SEEDS
Sentinel EO-based Emission and Deposition Service

Funded by the European Union

Earth Observation Emissions of NOx, NH_3 and BVOC from SEEDS available for benchmarking

Leonor Tarrasón (NILU), Jieying Ding, Ronald van der A and Henk Eskes (KNMI),
Jenny Stavrakou, Jean-François Müller and Glenn-Michael Oomen (BIRA-IASB), Marc Guevara (BSC)
and Paul Hamer (NILU)

Monitoring Emissions from Space – SEEDS webinar – 28th November 2023

NILU
Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat
BIRA-IASB
CERFACS
CENTRE EUROPÉEN DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION AVANCÉE EN CALCUL SCIENTIFIQUE
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SEEDS – H2020 project
Sentinel EO-based Emission and Deposition Service

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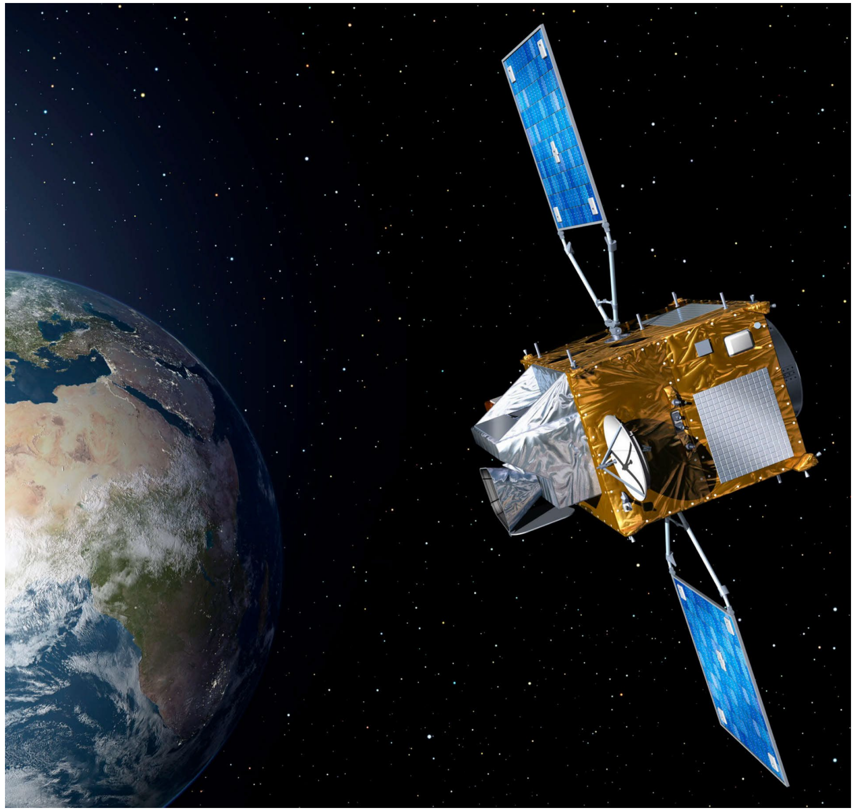

Sentinel 5P & Preparation for Sentinel 4

- The SEEDS project goal is to develop several top-down (satellite) inversion techniques to estimate European emissions of NOx, NH3, VOC, improve deposition flux modelling and develop advanced data assimilation techniques.
- The project is developing techniques that may eventually become part of the Copernicus Atmosphere Service (CAMS).
- SEEDS is now on its third and final year and we have compiled a significant number of datasets in our portal for further evaluation.

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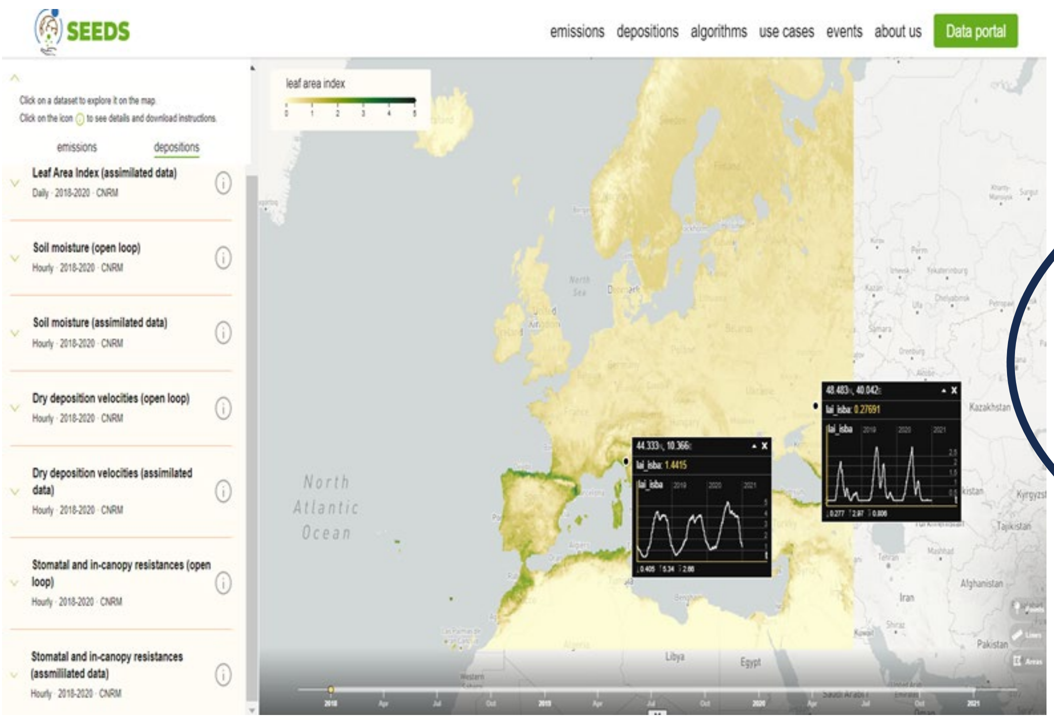
SEEDS – New Products



https://www.seedsproject.eu/data

SEEDS uses inverse modelling to produce up-to-date high-resolution estimates of NOx, NH_3 and biomass burning emissions.

- **NOx** – 2019,2020 -2022 Monthly anthropogenic NOx emissions at up to 5 km resolution
- **NH_3** – 2019, 2020 -2022 Monthly NH_3 emissions with 20 km resolution
- **Fires** – 2018-2020 -2022 Daily top-down biomass burning emissions at 10 km resolution
- **Soil NOx** – 2019, 2020 -2022 Agricultural soil NOx emissions at up to 5 km resolution
- **BVOC** – 2018-2020 -2022 Top-down and bottom-up estimates of Biogenic Organic Compounds with 10 km resolution
- **LAI** - 2018-2020 -2022 Leaf area index data sets at 10 km spatial resolution
- **Soil Moisture** – 2018- 2020 -2022 Soil moisture datasets at 10 km spatial resolution
- **Deposition** - 2018-2020, -2022 Deposition fluxes and diagnostics (e.g., stomatal resistance) for ozone and nitrogen at 10 km spatial resolution

SEEDS is part of CAMS evolution under the H2020 space program

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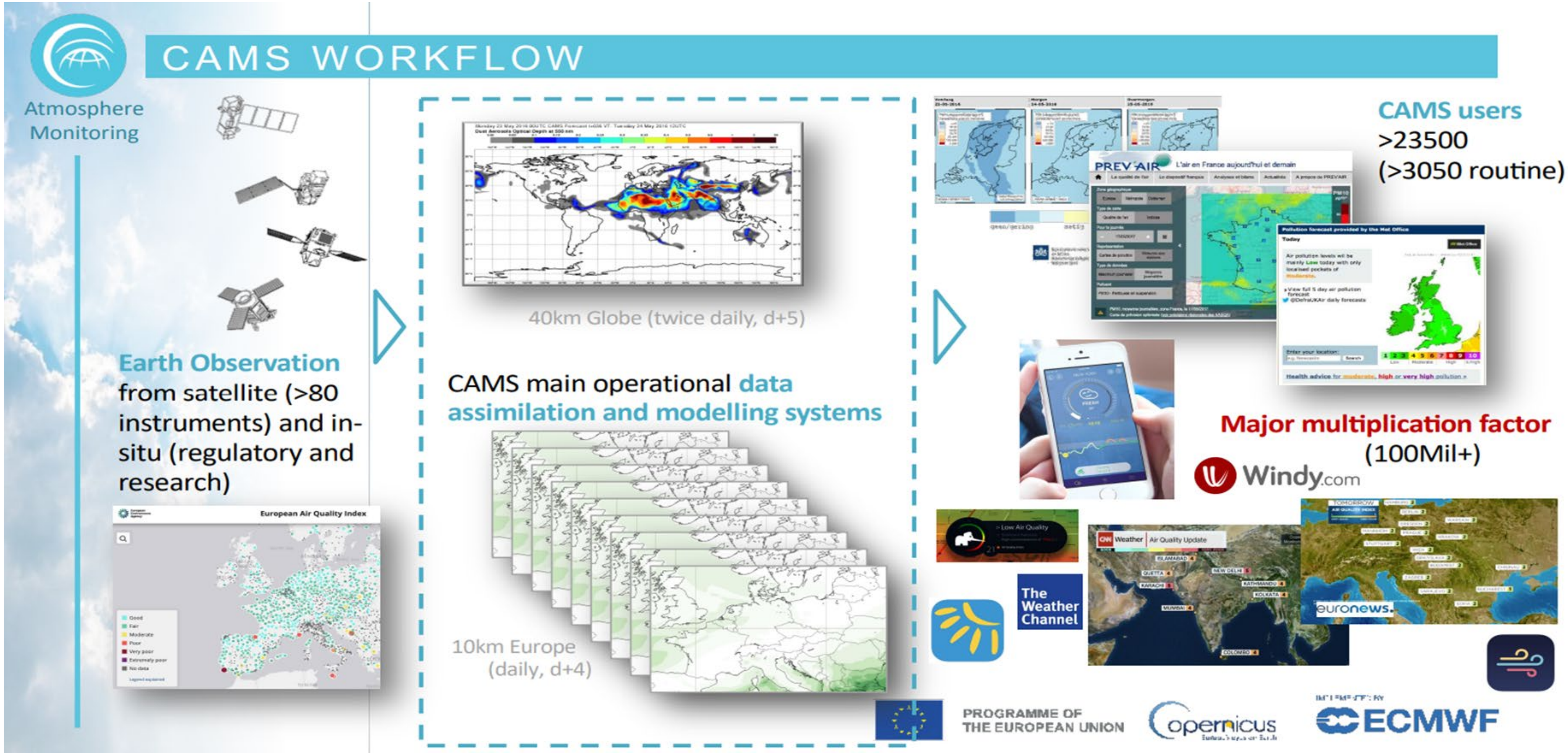
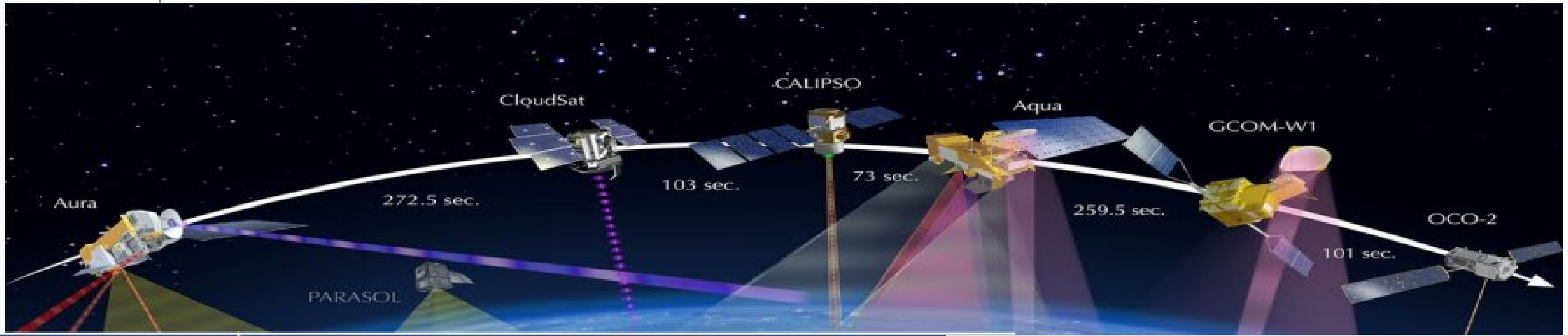
https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu **Global Daily AQ forecasts**



The Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service: CAMS

Atmosphere Monitoring

Earth Observation satellites in CAMS



Species	Instruments
Global system	
O_3	OMI, SBUV, GOME-2, MLS, OMPS S5p
CO	IASI, MOPITT, **S5p**
NO_2	OMI, GOME-2, S5p
SO_2	OMI, GOME-2, S5p
Aerosol	MODIS, PMAp, VIIRS, S3
CO_2	GOSAT, **OCO-2**
CH_4	GOSAT, IASI, S5p
GFAS fire emissions	MODIS, **SEVIRI***, **VIIRS**, Sentinel-3, GOES-E/W*, HIMAWARI-8*

Assimilated **Monitored** Under development *Geostationary platform

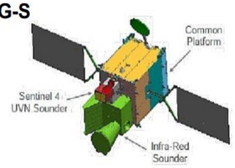
Atmosphere Monitoring

Exciting times ahead

- IASI-NG
- 3MI
- Sentinel-5

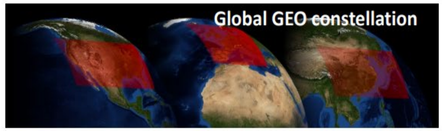
Preparation activities using S5p data, gradually introduced in operational global forecasting system. Feedback from CAMS testing has led to significant improvements in data quality.

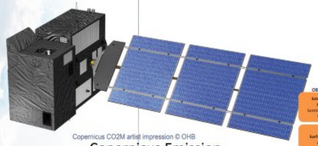
EUMETSAT
esa



- IRS
- Sentinel-4

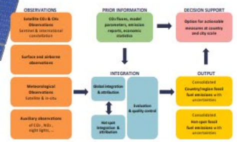
Initial studies for the use of Sentinel-4 observations in the regional forecasting models





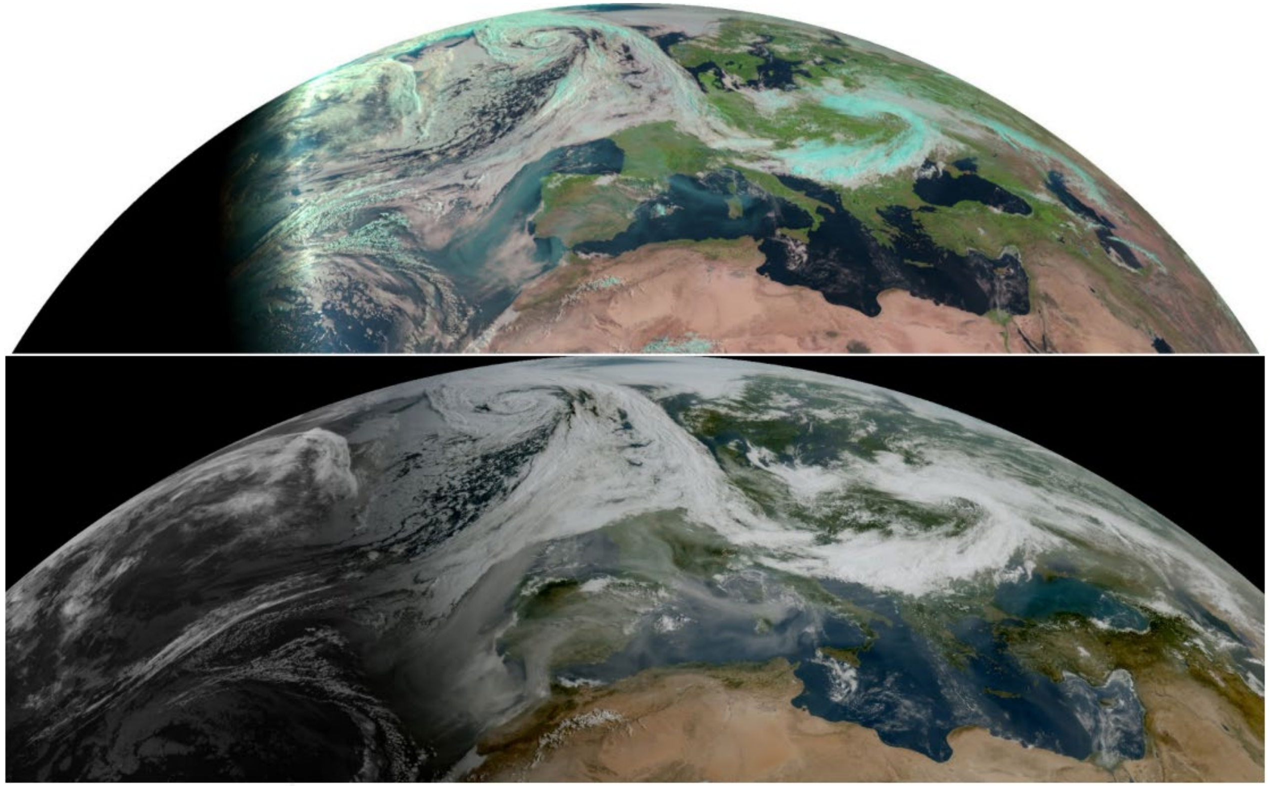
CO2M

Copernicus Emission Monitoring & Verification Support Service

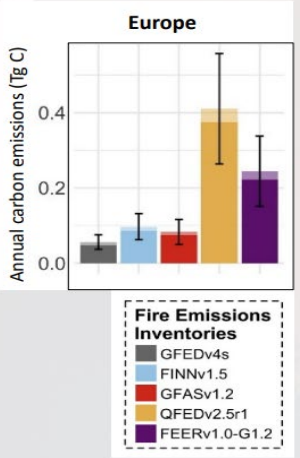


ECMWF Copernicus European Commission

Improved forecasts of natural dust and forest fires with the use of satellite data



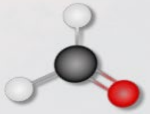
Large differences between inventories



BB datasets	Relies on
GFED4s	MODIS burnt area + MODIS active fires (for small fires)
FINN	MODIS active fire counts + MODIS active fires
GFAS	Assimilated MODIS FRP
FEER	As in GFAS, constrained by MODIS AOD
QFED	FRP fire products, constrained by MODIS AOD
SEEDS	Top-down, uses chemical observations of HCHO

- **Uncertainties due to detection of area burnt, FRP, emission factors, biome types, fuel consumption, difficult to account for understory fires**
- **Factor of ~4 between the global emission estimates**
- **QFED and FEER much higher than other datasets**

→ Satellite formaldehyde offers an alternative way to constrain fire emissions



SEEDS – H2020 project

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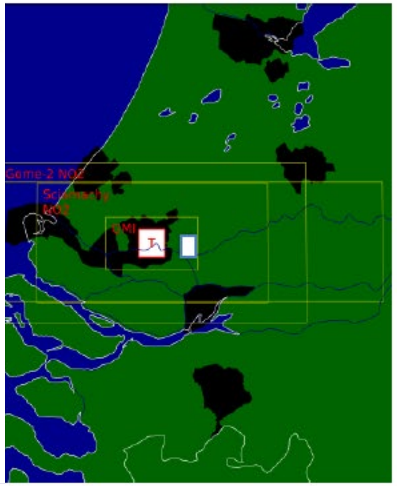
What makes TROPOMI unique?

TROPOMI combines 4 unique features:

Large spectra range
(large # of trace gas species)
High signal-to-noise

High spatial resolution
(3.5 x 5.5 km)

Daily global coverage



TROPOMI Operational Data products

Product	Application	
Ozone	Ozone layer monitoring, UV-index forecast, Climate monitoring	
NO_2	Air quality forecast and monitoring	SEEDS
CO	Air quality forecast and monitoring	
CH_2O	Air quality forecast and monitoring	SEEDS
CH_4	Climate monitoring	
SO_2	Air quality forecast and monitoring, Climate monitoring, Volcanic plume detection	
Aerosol	Air quality forecast and monitoring, Climate monitoring, Volcanic plume detection	
Clouds	Climate monitoring	
UV-Index	UV index forecast	

KNMI | DLR | BIRA-IASB | SRON | RAL |IUP-Bremen | MPIC | FMI | ESA

Development of supplementary products: SIF, AOD, CHOCHO, HONO, ALH

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NOX and ammonia emissions in SEEDS

SEEDS
Sentinel EO-based Emission and Deposition Service

Emission estimation method:

Inversion technique using satellite observations and a chemical transport model:

DECSO (developed by KNMI)

Products:

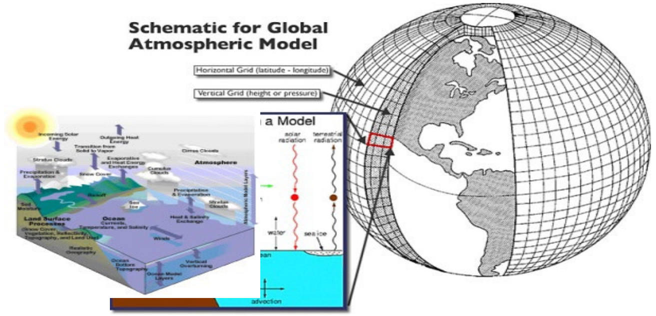
NO_2 From TROPOMI

NH_3 emissions from CRIS

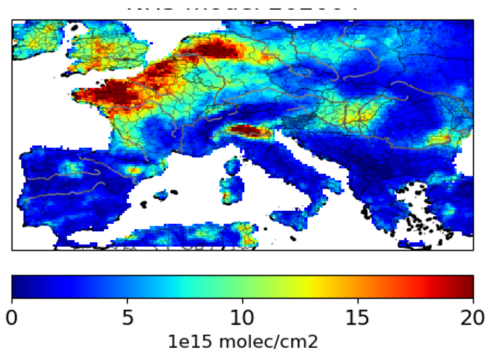
DECSO (Daily Emission estimates Constrained by Satellite Observation)

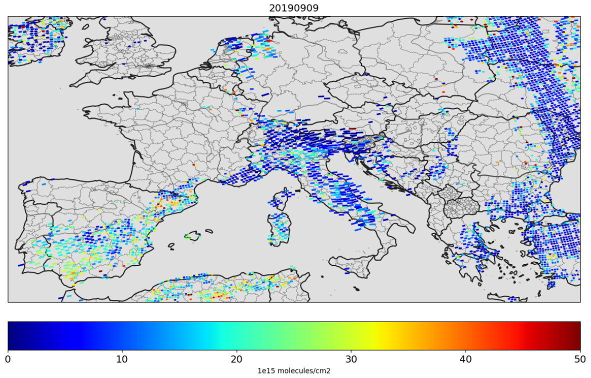
SEEDS inversion of satellite observations for NOX and NH3 based on DECSO (KMNI)

Chemistry Transport Model - Chimere

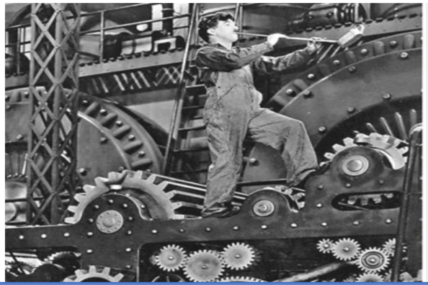


Concentrations



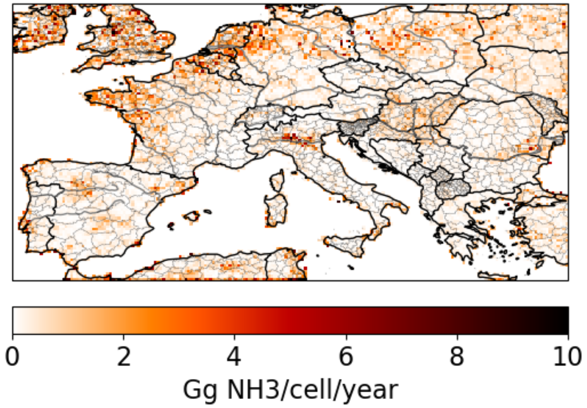


Satellite observations



State vector forecast	$\mathbf{x}^f(t_{i+1}) = M_i\,[\mathbf{x}^a(t_i)]$
Error covariance forecast	$\mathbf{P}^f(t_{i+1}) = \mathbf{M}_i\mathbf{P}^a(t_i)\mathbf{M}_i^T + \mathbf{Q}(t_i)$
Kalman gain matrix	$\mathbf{K}_i = \mathbf{P}^f(t_i)\mathbf{H}_i^T[\mathbf{H}_i\mathbf{P}^f(t_i)\mathbf{H}_i^T + \mathbf{R}_i]^{-1}$
State vector analysis	$\mathbf{x}^a(t_i) = \mathbf{x}^f(t_i) + \mathbf{K}_i(\mathbf{y}_i^o - H_i\,[\mathbf{x}^f(t_i)])$
Error covariance analysis	$\mathbf{P}^a(t_i) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_i\mathbf{H}_i)\,\mathbf{P}^f(t_i)$

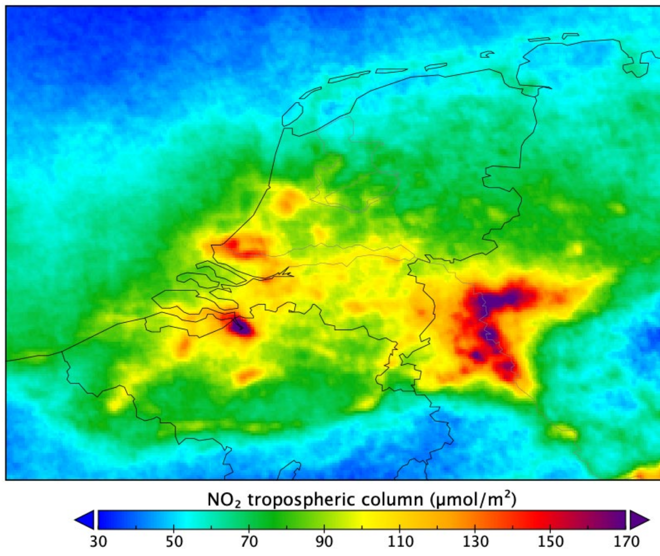
Inversion algorithm



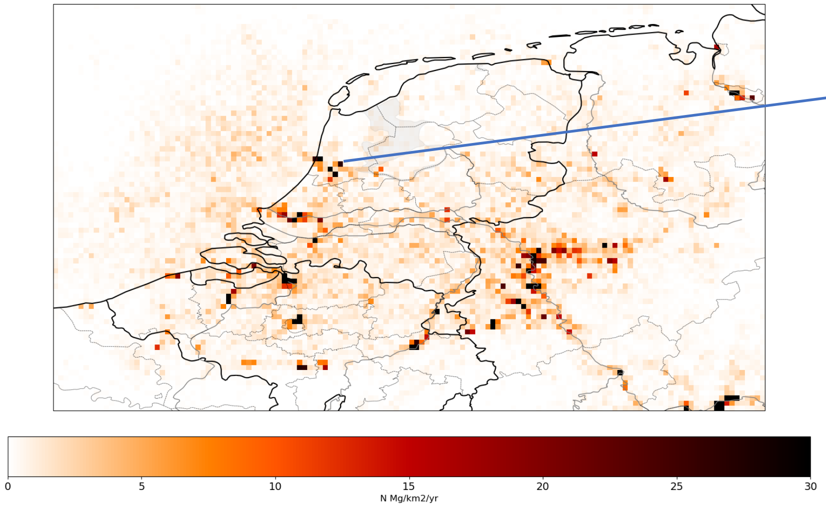
Emissions

Timeseries checks with use of satellite data

Sentinel-5P NO_2 tropospheric column, 2019 yearly mean

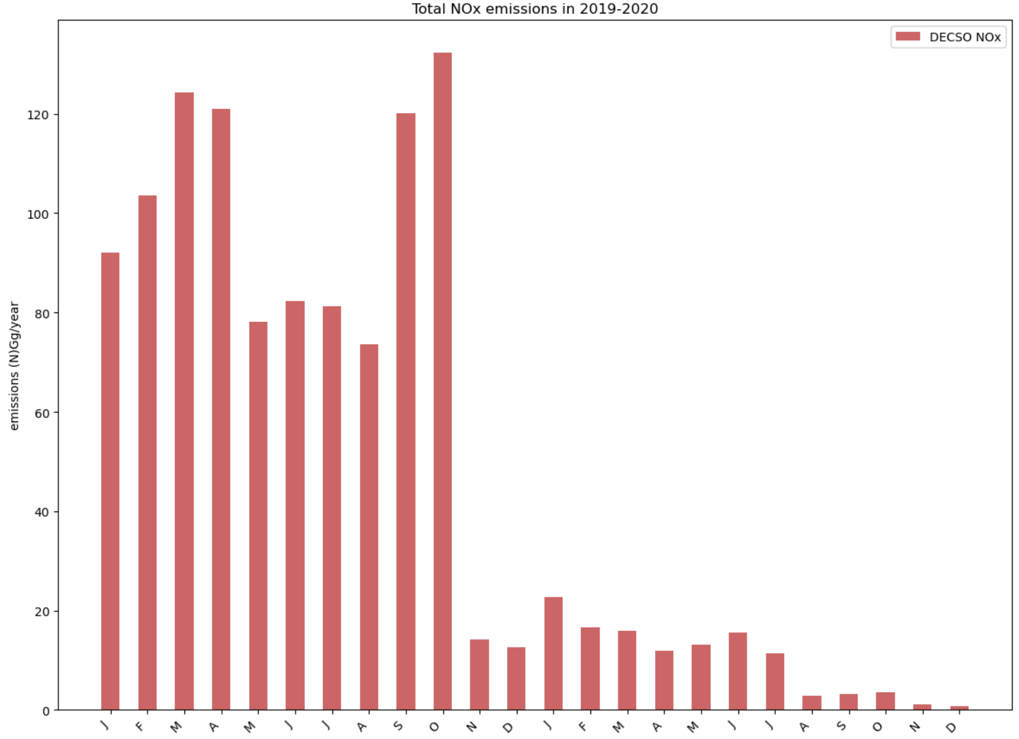


DECSO 2019

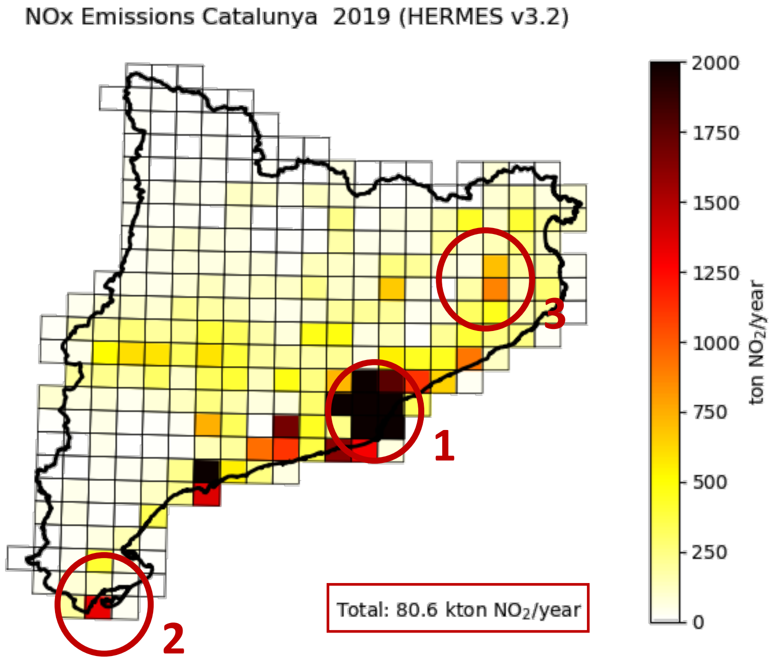


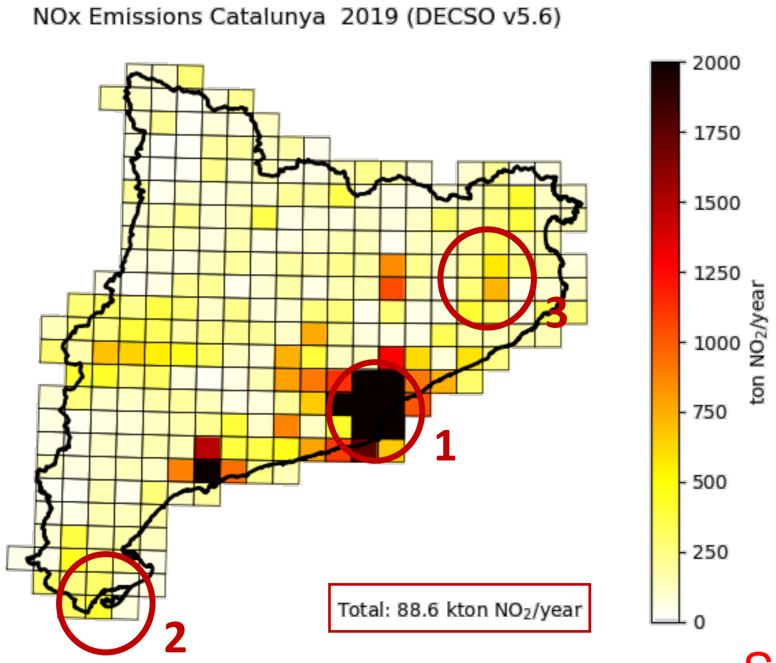
Going to a higher grid resolution: 3x5 km in the Netherlands

Powerplant “Hemweg centrale” decommissioned end of 2019

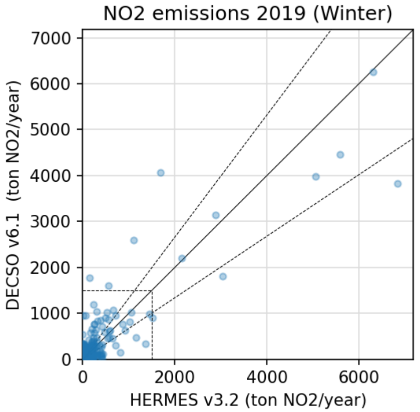


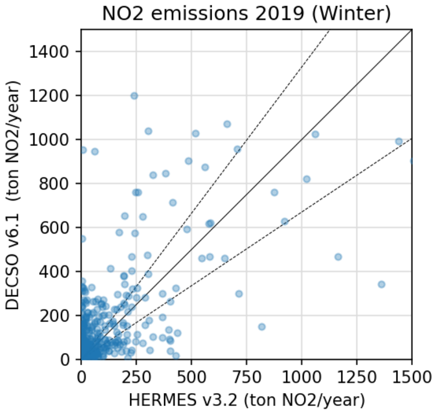
HERMESv3 versus DECSO

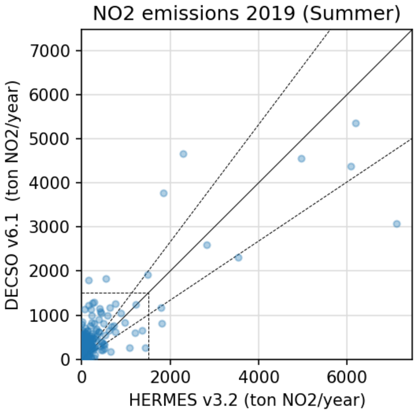


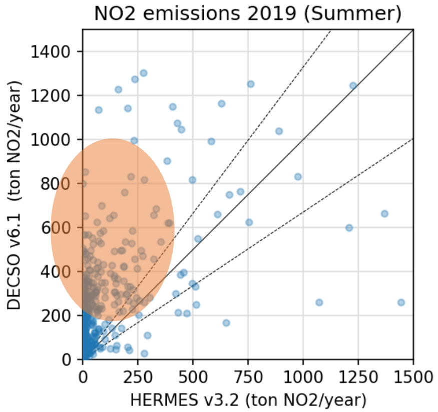


Soil NOx emissions



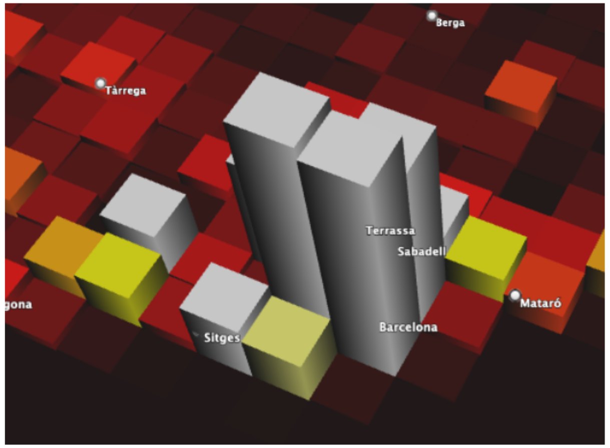
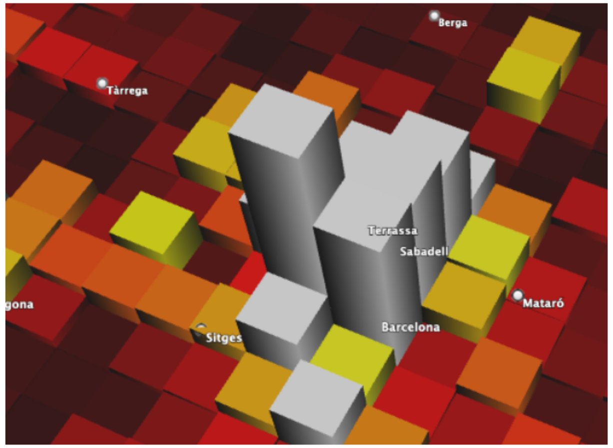


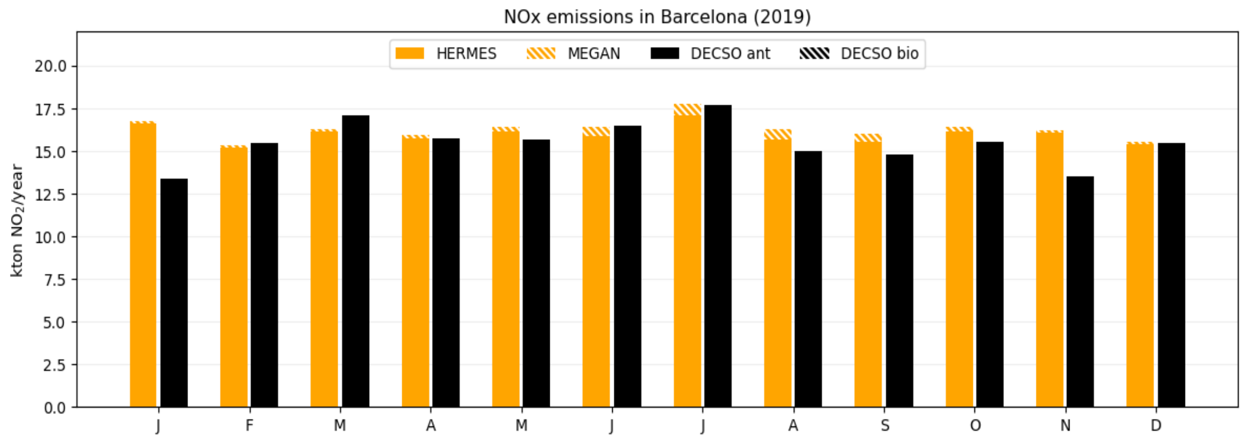




Courtesy: Marc Guevara, BSC

Comparisons for NOx emissions in Barcelona area

HERMES v3.2	DECSO v6.1
	

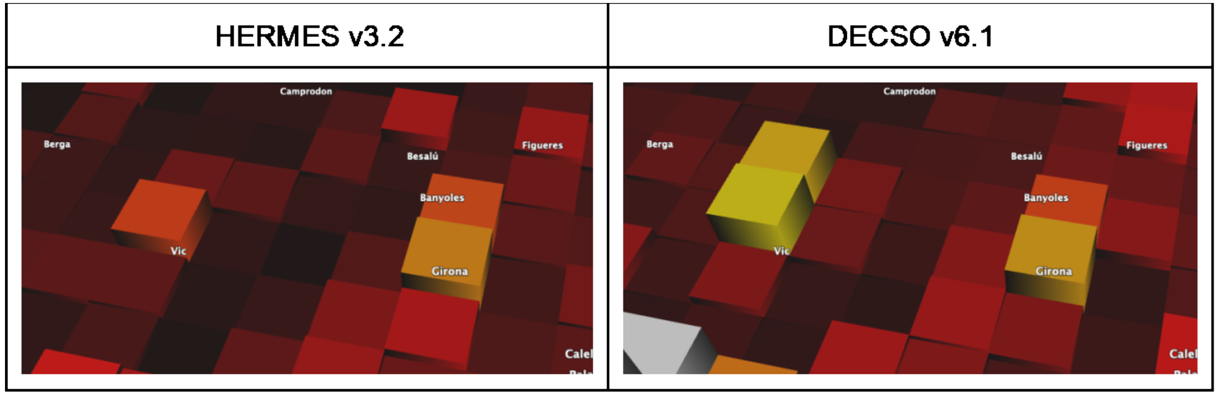


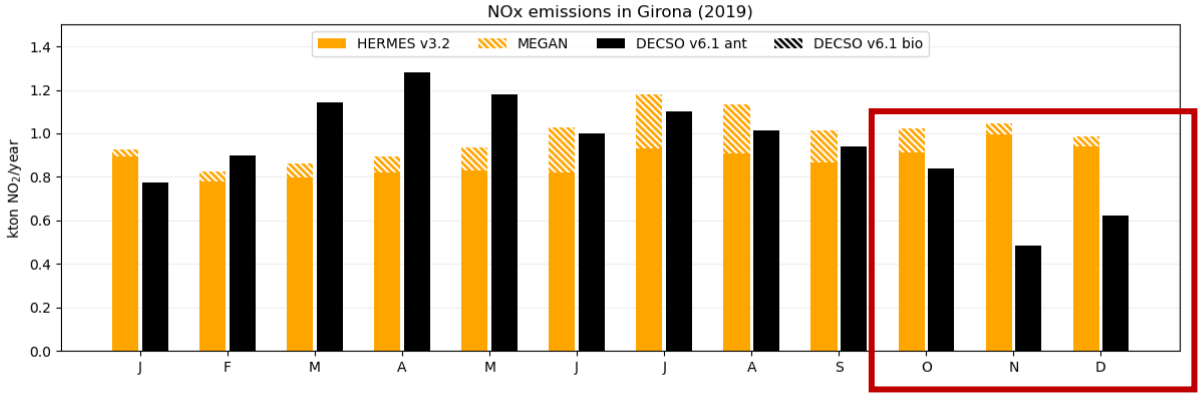
- 27.3 kton NO_2/year according to HERMES, which is about 34% of the total emissions found in Catalunya.
- DECSO estimates slightly less NOx emissions for this area: 26.1 kton NO_2/year.
- Although differently distributed over the grid cells, the aggregated emissions are well in line.
- No strong seasonalities identified neither in HERMES nor DECSO

Barcelona Supercomputing Center
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Courtesy: Marc Guevara, BSC

Comparison for NOx emissions in Girona area





- Results in total annual emissions agree very well, with HERMES having slightly stronger emissions.
- Important differences in the seasonal cycle: DECSO shows a continuous decrease during OND, while HERMES mantains almost constant emissions
- Influence of emissions from agricultural machinery and associated crop calendar re-considered in HERMES

Crop type	Soil cultivation	
	Start_date	End_date
Wheat	1st November	31st December
Rye	1st September	31st October
Barley	1st November	31st December
Oat	1st October	31st November

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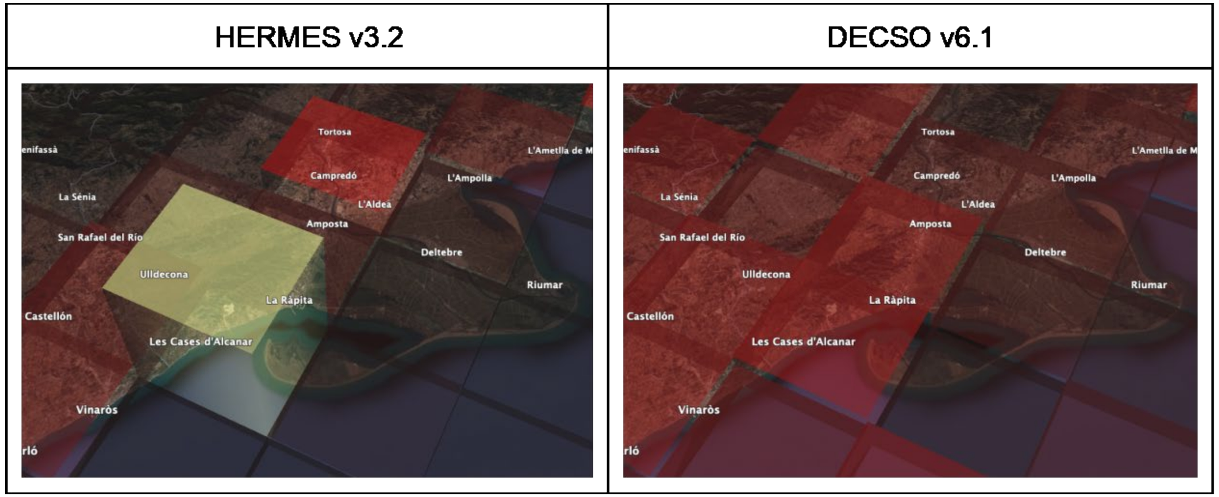
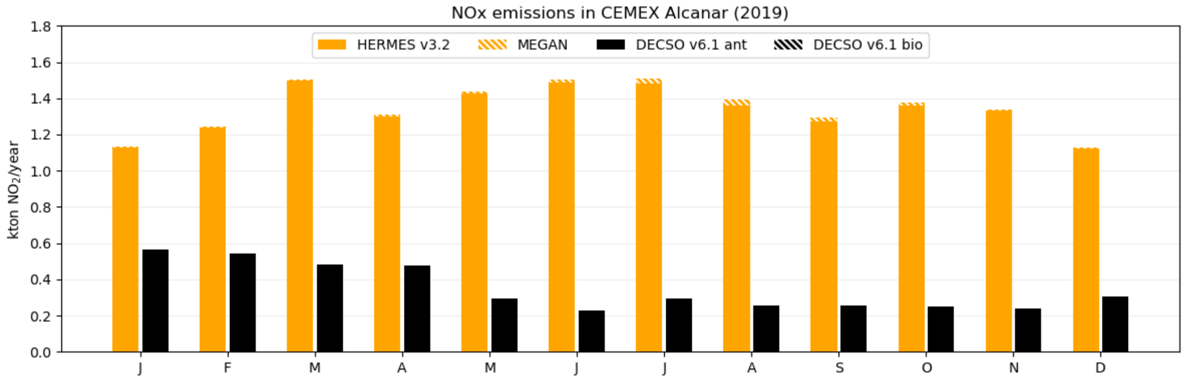
Courtesy: Marc Guevara, BSC

Industrial hotspot in Alcanar, Spain





- A strong registered point source in HERMES (**1.33 kton NO_2/year**) → emissions derived from the Large Point Source Database provided by the Spanish Ministry of Environment

- The DECSO estimation, however, is 74% lower: **0.35 kton NO_2/year**

- Results from the Continuos Emission Monitoring System provided by the Government of Catalonia indicate emissions of **1.1kton NO_2/year**

- The large disagreement is not well understood, and subject of further investigation (factory hotspot hardly visible in the level-2 TROPOMI satellite product, errors in the assumed surface albedo?)

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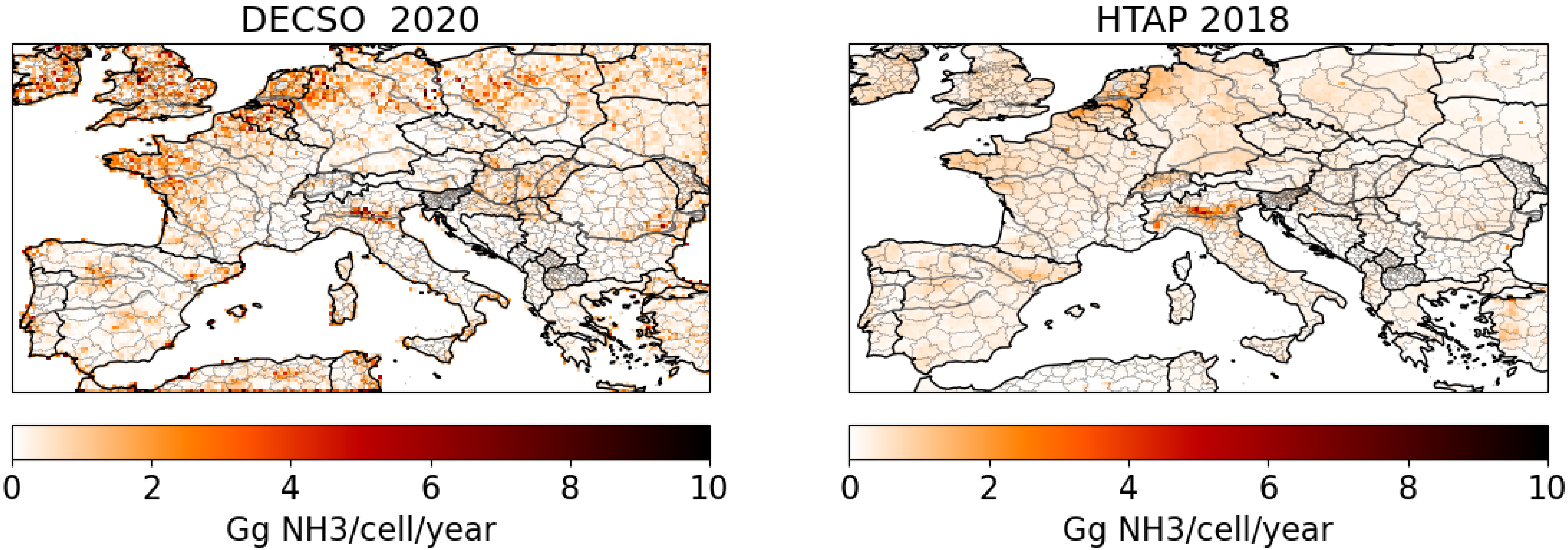
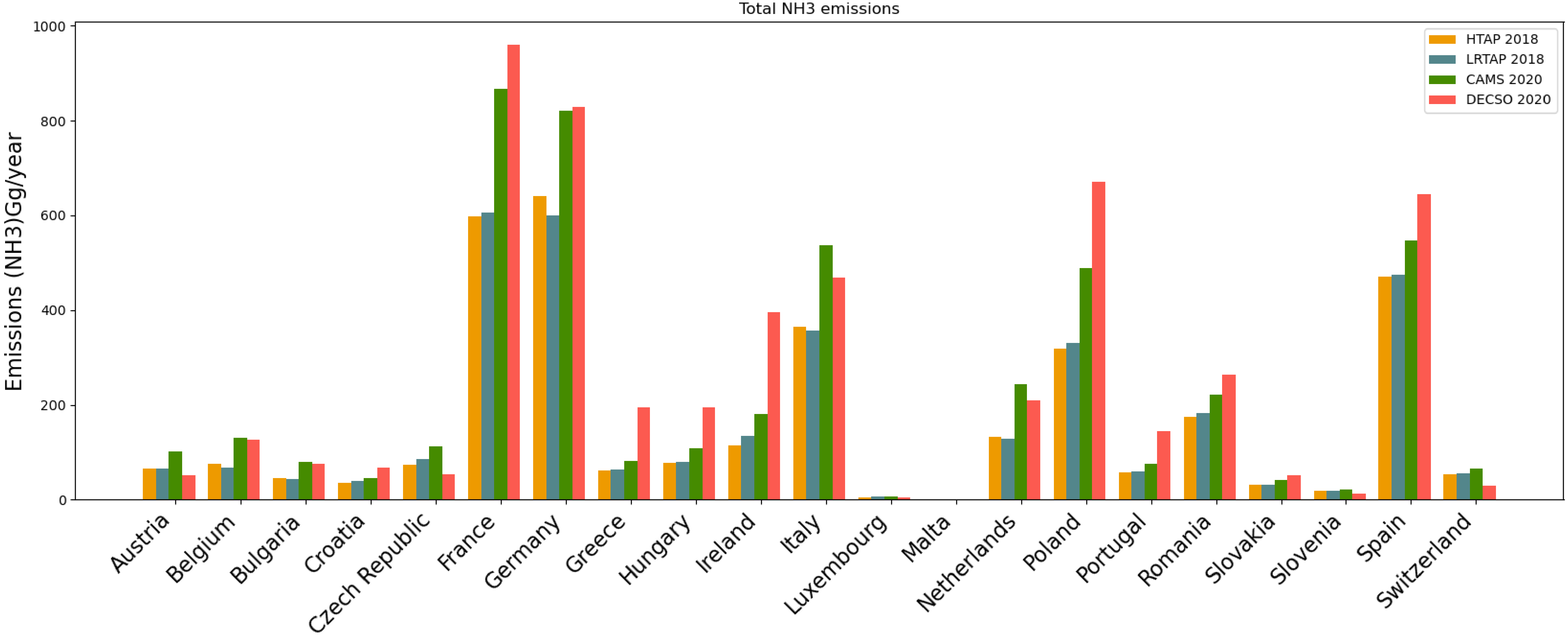
Courtesy: Marc Guevara, BSC

Benchmarking ammonia emissions from satellites

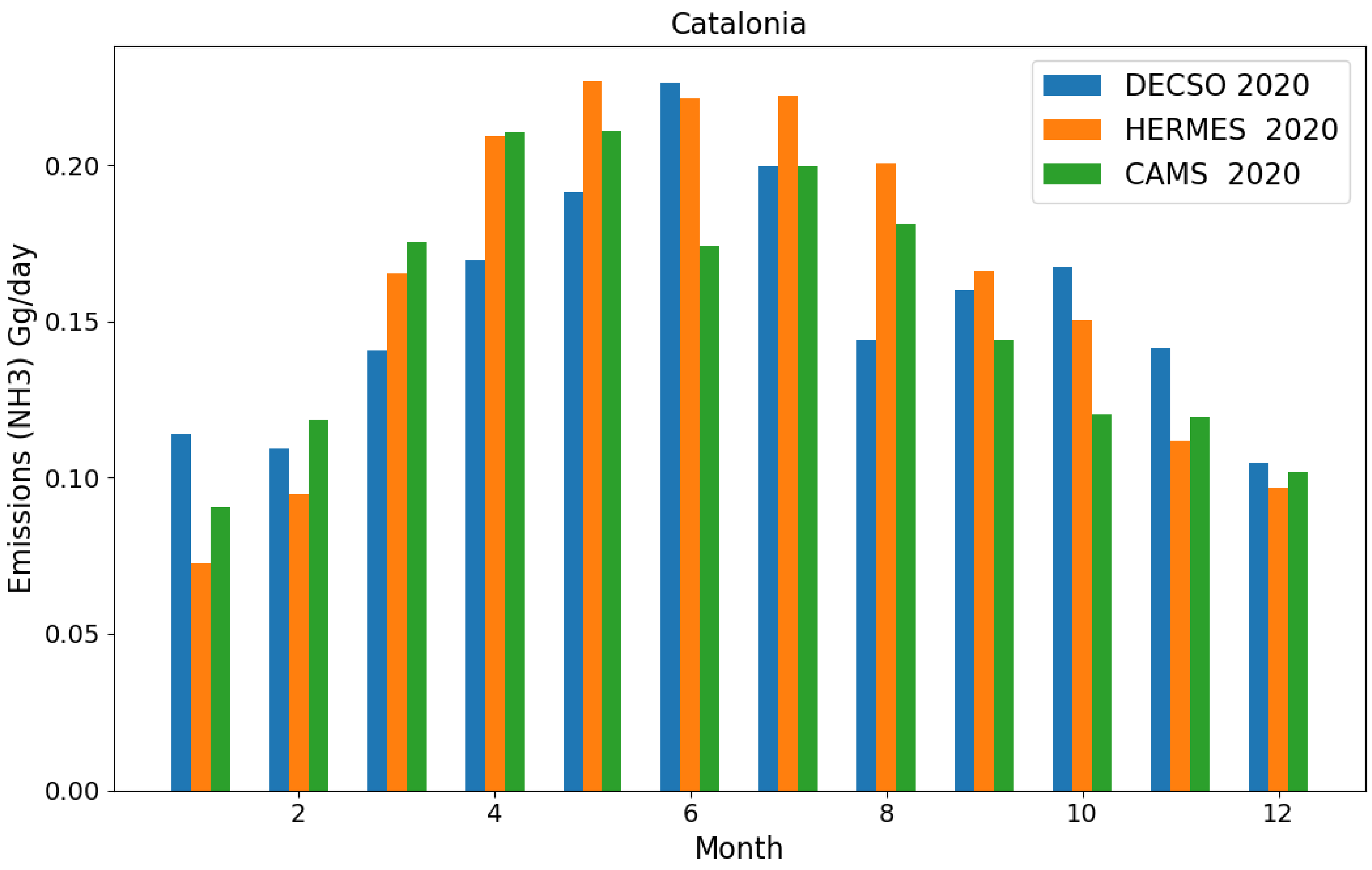


NH3: Spatial distribution of ammonia emissions

Ammonia *Comparison of country totals top-down vs bottom-up emission estimate*

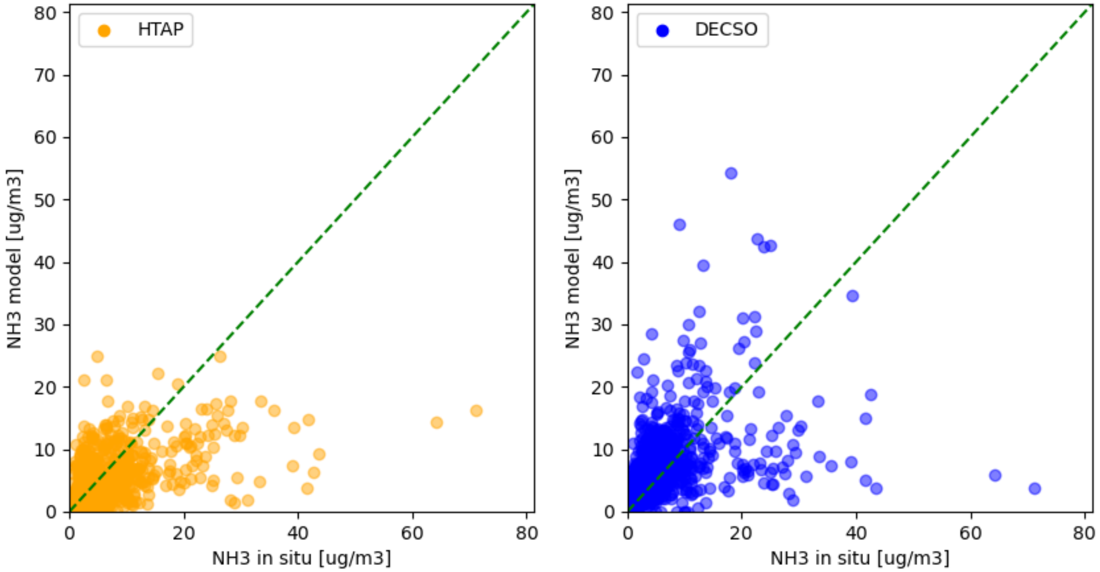


Monthly variations – Benchmarking in Catalonia

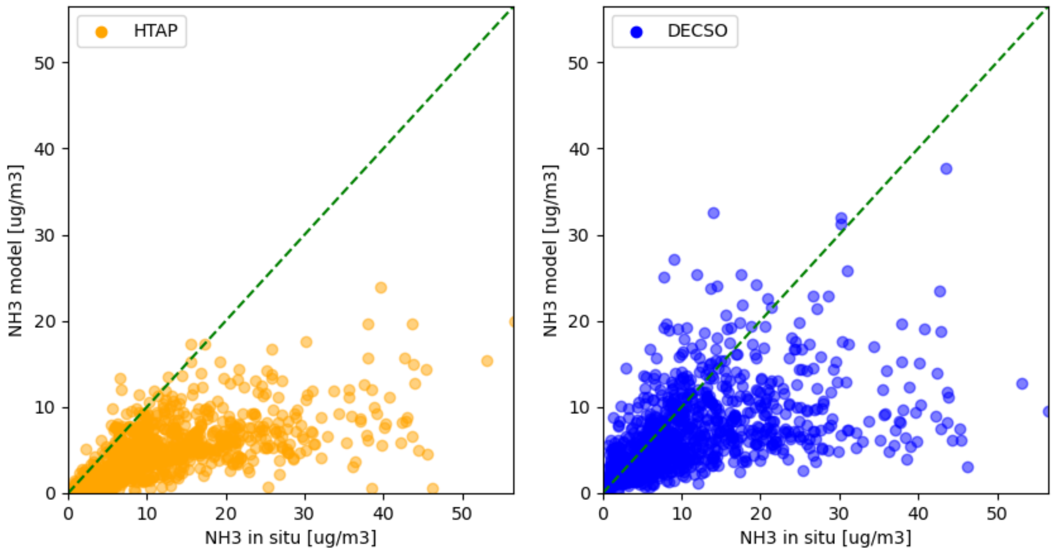


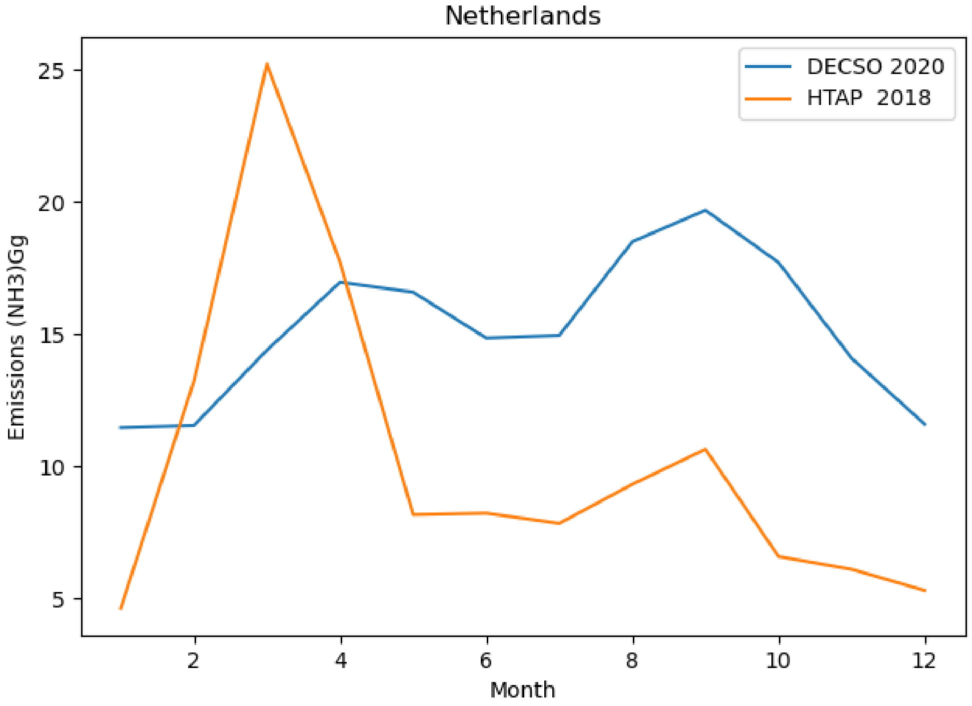
NH3 Benchmarking in the Netherlands

Winter months



Summer months





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Key messages

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- Satellite AQ information through inverse modelling can be used to support the review and verification of emission data

    - Location/Resolution
        - Nox soil emission in summer identify from satellite
        - Spatial resolution of EO-based emissions still a challenge
        - Locating sites - of very limited value in most European countries - Possibly applications in other parts of the world
    - Timeseries checks
        - Verifying year to year variations -
        - Checking emissions from sources that drop below thresholds… and gap filling datasets
        - Estimating monthly/weekly emissions.
    - Emission outlier checks
        - Reported vs EO-based emissions – even if EO-based data is not specific to a point source, is still of value in identifying issues.
        - Possible additional analysis with pollutant ratio checks for instance with CO can be informative for QA/QC purposes