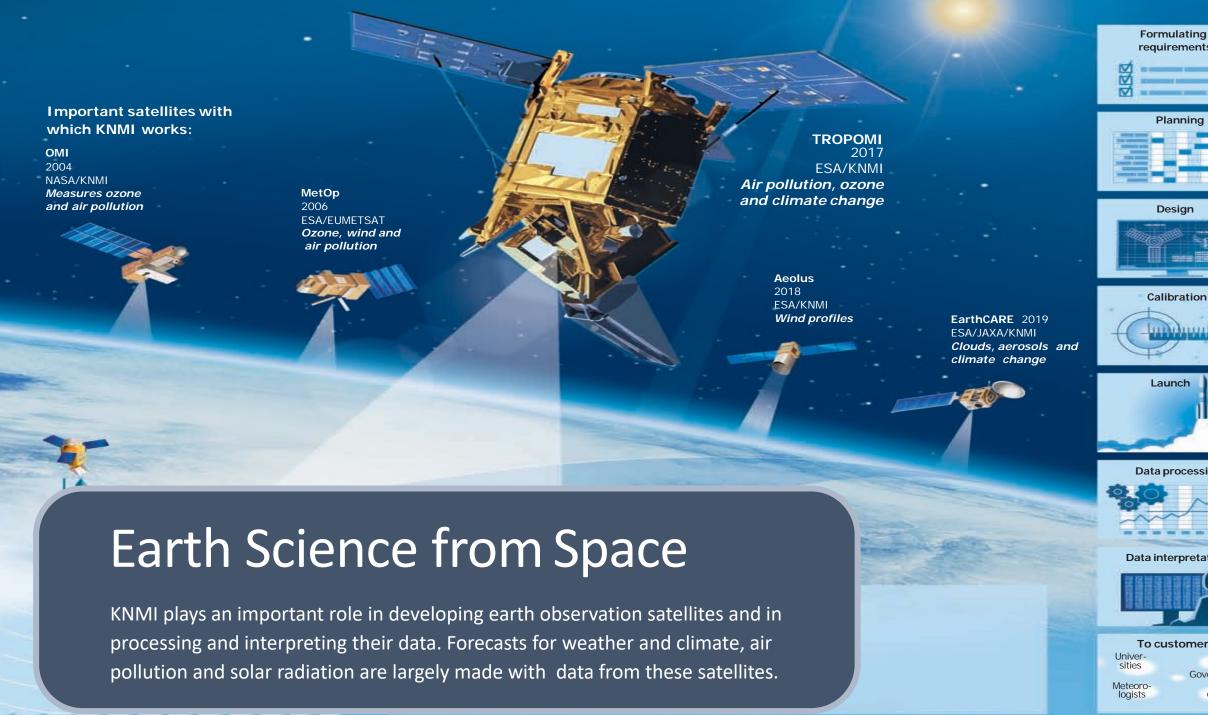


Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat

Monthly NO_X emission estimates from space

Bas Mijling, Ronald van der A, Jieying Ding



requirements











Data interpretation

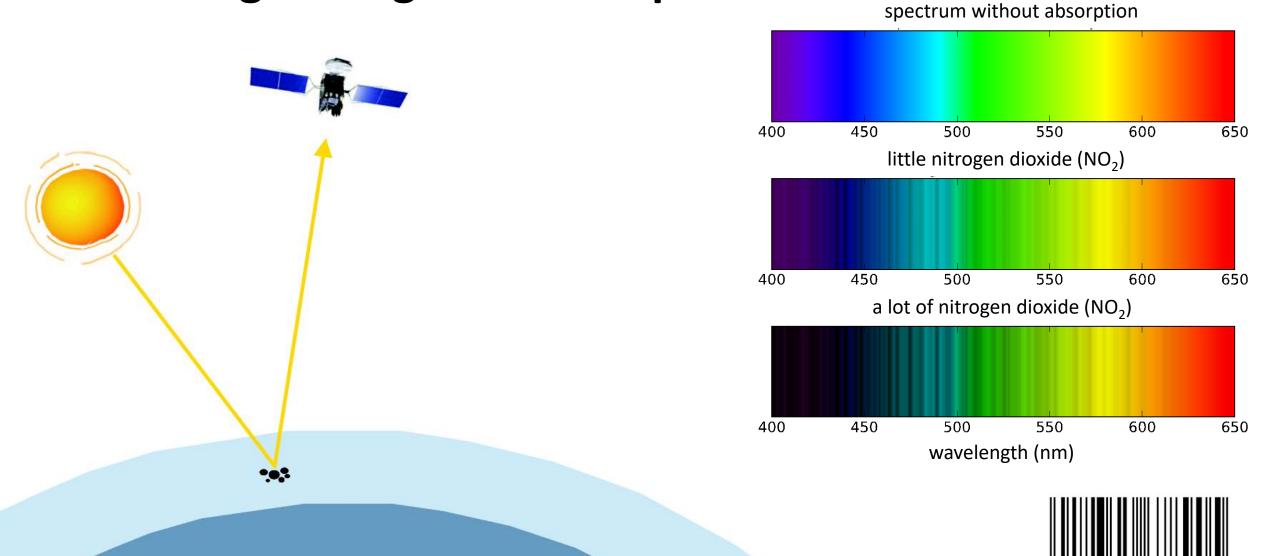


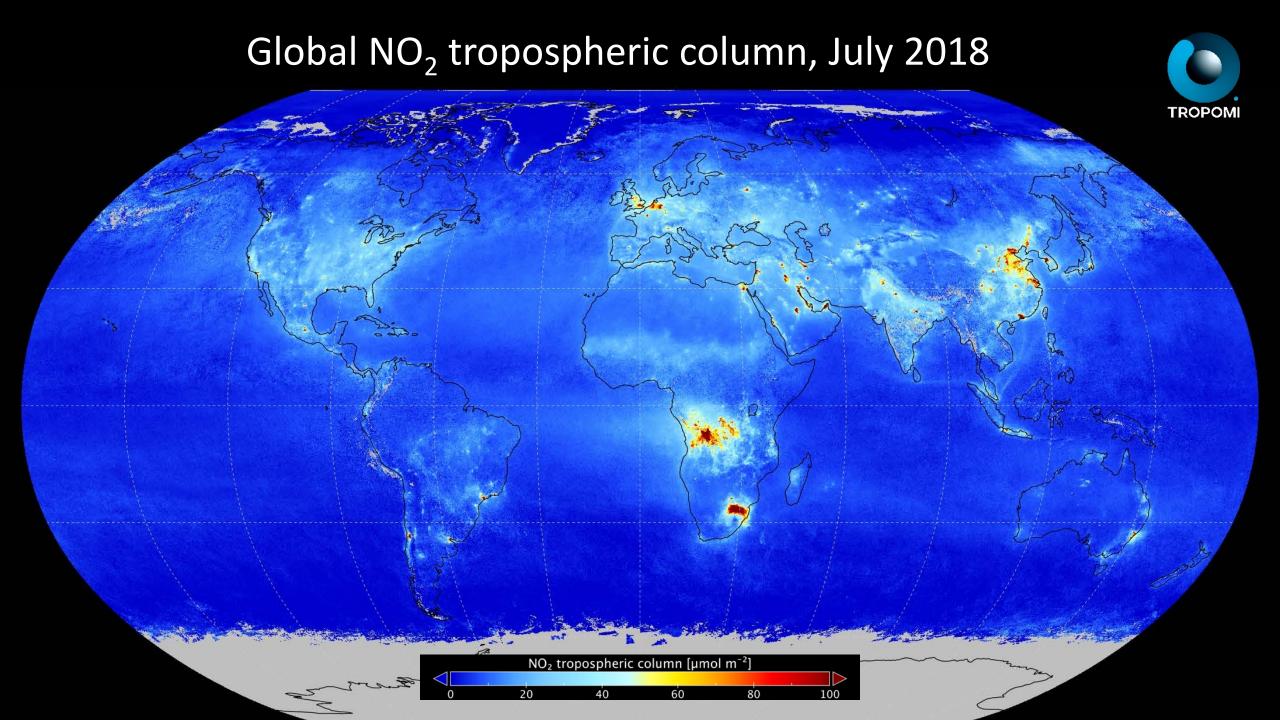
To customers

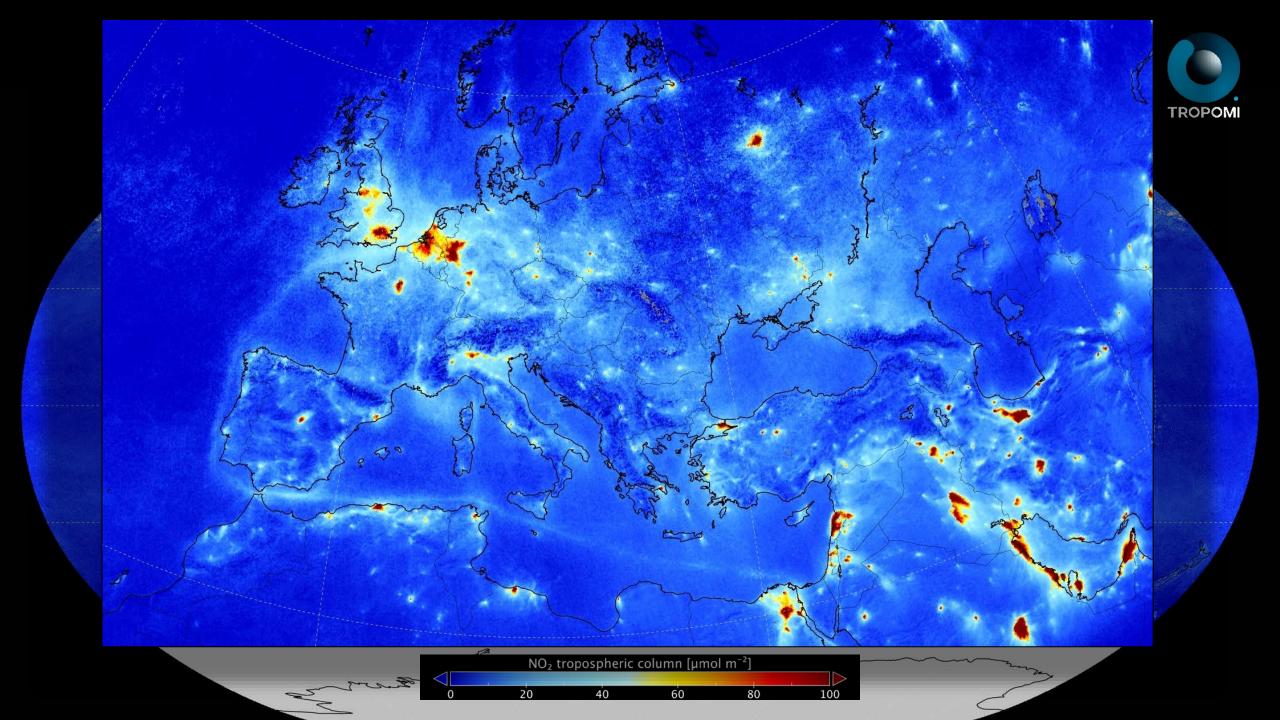
Aviation Government

Citizens

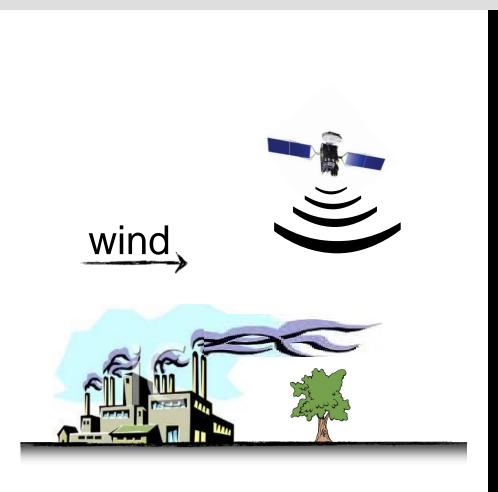
Measuring trace gases from space







Emission estimation with the DECSO* algorithm



Calculation of the plume back to its source

Fast updates of regional emission inventories at relatively high resolution (~10×10 km²)

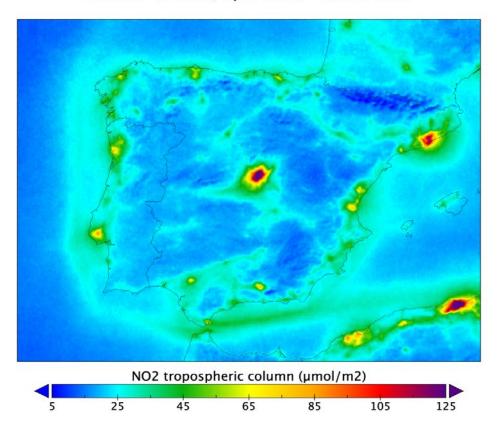
Algorithm can detect new hotspots / relocating existing hotspots

^{*} Daily Emission estimates Constrained by Satellite Observations

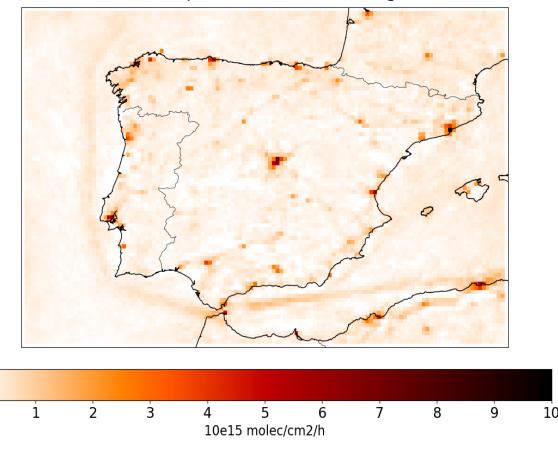


NO_X emission estimates from TROPOMI

Sentinel-5P NO2, April 2018 - March 2019

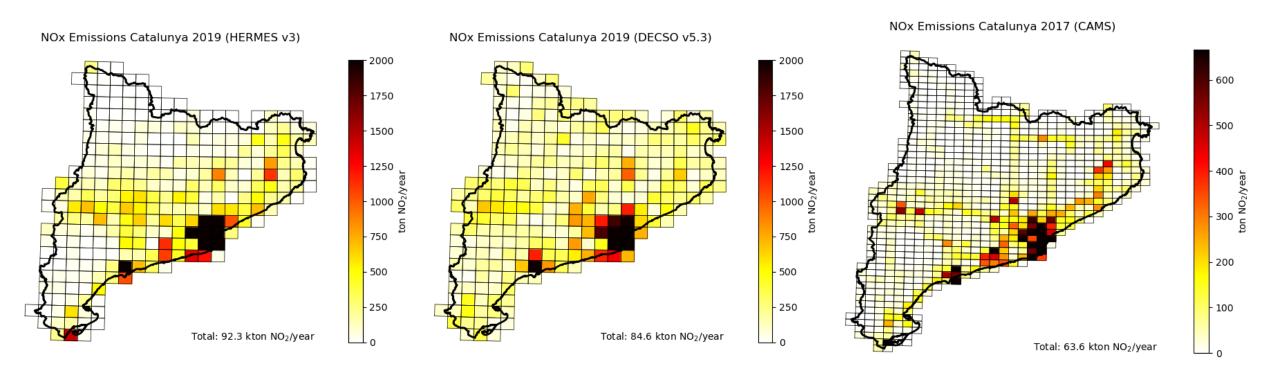


Emissions September 2018 (old algorithm)





Total NO_X emissions Catalonia, 2019

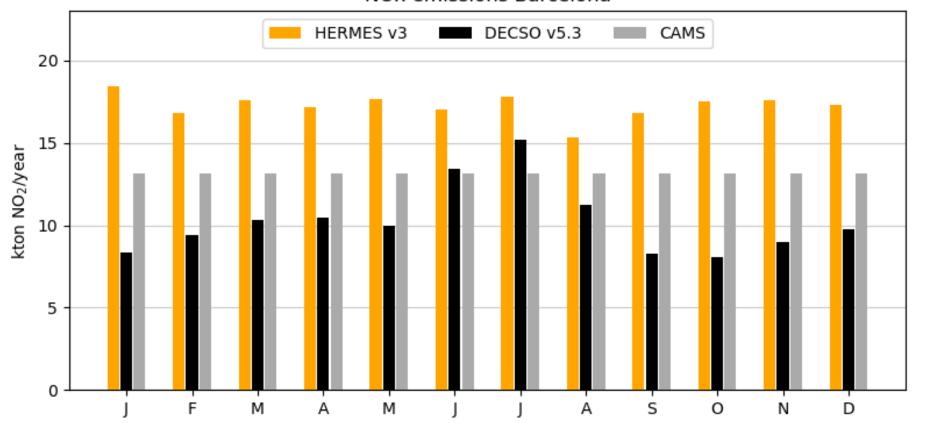


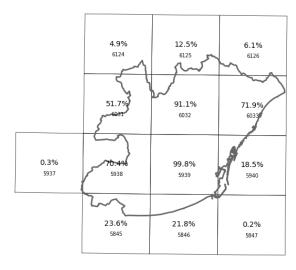




Monthly NO_X emissions Barcelona

NOx emissions Barcelona





Total emissions

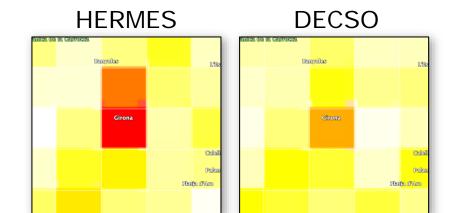
HERMES v3 (2019): 17.3 kton NO₂

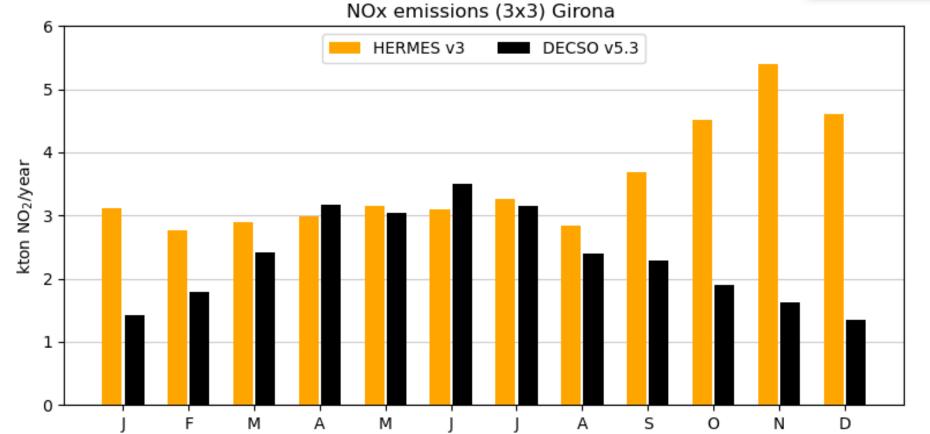
DECSO v5.3 (2019): 10.3 kton NO₂

CAMS (2017): 13.2 kton NO₂



Monthly emissions Girona





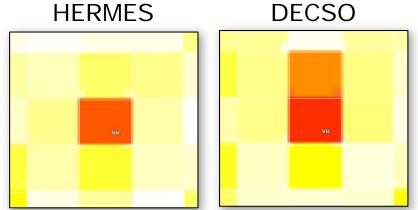
Total emissions (3x3)

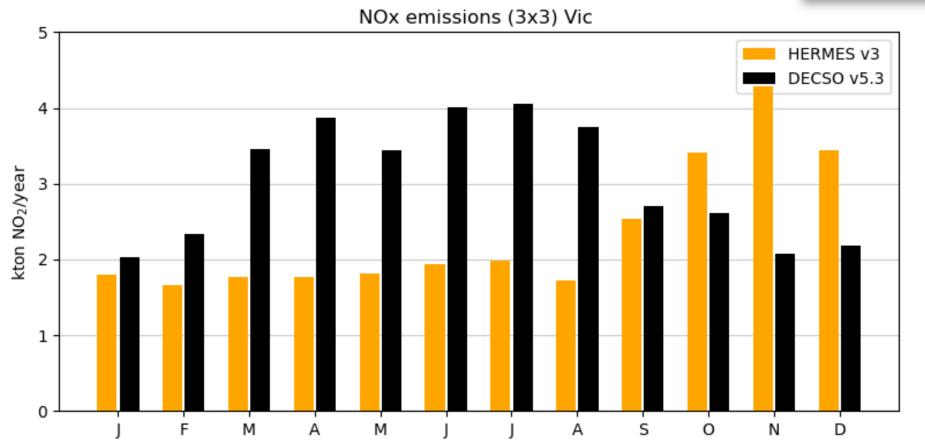
HERMES v3 (2019): 3.5 kton NO₂

DECSO v5.3 (2019): 2.3 kton NO₂



Monthly emissions Vic





Total emissions (1x1)

HERMES v3 (2019): 0.88 kton NO₂ DECSO v5.3 (2019): 0.98 kton NO₂

Total emissions (3x3)

HERMES v3 (2019): 2.3 kton NO₂

DECSO v5.3 (2019): 3.1 kton NO₂



Conclusions

- NO_X emission estimates from space with DECSO algorithm
- Comparison over Catalonia with HERMES (2019) and CAMS (2017)
- ++ Good agreement of spatial locations and absolute regional emissions;
- At city level we see significant differences between HERMES and CAMS. DECSO is somewhere in the middle;
- Seasonal variability of DECSO needs improvement (probably lifetime issue).