



# Perspectives on BVOC emission estimates from CAMS

**Kateřina Šindelářová**

Dept. of Atmospheric Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics  
Charles University, Prague, Czechia

[Katerina.Sindelarova@matfyz.cuni.cz](mailto:Katerina.Sindelarova@matfyz.cuni.cz)



**CHARLES  
UNIVERSITY**





Atmosphere  
Monitoring

# Overview of CAMS

## Copernicus Services:



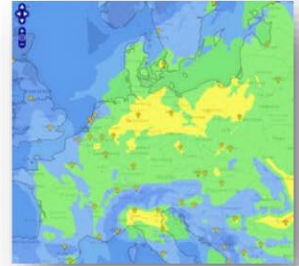
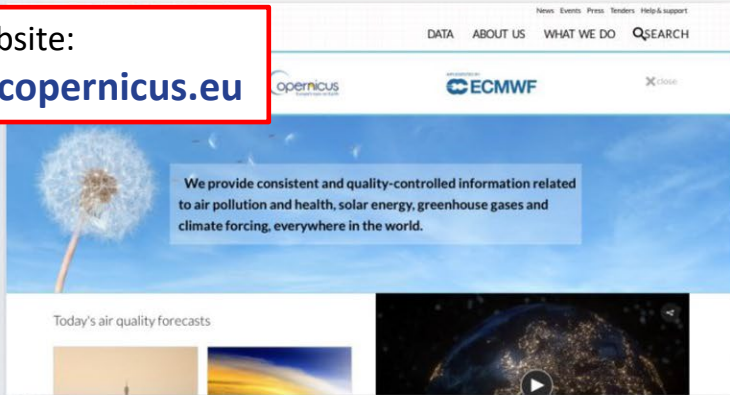
The **Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service** (CAMS) provides consistent and quality-controlled information related to air pollution and health, solar energy, greenhouse gases and climate forcing, everywhere in the world.



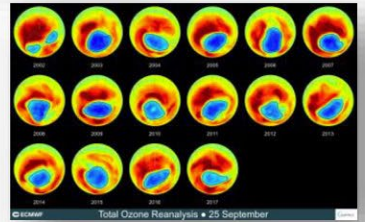


# CAMS data fully public and free-of-charge

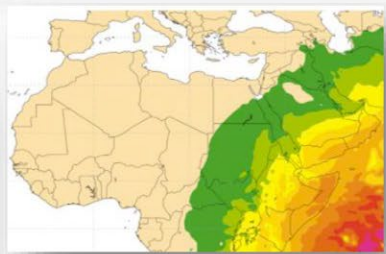
Website:  
[atmosphere.copernicus.eu](http://atmosphere.copernicus.eu)



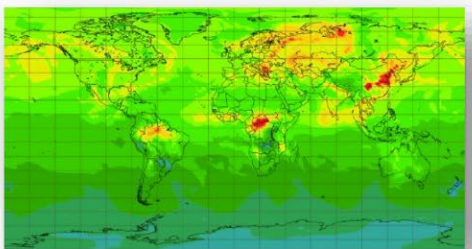
*European Air Quality and products in support of policy users*



*Ozone layer*



*Solar radiation and UV index*

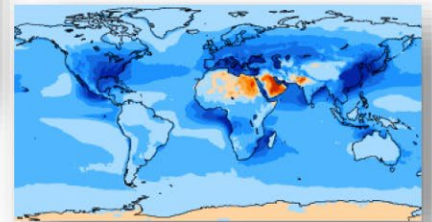


*Global analyses, forecasts and reanalyses (2003-...)*



*Bottom-up emissions and surface fluxes of greenhouse gases*

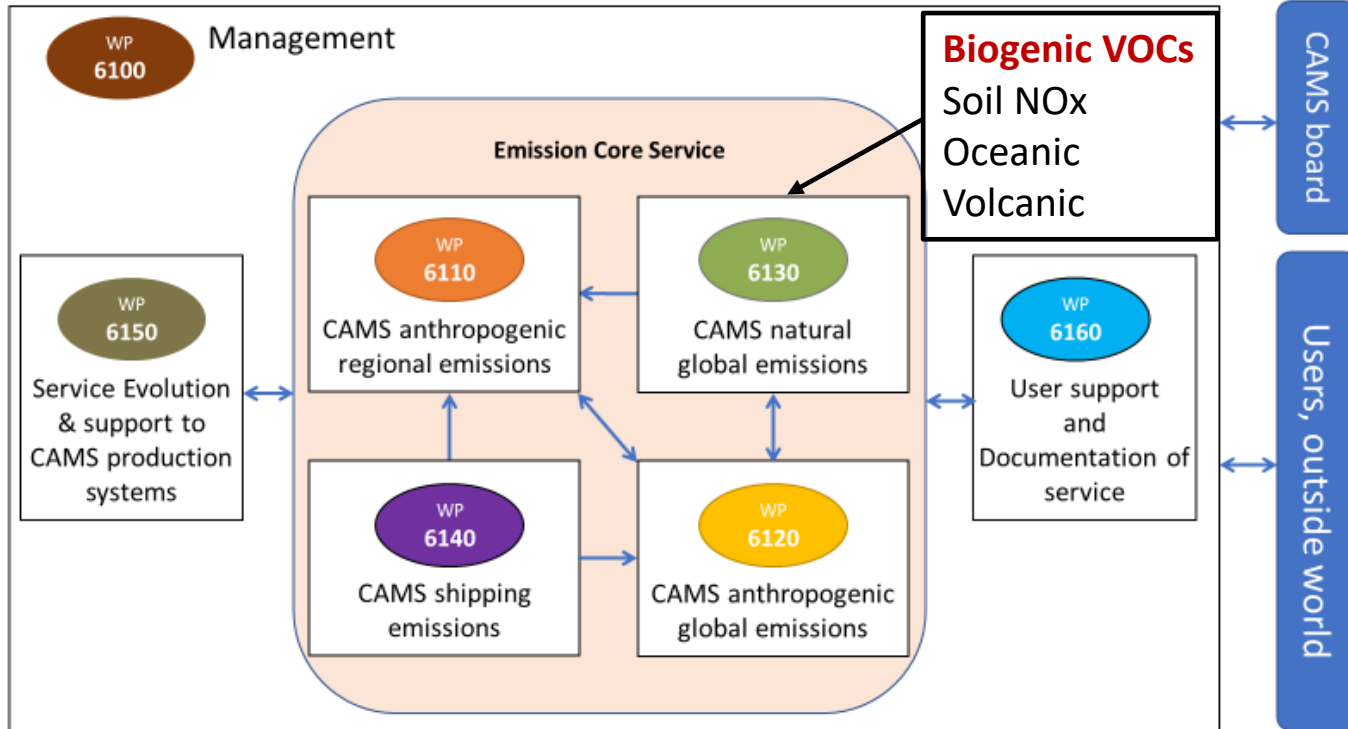
*Climate forcings*





Atmosphere  
Monitoring

# CAMS2\_61: Global and Regional emissions



**TNO** innovation  
for life



CHARLES  
UNIVERSITY



Norwegian  
Meteorologic  
Institute



**CHALMERS**  
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



## CAMS-GLOB-BIO dataset

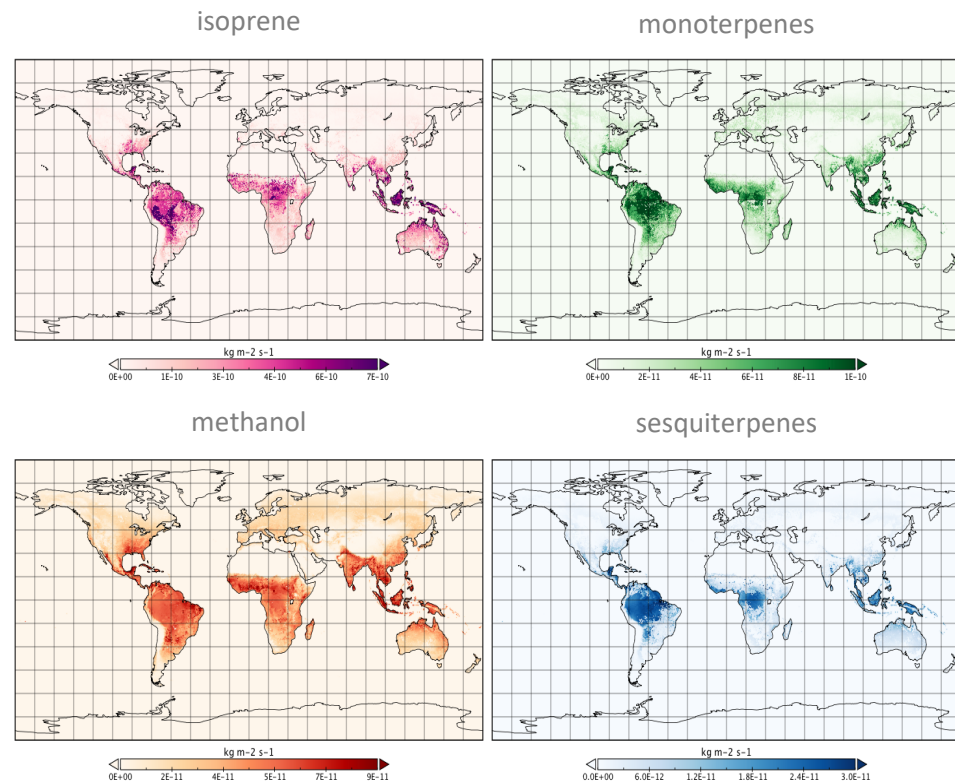
- 'bottom-up' global emission dataset of biogenic VOCs from vegetation
- Simulated by the **Model of Emissions of Gases and Aerosols from Nature (MEGANv2.1)** (*Guenther et al., 2012*)
- Driven by **ECMWF** meteorological reanalyses
- Vegetation seasonality provided with the **MODIS5 Leaf Area Index**
- Data available as **monthly means** and **monthly averaged daily profiles**

*Sindelarova et al., ESSD (2022)*

<https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-14-251-2022>

## Spatial distribution of BVOC emissions

CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.1 (mean 2000-2019)







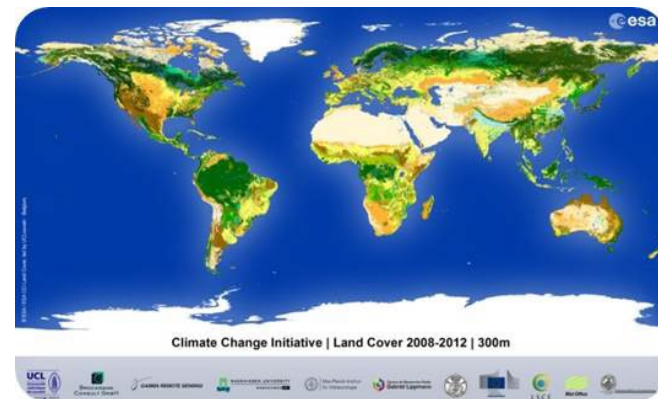
## CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.1

- driven with ERA5 meteorology
- covers 2000-2022 period
- with  $0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$  hor. spatial resolution
- static land cover from CLM4
- update of isoprene emission factors in Europe based on detailed land cover and species-specific data provided by the EMEP model

## CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.0

- based on ERA5
- covers 2000-2019 with  $0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$  res.
- considers **land cover change** defined by annual land cover data from **ESA-CCI**

ESA-CCI land cover  
[esa-landcover-cci.org](http://esa-landcover-cci.org)



## CAMS-GLOB-BIOv1.2

- driven with ERA-Interim
- covers 2000–July 2019
- resolution  $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$

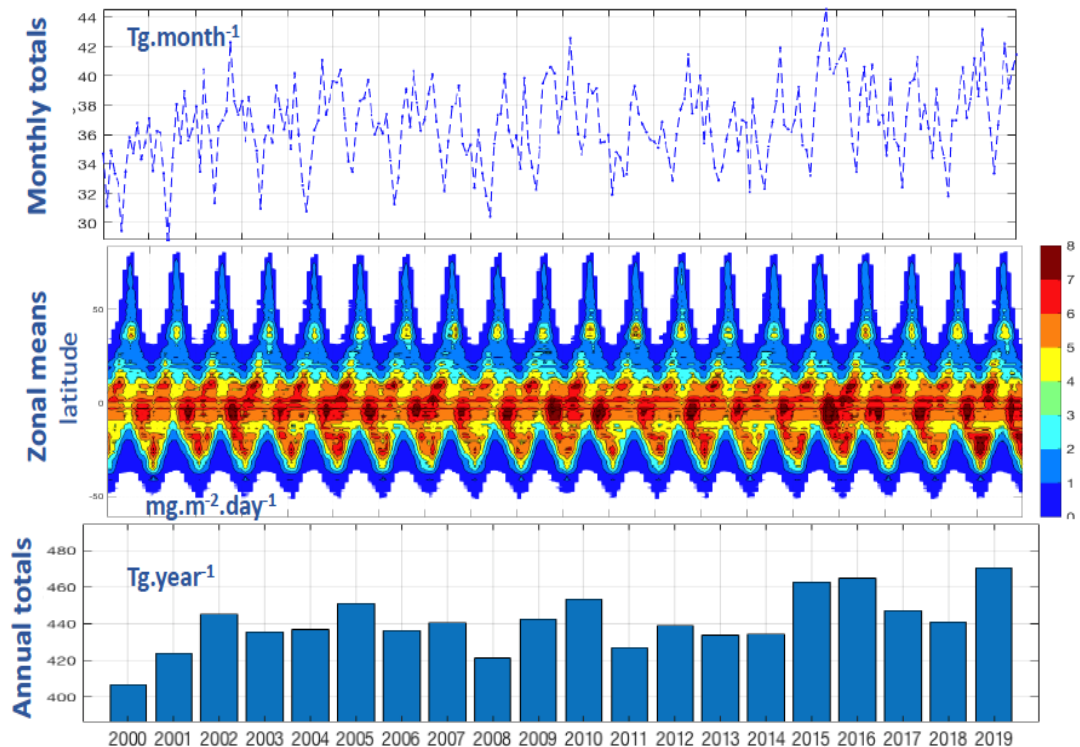


## List of modeled species

- isoprene
- <-pinene
- α-pinene
- other monoterpenes
- sesquiterpenes
- CO
- ethane
- propane
- butane and higher alkanes
- ethene
- propene
- butene and higher alkenes
- methanol
- ethanol
- formaldehyde
- acetaldehyde
- other aldehydes
- acetone
- other ketones
- formic acid
- acetic acid
- toluene

## Isoprene global time series 2000-2019

CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.1





# Isoprene EF update in Europe

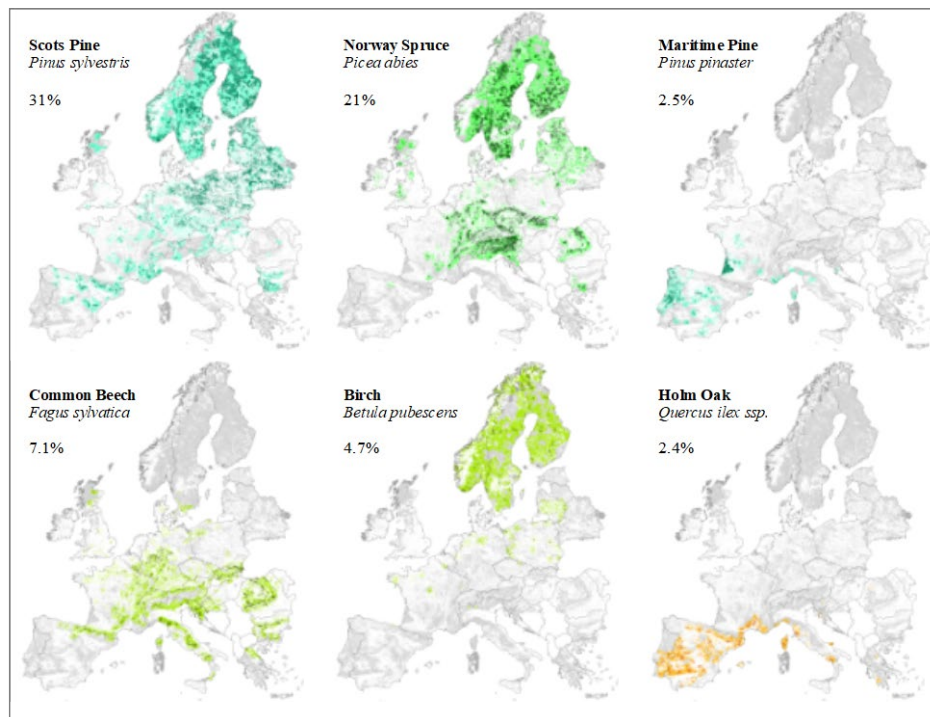
In bottom-up BVOC emissions crucial parameter is **Emission Factor** assigned to a vegetation type



Find balance between accuracy and level of detail in land cover description

→ **Update of MEGAN isoprene EP map in Europe** using information collected for the EMEP model

- Corine Land cover
- Location of **single tree species**
- Database of **EFs**



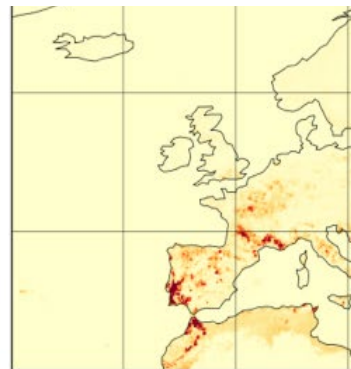
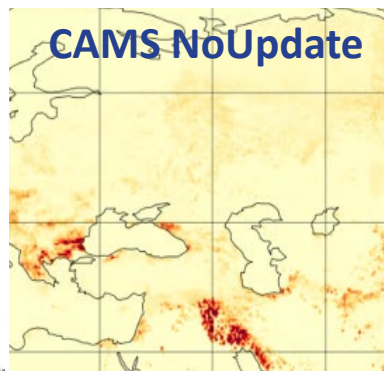
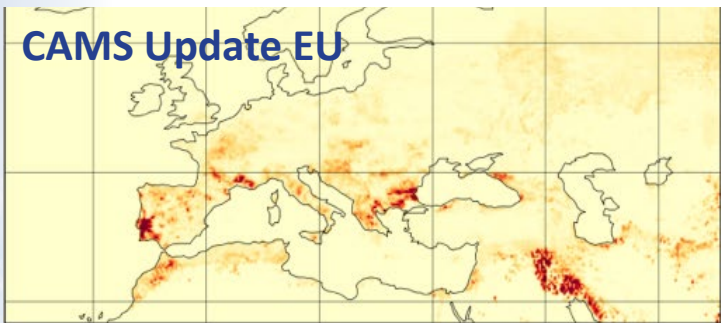
Köble and Seufert (2001)

Collaboration with Dave Simpson (Met Norway)



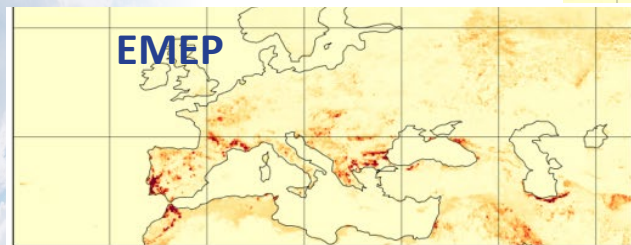


## Isoprene annual mean (2016) calculated with updated EPs in Europe



(c) Isoprene emissions - annual average

(b) Isoprene emissions - annual average



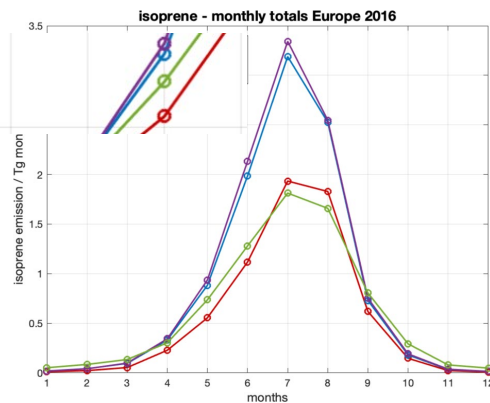
average 2016 - CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.1  
AN EPs

(b)

Isoprene emissions - annual average

→ ~ 35% isoprene reduction

CAMS NoUpdate = 10 Tg/year  
 CAMS UpdateEU = 6.6 Tg/year  
 EMEP = 7.3 Tg/year



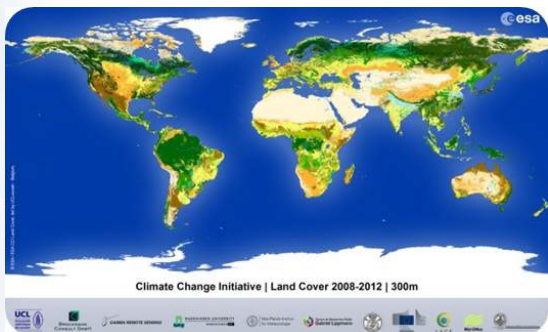


# Effect of changing land cover

Atmosphere  
Monitoring

- In order to simulate effect of land cover change on emissions the static CLM4 land cover maps were replaced by **annually changing ESA-CCI land cover maps**

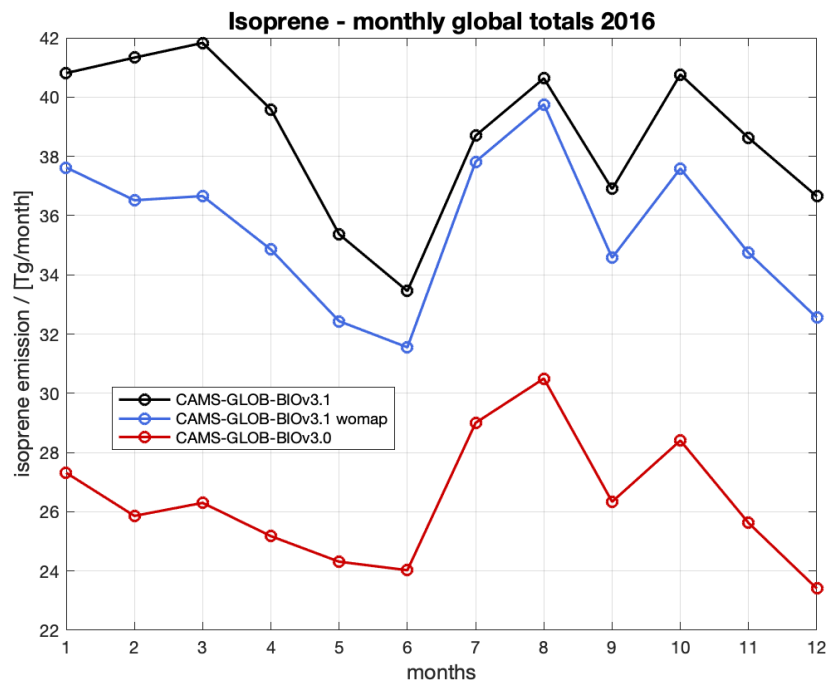
- Emission reduction
- Change in trends



[esa-landcover-cci.org](http://esa-landcover-cci.org)



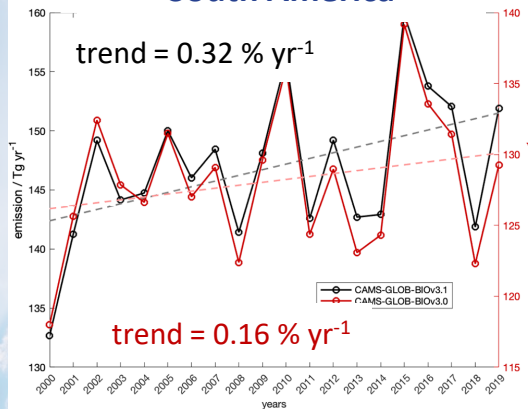
## → CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.0 dataset



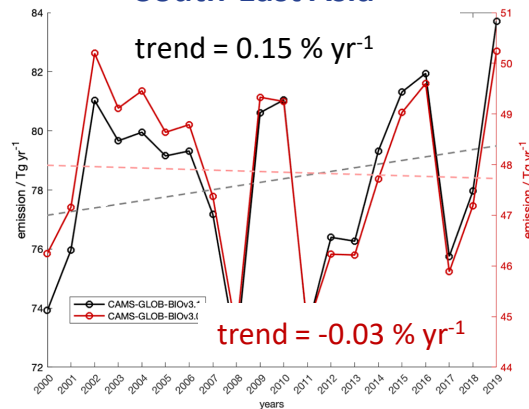


# Effect of changing land cover

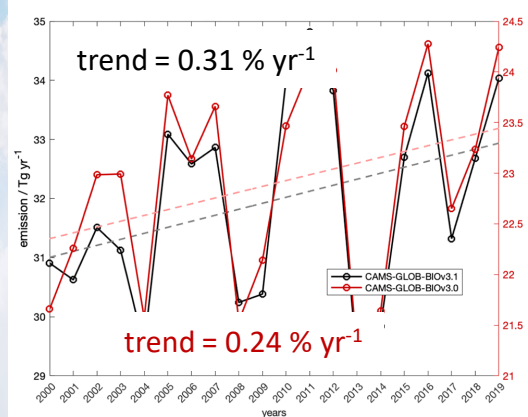
## South America



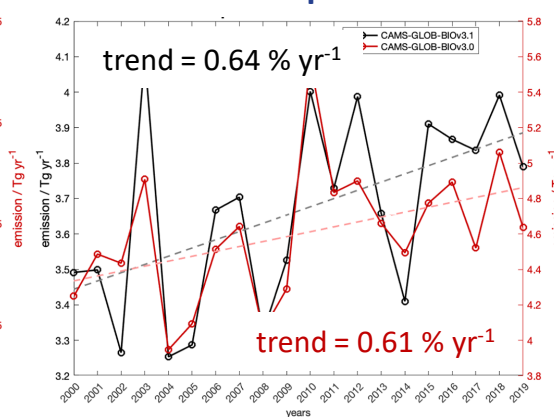
## South-East Asia



## North America



## Europe



## Isoprene emission trends due to changing land cover

annual totals  
2000-2019

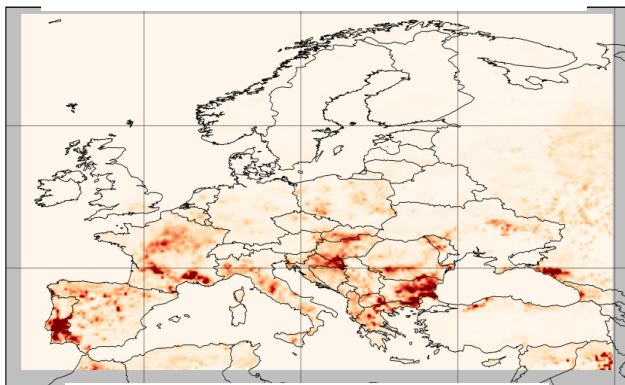




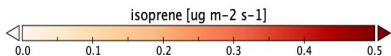
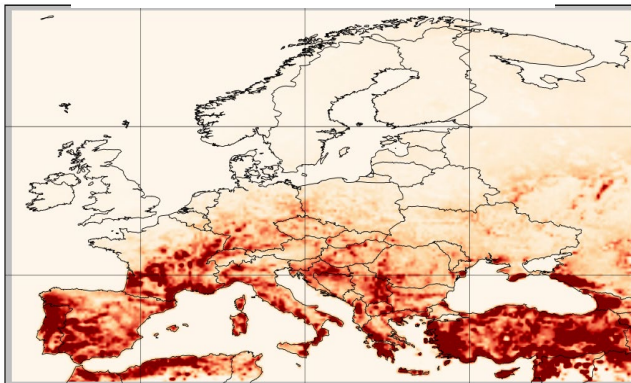
# Comparison with SEEDS TD data

Isoprene monthly mean emissions

### CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.1 – Aug 2018



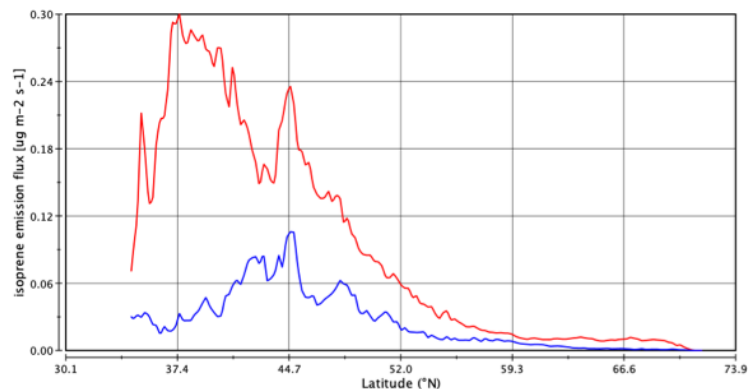
### SEEDS TD – Aug 2018



- SEEDS TD dataset provides valuable source of information for comparison and improvement of CAMS-GLOB-BIO dataset



### Comparison of zonal means – Isoprene monthly mean emissions– 201808



— Isoprene BIRA SEEDS TD — Isoprene CAMS-GLOB-BIOv3.1





Atmosphere  
Monitoring

## Perspectives for CAMS and CAMEO

- ✓ Comparisons with the top-down SEEDS isoprene emissions
  - improvements of the CAMS emissions especially in the southern Europe
- ✓ Collaboration with the BIRA group (Glenn-Michael Oomen, Jenny Stavrou) within the CAMEO project
  - estimating uncertainties of isoprene emissions and constraining emissions with HCHO observations
- ✓ Collaboration with Paul Hamer (NILU) on comparison of the SEEDS and CAMS bottom-up isoprene estimates
  - inspiration on improvements in soil moisture stress parameterization and hourly temporal resolution



<https://www.cameo-project.eu/>