THE USE OF SATELLITE BASED OBSERVATIONS FOR AIR QUALITY APPLICATIONS USING LOTOS-EUROS MODEL | DR. R.M.A. TIMMERMANS AND COLLEAGUES



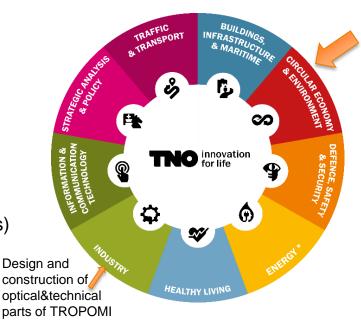
INTRODUCTION

TNO

- > Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research
- Independent, not-for-profit organization
- > Technology development and consultancy
- 14 locations NL, 9 agencies worldwide
- Some 3,000 employees, scientists and engineers (9 units)

Department Climate, Air and Sustainability

- > 15 years as researcher and project leader
- Focus on air pollution modelling (in combination with observations)





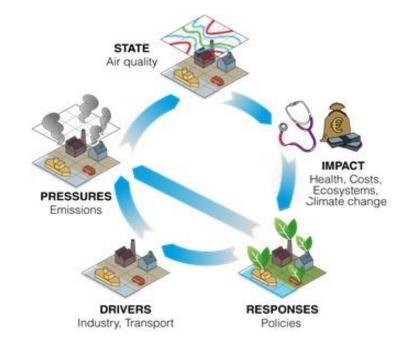
innovation



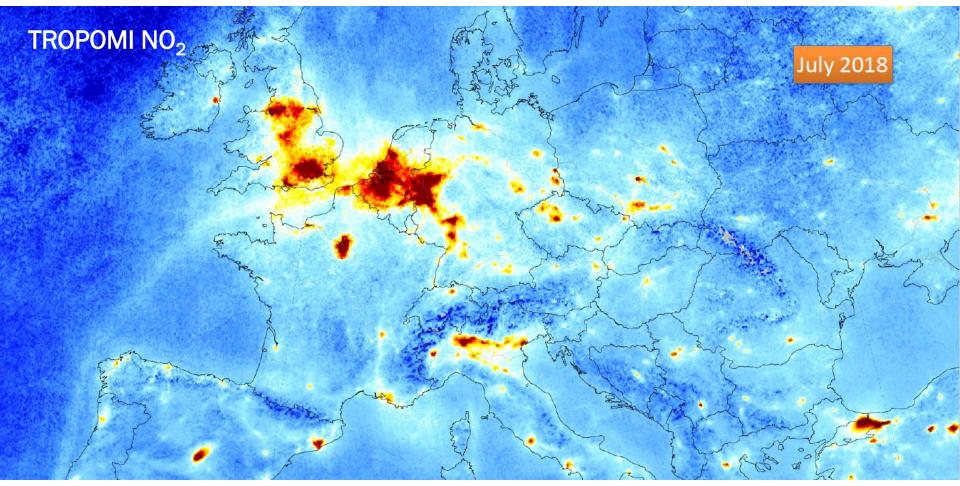
EMISSIONS AND AIR QUALITY TEAM

- We provide information to policy makers to underpin the development of effective strategies for air pollution abatement
- Evaluate policy measures assessment studies

This presentation, some examples of our experience with the use of remote sensing data to achieve these goals



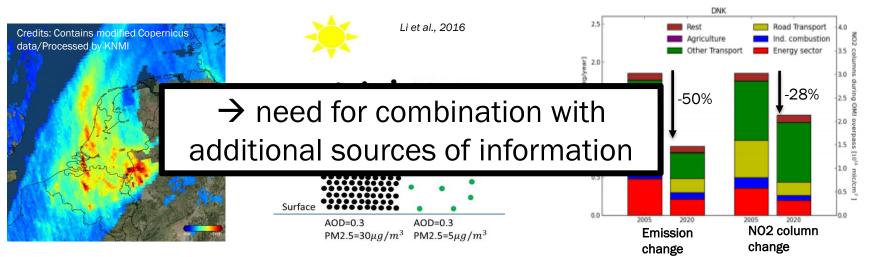
Satellite instruments provide a wealth of information on air pollution



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OBSTACLES FOR USE IN AIR QUALITY APPLICATIONS

Martijn Schaap et al., 2013



- · Clouds no data
- Temporal resolution daily

• Spatial **resolution** prohibits the representation of street level concentrations where most of the exceedances occur.

Most products not directly comparable to surface variables of interest

Columnar values → Need profile information

AOD versus particulate matter

- \rightarrow Need composition information
- → Need relative humidity information

Observed concentration change in a column not directly coupled to a change in emission.

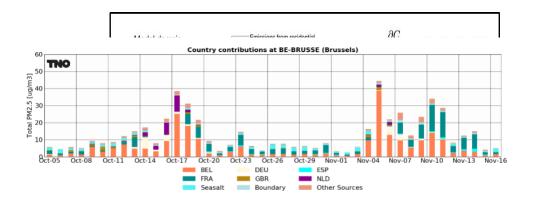
→ Need to take into account transport and chemistry



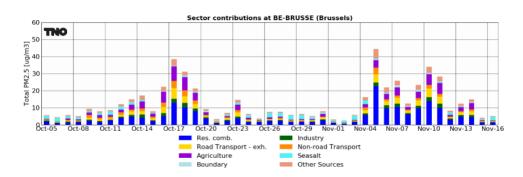
LOTOS-EUROS – A REGIONAL CHEMISTRY TRANSPORT MODEL

WHAT IS IT?

A model that predicts hour-byhour air pollution and greenhouse gas concentration, considering all relevant processes in the atmosphere



- Particulate Matter (PM), ozone, NO2, SO2, CH4, etc.
- > Open source version available
- Source attribution → main sources responsible for pollution

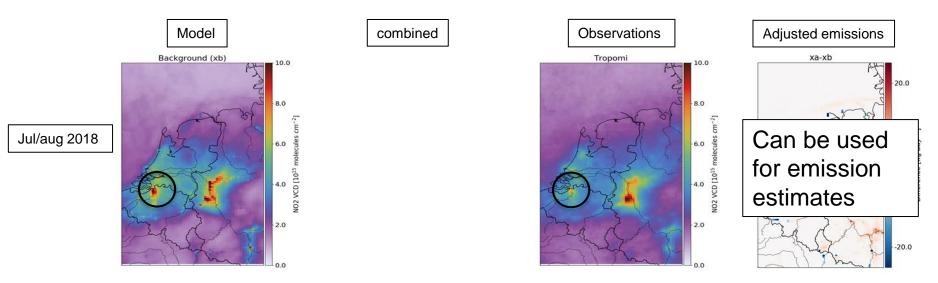






DATA ASSIMILATION IN LOTOS-EUROS

Get the best possible estimate of the state of the atmosphere through integrated use of model and observations (data assimilation)

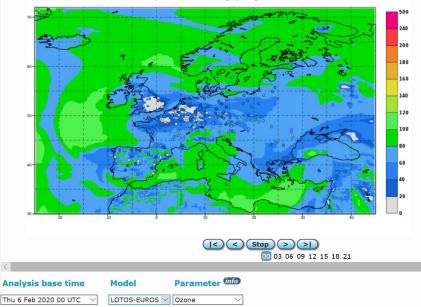


Assimilation method EnKF: active method, system provides us adjusted model parameters and inputs. In LOTOS-EUROS usually **optimisation of emissions** (and boundary conditions) to fit the gap with observations



OPERATIONAL ANALYSES BASED ON DATA ASSIMILATION OF GROUND 03, NO2 AND OMI NO2

Friday 07 February 2020 00UTC CAMS Verification t-024 VT: Thursday 06 February 2020 00UTC Observations + LOTOS-EUROS Analysis Surface Ozone [μg/m3]



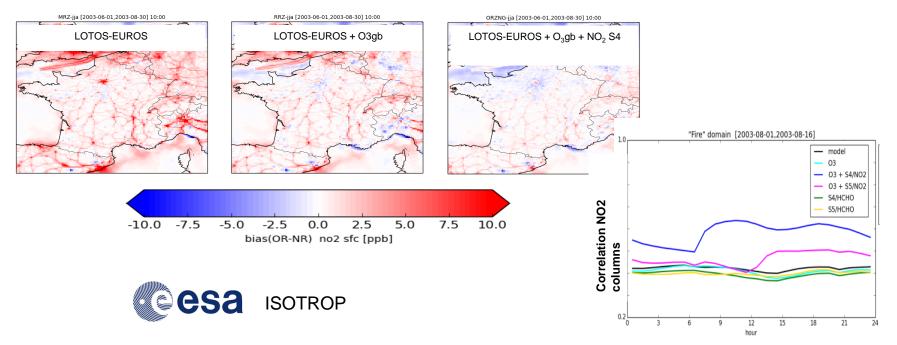




ASSESSING ADDED VALUE FUTURE INSTRUMENTS OBSERVING SYSTEM SIMULATION EXPERIMENTS

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The different impact of Sentinel 4 and 5p NO2 observations



MONITORING EMISSION TRENDS

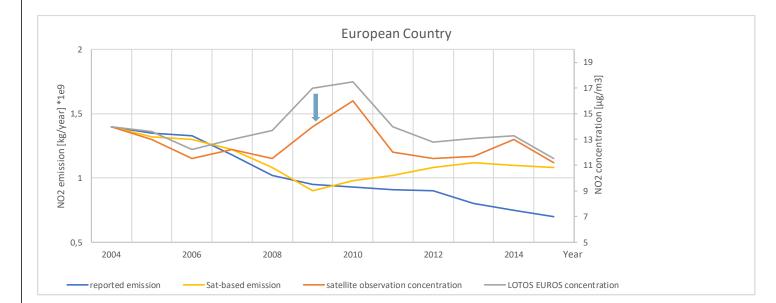


Satellite NO2 tropospheric VCD is a summation of various contribution

$$NO_{2instrument} = NO_{2emis} + NO_{2transport} + \dots + NO_{2meteo}$$

Can be modelled using a RAQ model using a fixed emission database

LOTOS-EUROS run for multi year period over Europe using fixed TNO MACC emission for 2004

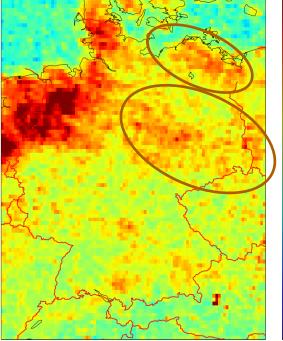


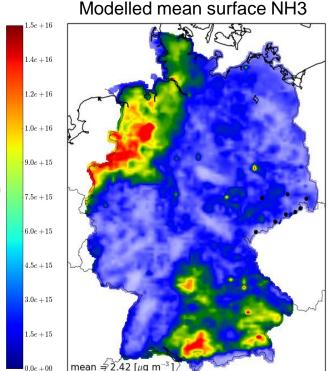


USE OF SATELLITE DATA FOR EMISSION LOCATION VERIFICATION

SATELLITE DATA IDENTIFY REGIONS IN GERMANY WITH SUBSTANTIAL NH3 LEVELS NOT PRESENT IN EMISSION INVENTORY

Satelite-IASI-NH3: 8-year average





Emission inventories use proxies e.g. number of farms to distribute

country totals

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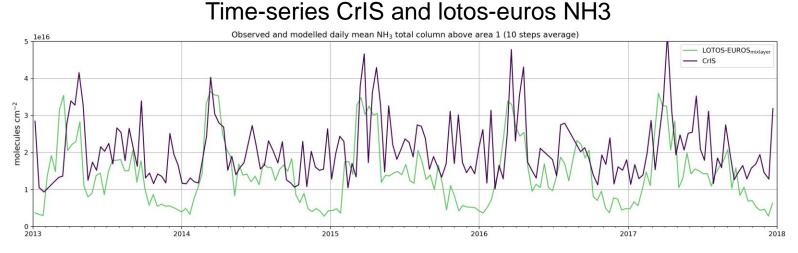
However in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern farmers often have larger land areas

→ Used to improve the emission inventories

Application of the new UBA-Griddingtool emissions for ammonia



USE OF SATELLITE DATA FOR EMISSION TIMING VERIFICATION



- > Overall, good agreement between CrIS and LOTOS-EUROS in growing season
- > Observed spring peak later than modelled in LOTOS-EUROS

> \rightarrow improve the temporal profiles used to distribute yearly NH3 emissions in model NH3 - Asimilation Cris



REGIONAL TROPOMI PRODUCT Work in progress

TROPOMI-NO2 product systematically underestimates over polluted areas (typically 15-30%)

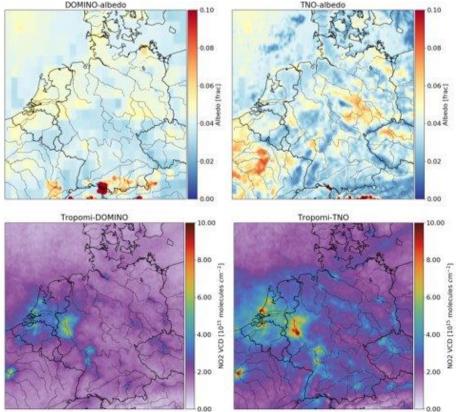
Overestimates in **background** regions / coastal areas

The core problem lies with a priori data used in the retrieval, the Air Mass Factors (AMFs) which are calculated at a relatively coarse resolution

Replacement with a higher resolution AMF can drastically reduce the under and overestimation (Griffin et al 2019 / McLinden et al., 2014)

\rightarrow We use LOTOS-EUROS modelled profiles for this

References: McLinden, C. A., https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-3637-2014, 2014. Griffin et al., https://doi.org/10.1029/2018GL081095, 2018.



CONCLUSION

By synergetic combination of satellite observations with a chemistry transport model we provide information on:

- > Air pollutant concentrations and changes
- > Air pollution exceedances and the main sources responsible for this
- > Emissions and trends in emissions
- Emission locations and timing
- > The added value of current and future satellite instruments
- > Regional improvements for satellite products

This information is/can be used by:

- Policy makers to underpin the development of effective strategies for air pollution abatement, and check the effect of implemented strategies
- Industries/agencies to support the development of new satellite instruments
- Companies/industries to investigate their impact on the environment and possible strategies to reduce this impact



> MERCI BEAUCOUP

Take a look: TNO.NL/TNO-INSIGHTS

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