





Needs and expectations from different stakeholders to EO emission data

Summary from the final SEEDS Stakeholder workshop

Isadora Jiménez, Thaís Fontenelle, Lobelia Earth





Workshop

Monitoring emissions from space

Discussion Panel

Facilitators:



Isadora Jimenez Lobelia Earth



Leonor Tarrasón **NILU**



Thais Fontenelle Lobelia Earth

SEEDS

Invited Panellists:



Renaturing cities and **Urban Planning**

Harbours and Port Cities

Montse Hernandez Head of Forest Management City of Zaragoza, Spain

Michael Rodrigues

TU Delft, Netherlands



Data integration for Ports Jose Antonio Clemente Project Manager | Software Architect Prodevelop



Emission Inventories at National Scale

Loes van der Net Emission Registration Advisor RIVM (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment - Netherlands)

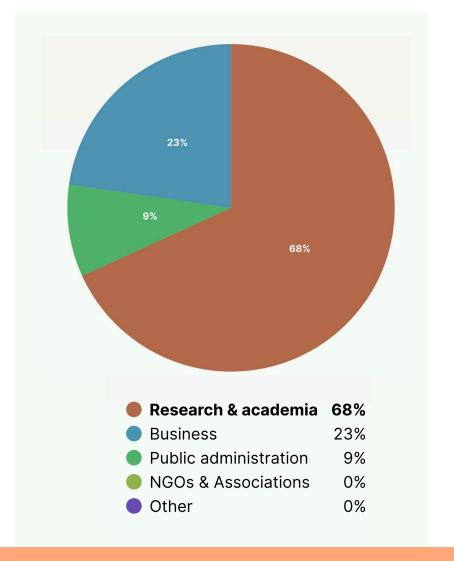


Stakeholder engagement



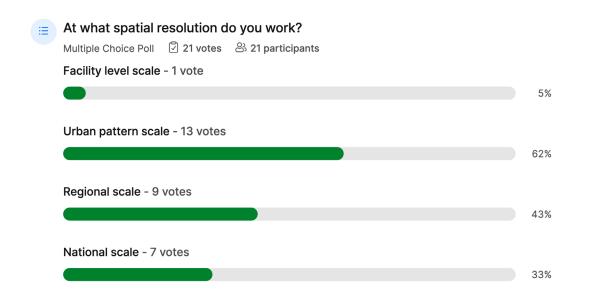


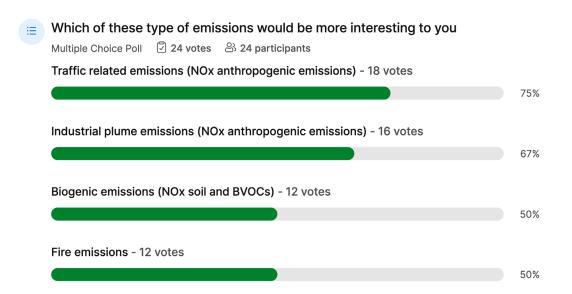




Stakeholders' interests

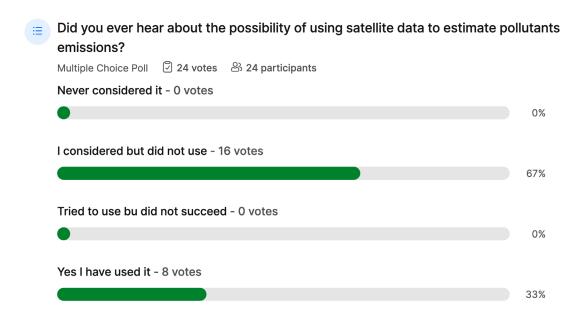






Stakeholders' interests





If you could have operational estimations of emissions from satellites.

What would you use them for?

- Air quality modelling
- Benchmarking bottom-up data
- Spatio-temporal analysis
- Find new big emitters
- Monitoring on low emission zones evolution

Stakeholders' interests



Both near-real time and historical data

Temporal information at

Annual > Other > Weekly > Monthly



Interest on annual timescales is surprising as the highest value of satellite data is to be able to see monthly and weekly temporal patterns!

Benefits of using satellite imagery



- Satellite data available for **free** (Sentinel missions, etc.)
- Availability of long time series for intercomparison
- Provide insights from regions with scarce or nule in-situ data (less developed countries, or maritime routes)
- Common approach for International reporting on emissions, coherent data across regions.
- **Identify areas** in need for specific interventions
- Quantify impact before and after interventions

Disadvantages / Areas for improvement in using satellite imagery

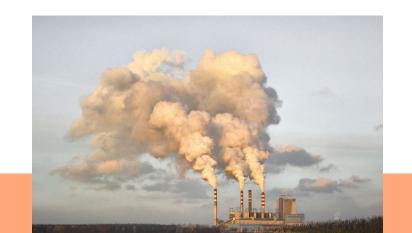


- Coverage is not always homogeneous, areas not monitored
- Spatial resolution too coarse for some applications
- One daily overpass temporal frequency not optimal
- Difficulty retrieving data, need for processed, ready-to-use products.
- Huge uncertainty in inversion modelling results, it is difficult to compare with emission inventories
- Different definitions bettween emission inventories and inverse modelling (e.g. Natural emissions)











- 1 Beyond specific EU-funded projects
- 2 Common approaches and guidelines
- 3 Need for a centralized knowledge hub
- 4 Intermediary providers role is key
- 5 Need for ready-to-use products

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Thanks!

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