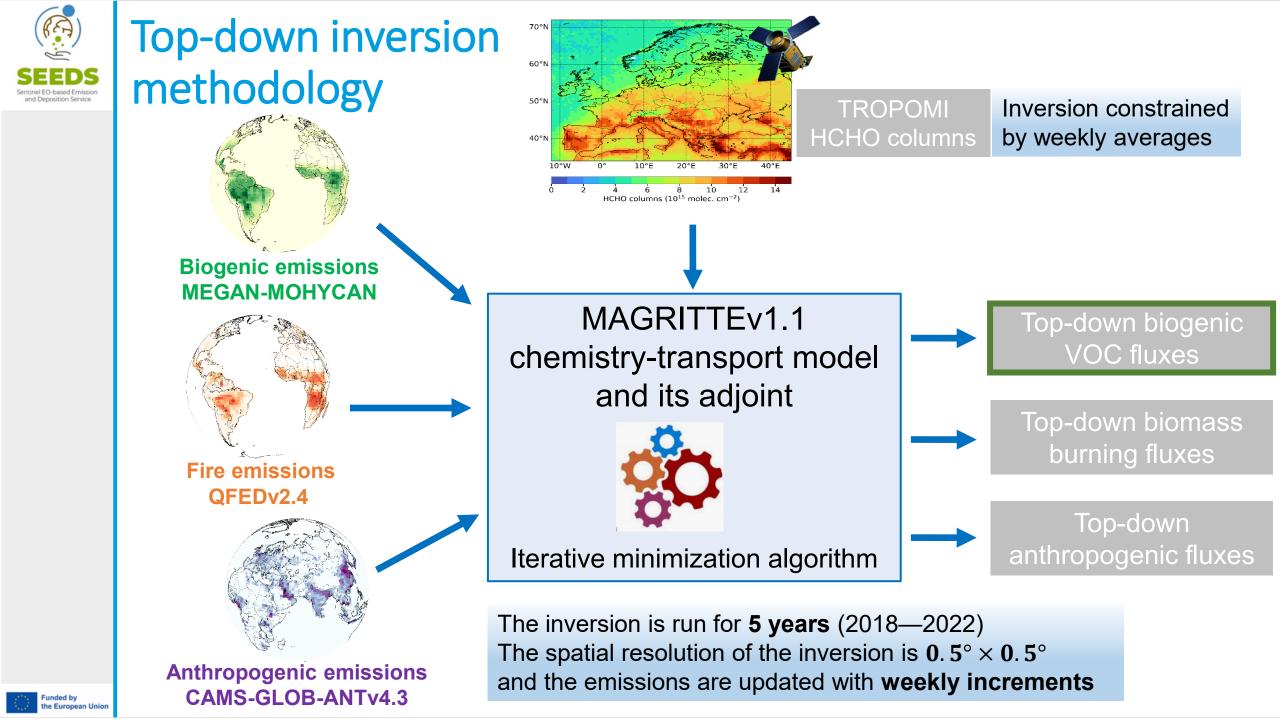


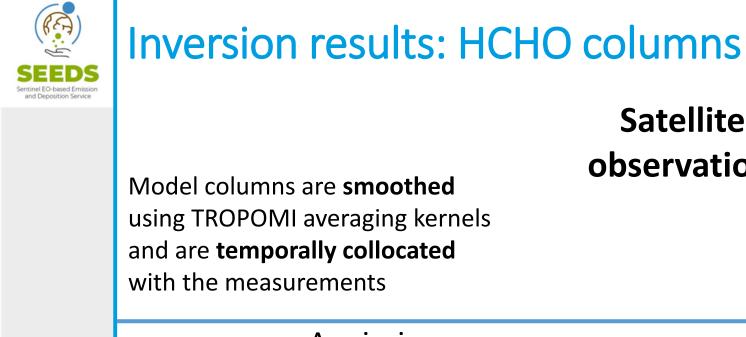
Within SEEDS, we employ a **top-down approach** to constrain biogenic VOC emissions over Europe

We make use of the **high-quality TROPOMI HCHO** product, which provides **daily global measurements** of formaldehyde (HCHO) at **high spatial resolution** (3.5 km x 5.5 km)

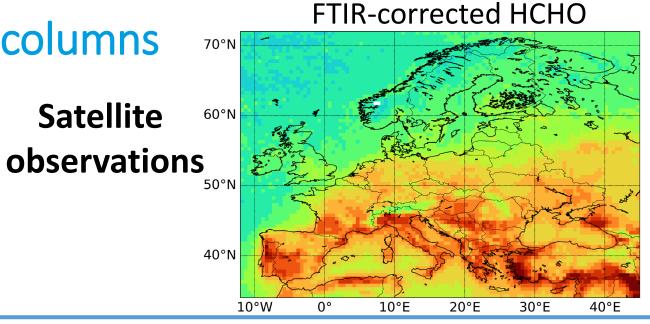
TROPOMI formaldehyde (HCHO) vertical columns





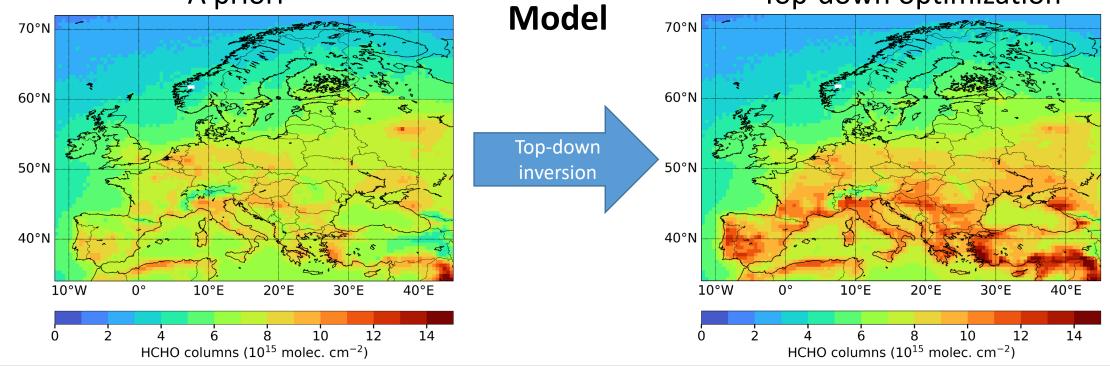


e European Unior



A priori







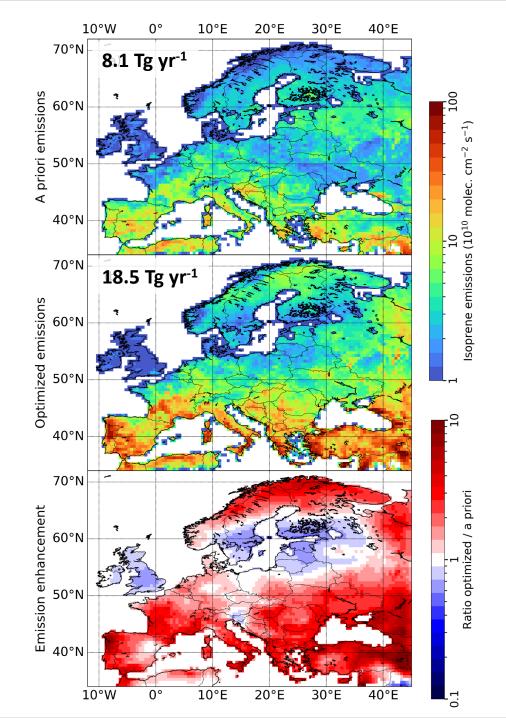
Top-down emissions

A priori isoprene emissions from MEGAN-MOHYCAN

Optimized emissions:

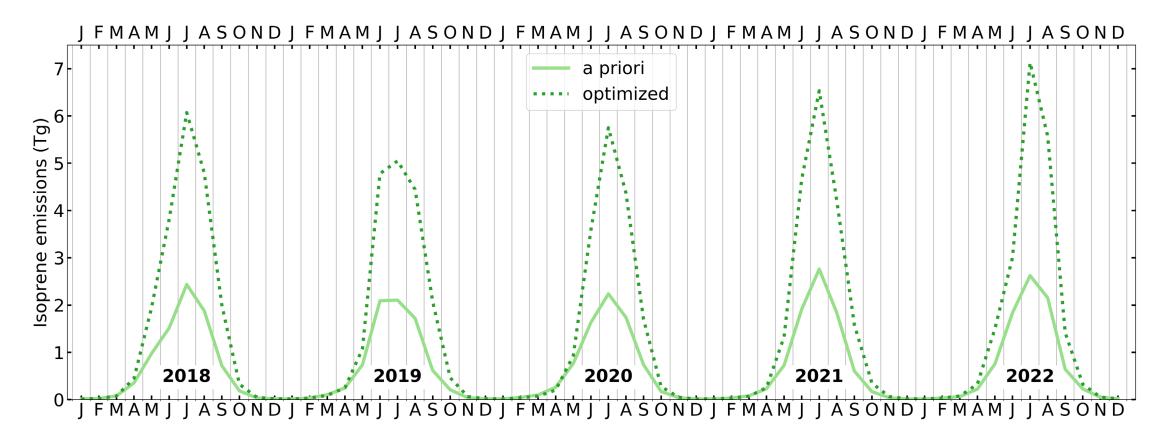
 $8.1 \rightarrow 18.5 \text{ Tg yr}^{-1}$

Large increase in total emissions due to high (bias-corrected) HCHO columns in southern Europe



Funded by the European Unior

Isoprene emissions show a strong seasonal cycle and are strongly enhanced





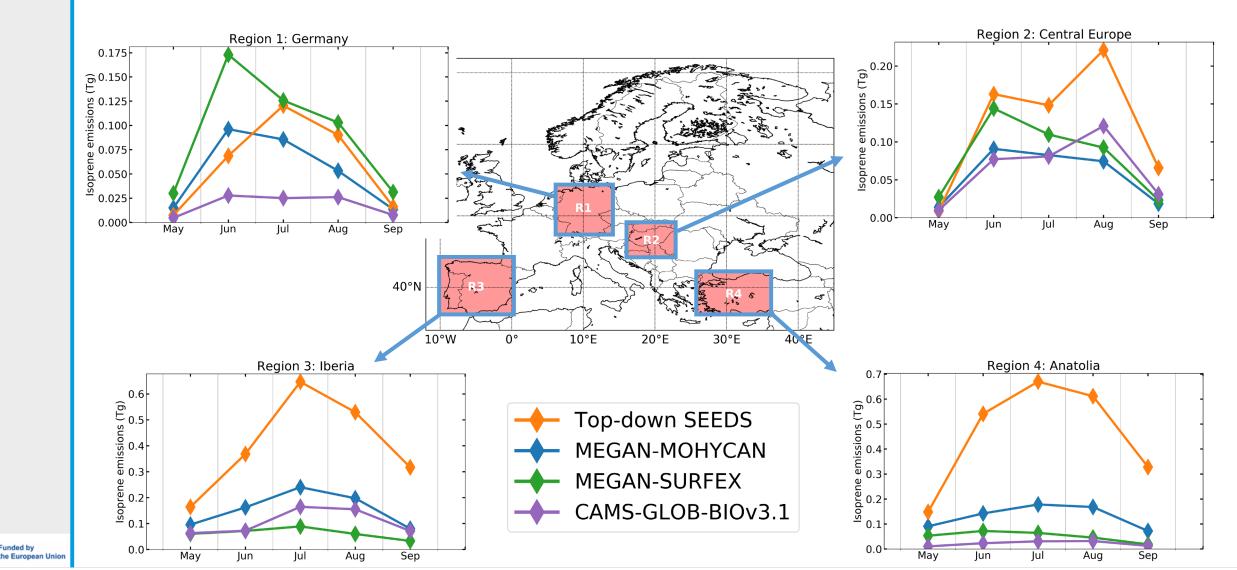




HCHO columns : weekly Region 1: Germany <u>∼</u> 20.0 R = 0.84vs monthly inversion $E_{0.92}$ R = 0.84HCHO column (10¹⁵ molec) 12.5 mu (10¹⁵ molec) 10.5 column (10¹⁵ molec 15.0 70°N 0.0 Sep May Jun Jul Aug ٩ 601 Region 2: Central Europe <u>_</u> 20.0 R = 0.91 $E_{17.5} R = 0.98$ R = 0.9215.0 12.5 12.5 10.0 10.0 5.0 2.5 2.5 50°N 40°N 5 10°W 10°E 20°E 30°E 40°E 0° 0.0 Sep May Aug Jul Jun Region 3: Iberia Region 4: Anatolia $\hat{c}_{-}^{20.0}$ R = 0.95 E 17.5 R = 0.98 R = 0.96 $E_{\rm 17.5} - R = 0.98$ 0 15.0 12.5 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 0.0 HCH 0.0 15.0 -12.5 -12.5 -10.0 -10.0 -7.5 -7.5 -2.5 -0.0 -R = 0.95R = 0.96**TROPOMI** observations a priori model top-down weekly inversion top-down monthly inversion 0.0 0.0 May Jul Aug Sep May Jun Jul Aug Sep Jun



Top-down vs bottom-up emissions for 2019



Lessons learnt from SEEDS: an outlook for CAMS

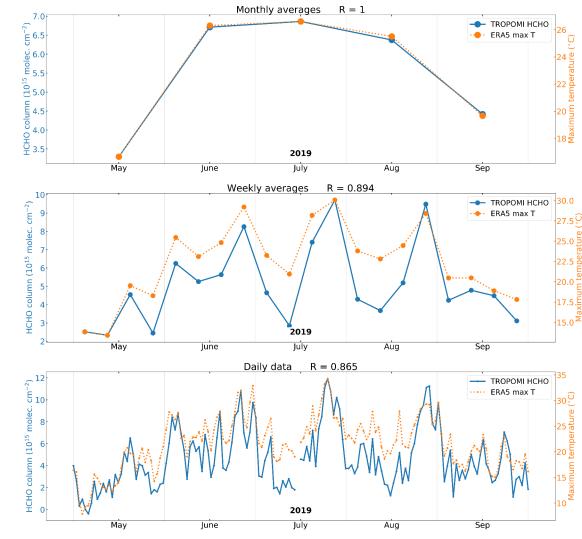
- TROPOMI HCHO data correlate very well with max temperature data → Indicates high data quality
- TROPOMI HCHO data show strong variability

 > Challenging to model
- Application of bias correction has large impact on inversion results
 → Use FTIR and Pandora data to derive bias

correction and use latest TROPOMI version

Global daily assimilation of HCHO is computationally expensive

 \rightarrow Potential of using a simplified chemistry scheme for the oxidation of isoprene (CAMEO project)







Summary

- ✓ Oomen et al. Weekly-derived top-down VOC fluxes over Europe from TROPOMI HCHO data in 2018–2021, Atmos. Chem. Phys., accepted
- ✓ Isoprene emission datasets are provided at high spatiotemporal resolution (daily, 0.1° × 0.1°) from 2018 to 2022 at the SEEDS data portal: https://www.seedsproject.eu/data

<u>Main result</u>: **large top-down BVOC** emissions in **southern Europe** due to high (bias-corrected) HCHO column measurements from TROPOMI

