



Royal Netherlands
Meteorological Institute
*Ministry of Infrastructure and the
Environment*

Fast emission estimates for rapidly changing economies constrained by satellite observations

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A decorative graphic consisting of several horizontal lines of varying shades of blue and grey. On the right side, there is a stylized, grey silhouette of a person's head and shoulders, looking towards the left. The lines appear to be part of a larger design, possibly representing data or a map.

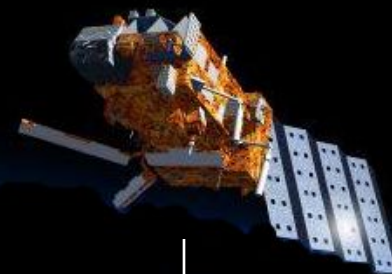
ATMOS 2015, Heraklion/Ηράκλειο, 12 June 2015

GLOBAL EMISSION

- Overview of the DECSO algorithm
- Middle East
- South Africa
- North and South Korea
- China (emission trends and a case study)

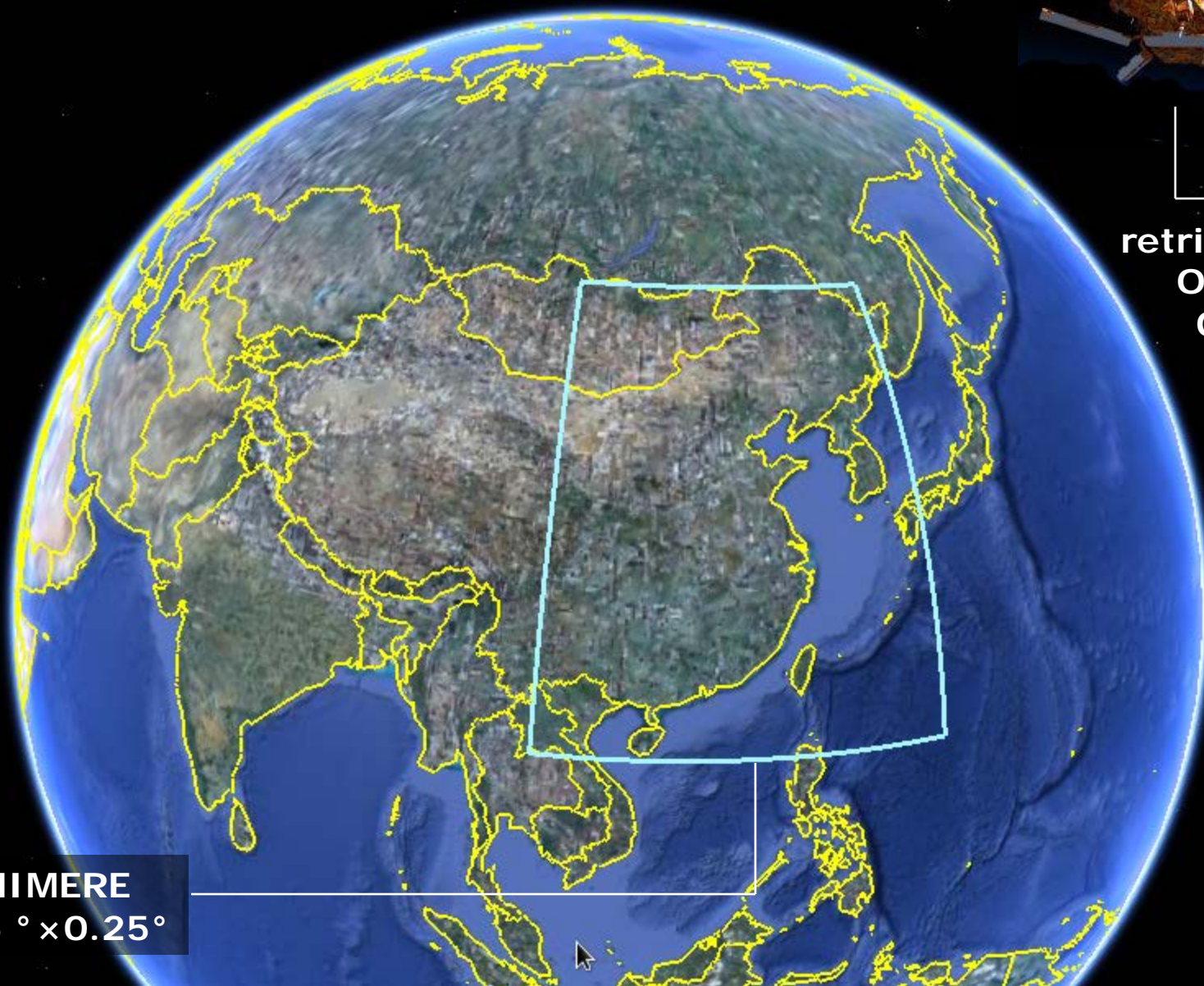


From concentrations to emissions: Basic tools



NO₂
retrievals from
OMI and
GOME2

CHIMERE
0.25 ° × 0.25 °



Properties of DECSO*



Takes transport into account
enables high resolution ($\sim 25 \times 25 \text{ km}^2$)

Relatively fast
enables operational emission estimation

Emission updates by addition
enables detection new hotspots / relocation
existing hotspots

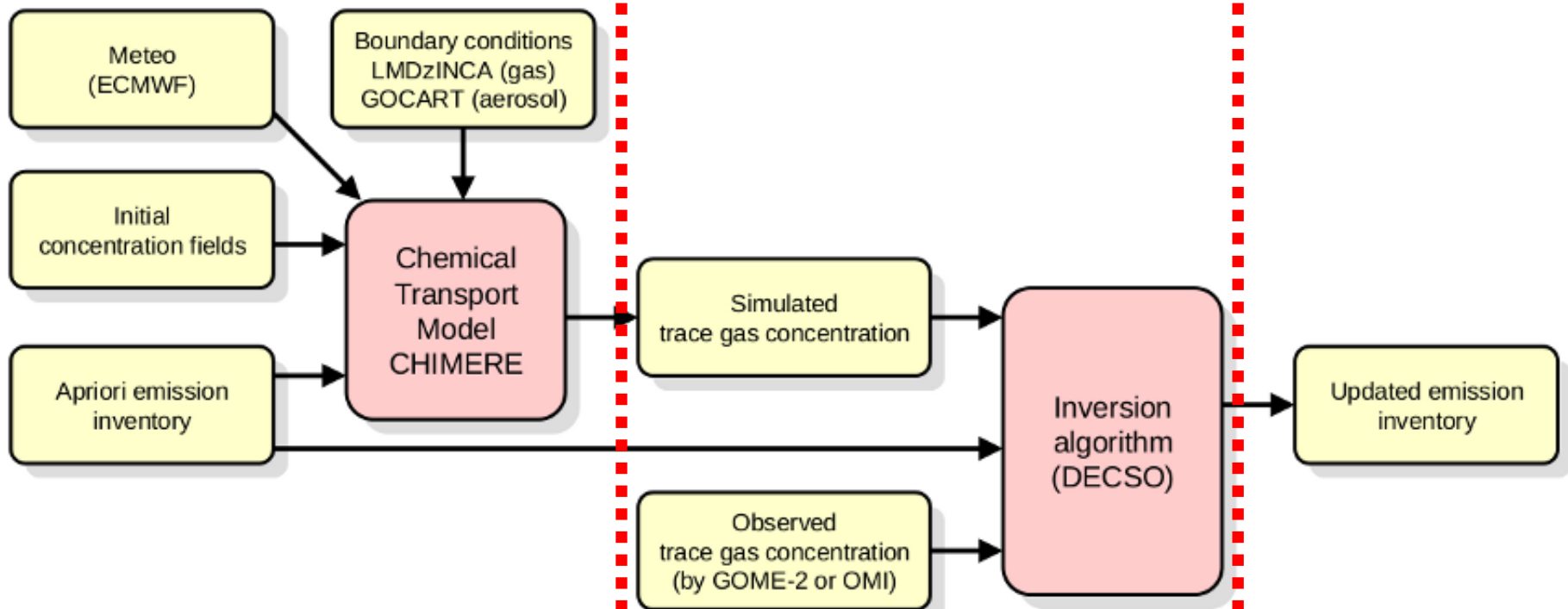
* Daily Emission estimates Constrained by Satellite Observations

Overview DECSO

(1) Forward model run
(2) Sensitivity calculation

(3) Inverse with
Kalman Filter

(4) Emission
update

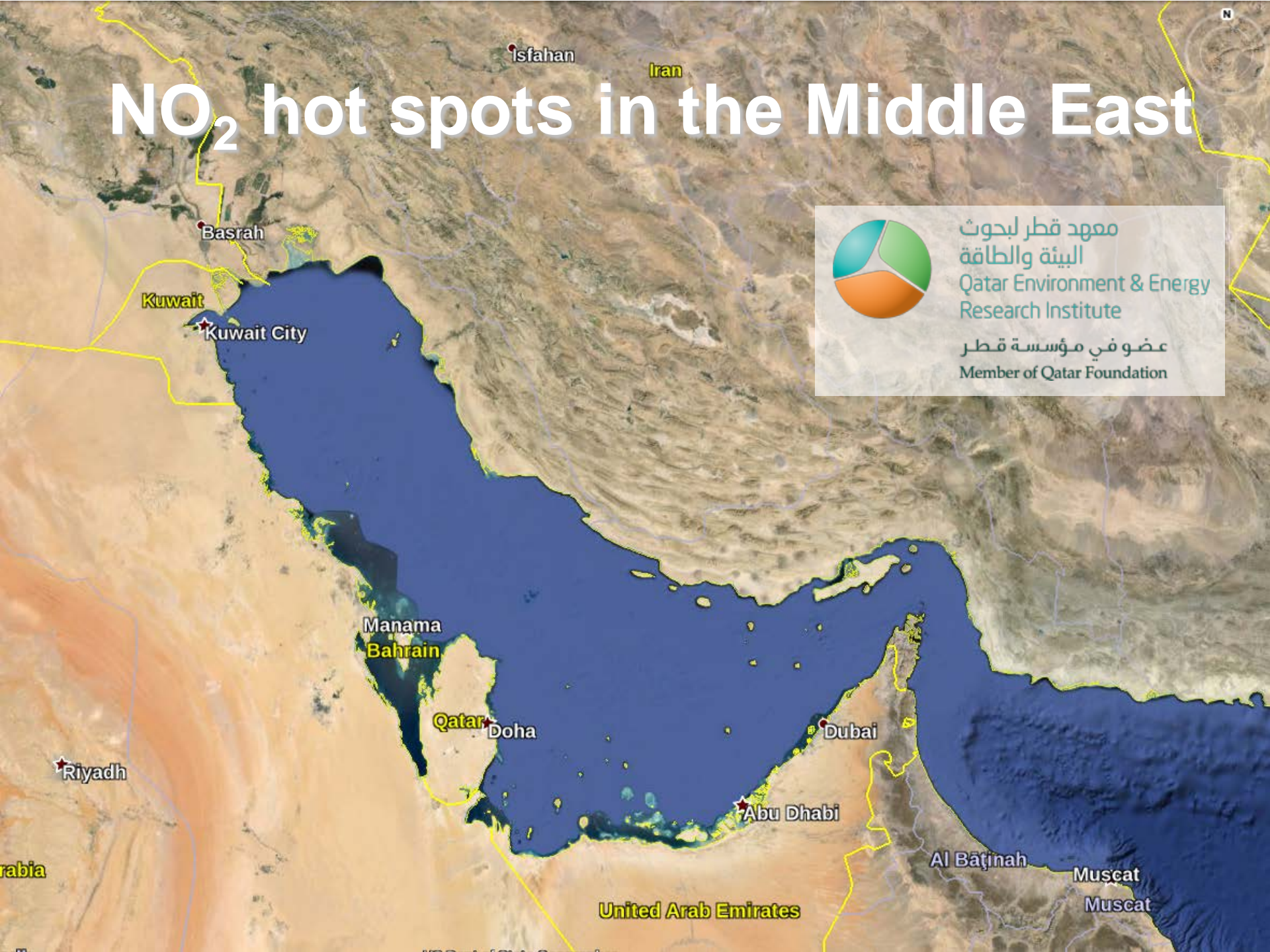


DECSO algorithm improvements

Version v1 → v3a

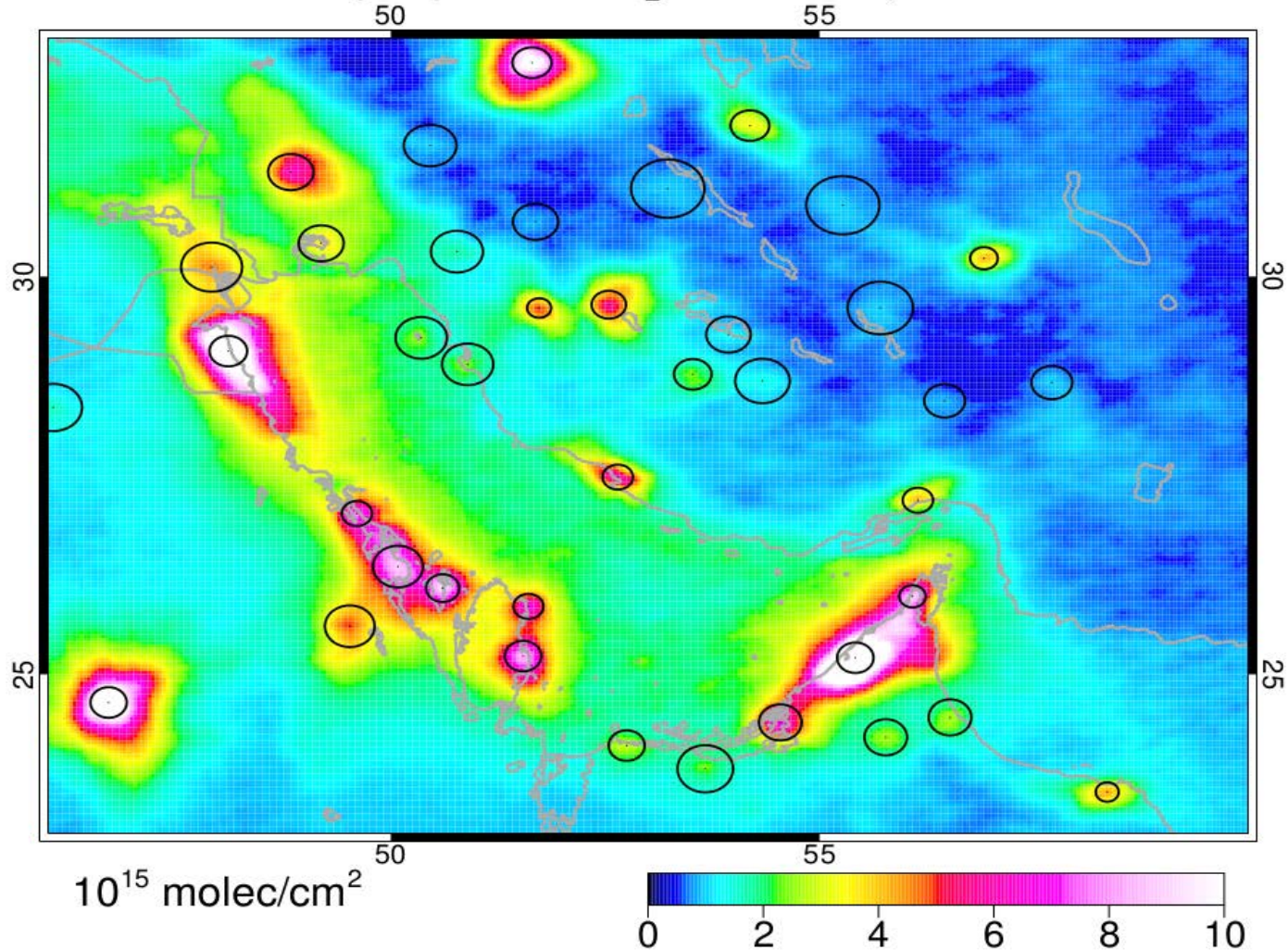
- **Improved concentration simulation**
Emission injection height according to sector.
- **Improved source-receptor (sensitivity) calculation**
Switching to backward trajectory calculations.
- **Improved inversion algorithm**
Full inversion in Kalman gain matrix calculation.
- **Improved emission update scheme**
 - (1) Reduces noise and bias over remote areas;
 - (2) Update of NO_x-correlated pollutants (CO, PM, SO₂);
 - (3) Grid cell dominated by power-plant dominated: inject emissions into model layer corresponding to stack height.
- **Building a Kalman smoother**

NO₂ hot spots in the Middle East

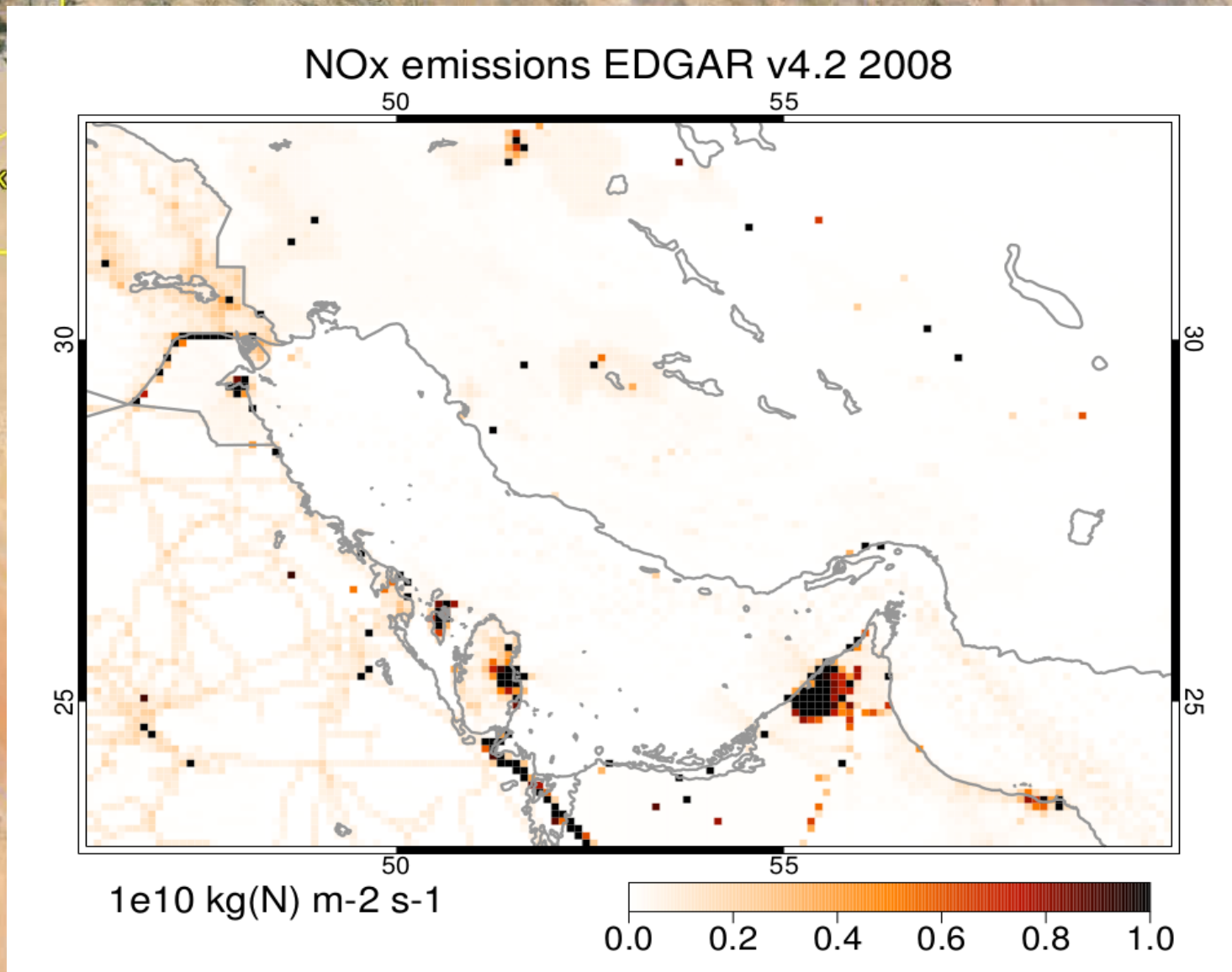


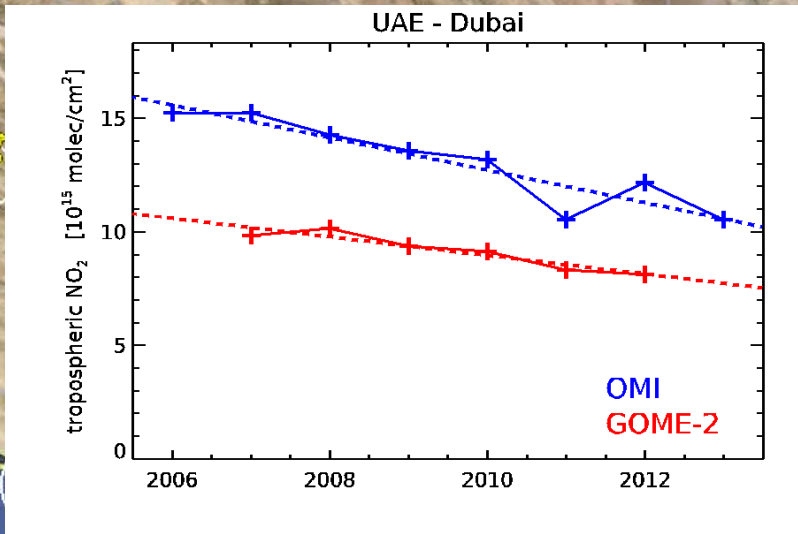
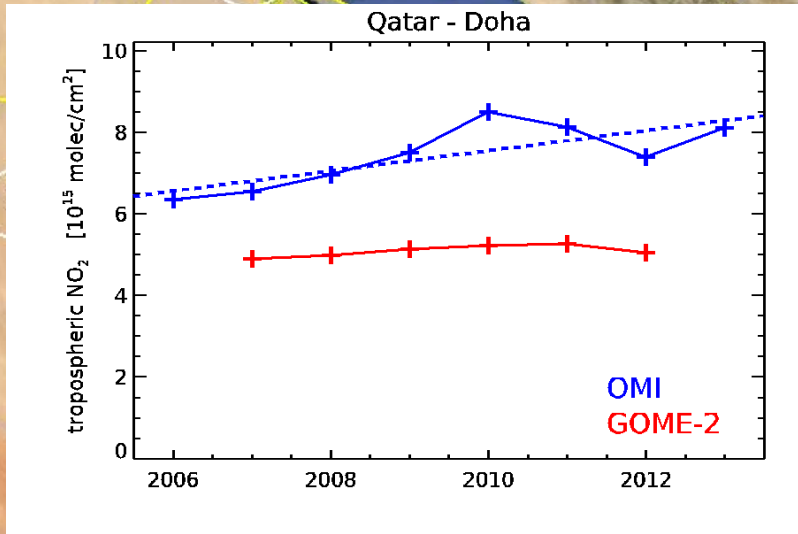
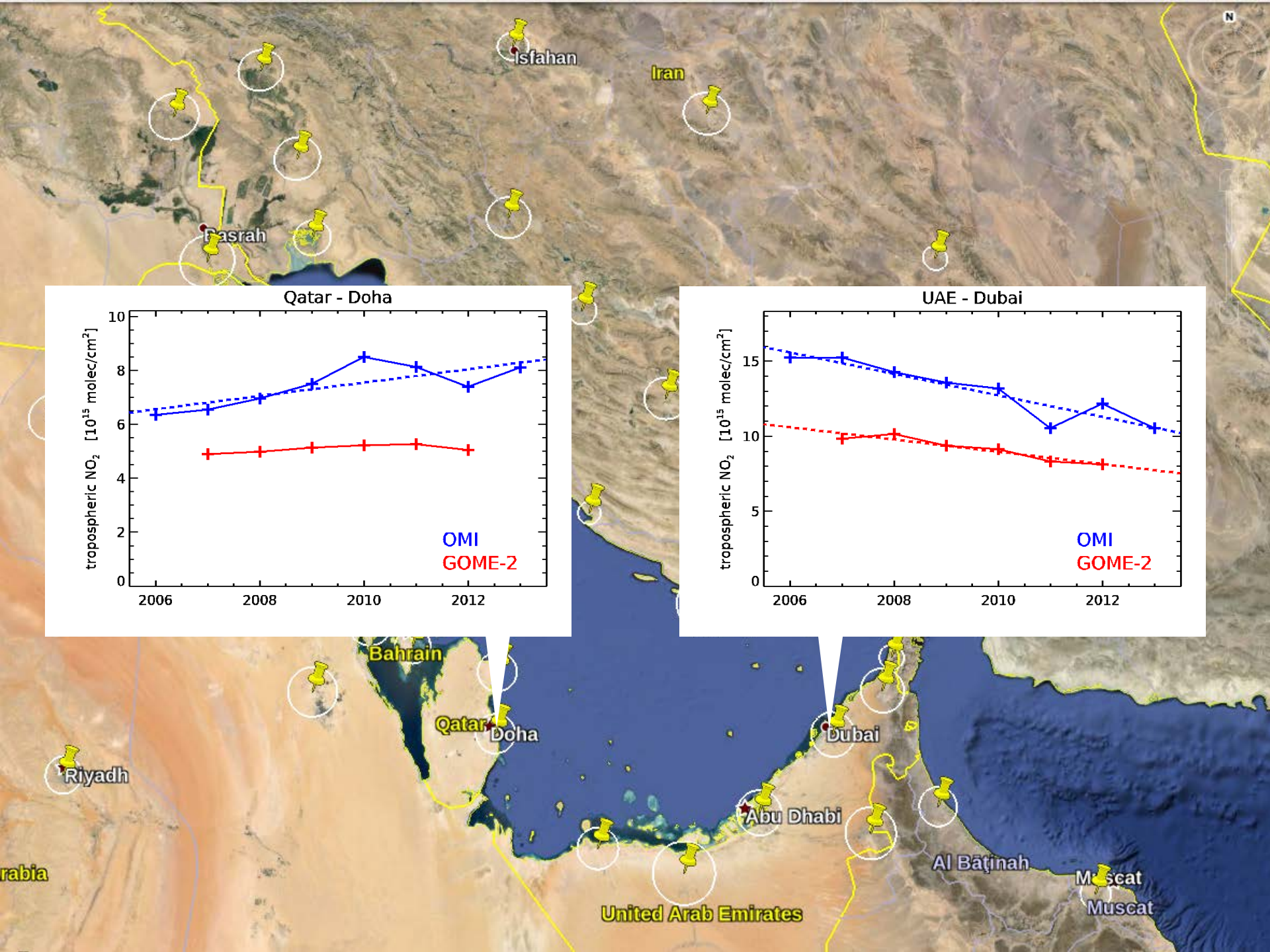
NO₂ hot spots in the Middle East

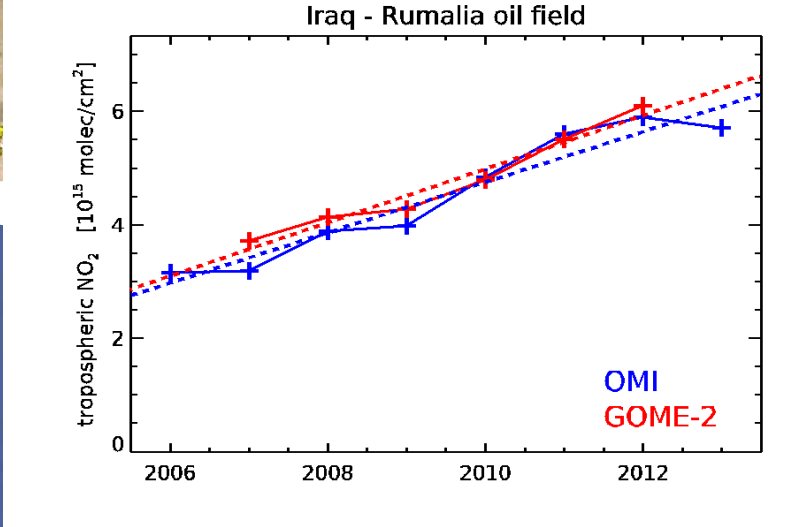
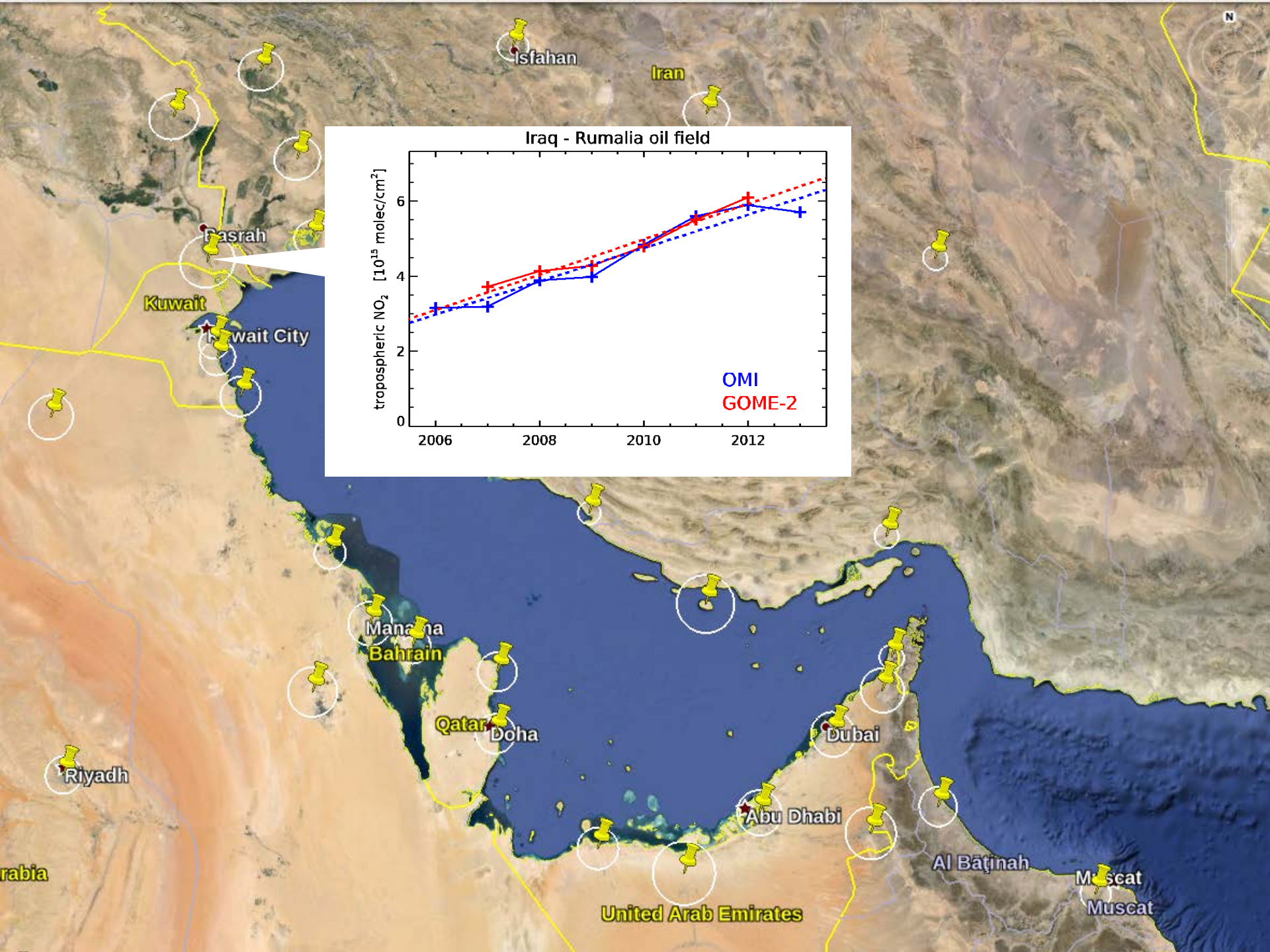
Tropospheric NO₂ for 2008 by OMI

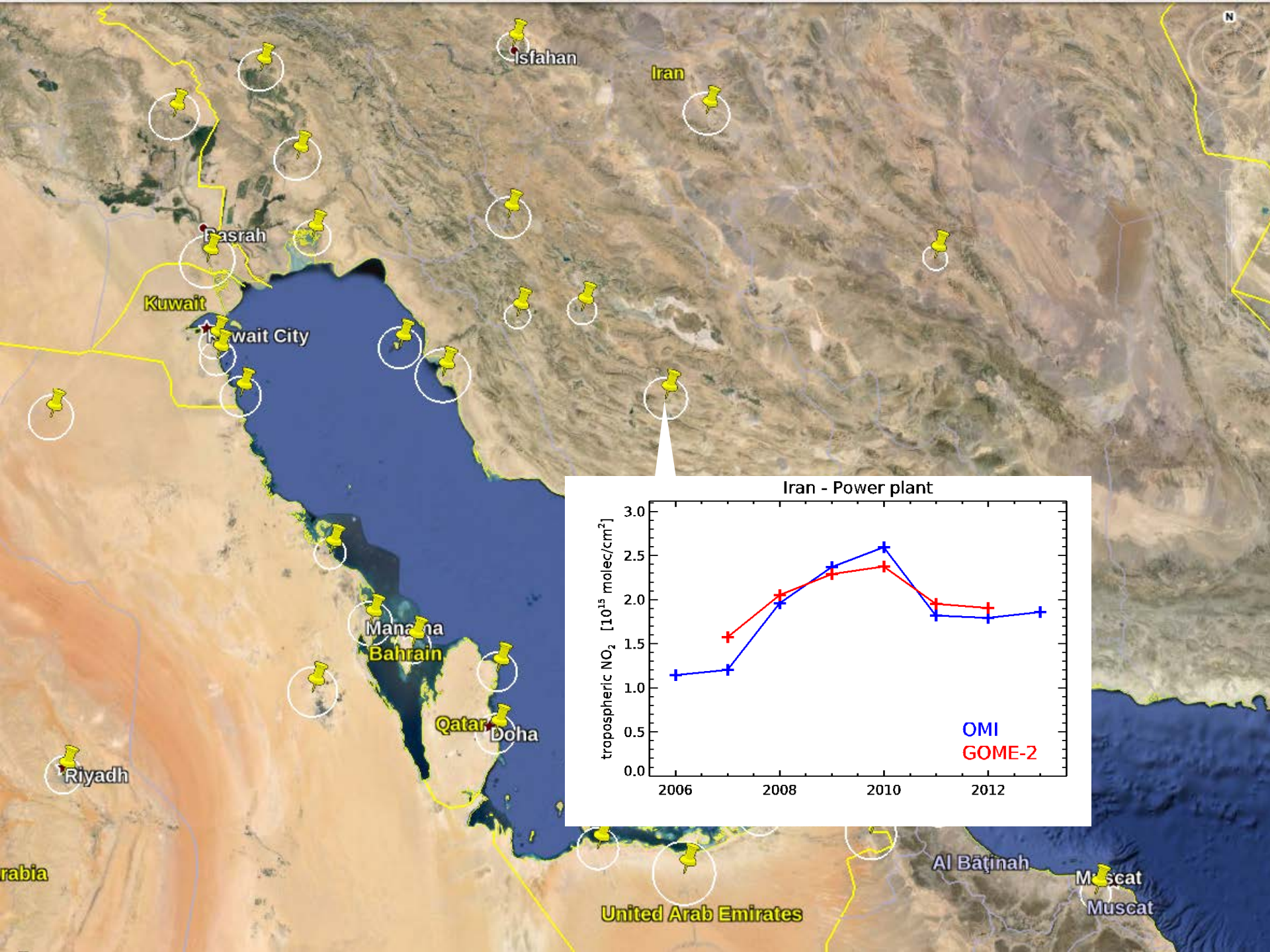


NO₂ hot spots in the Middle East



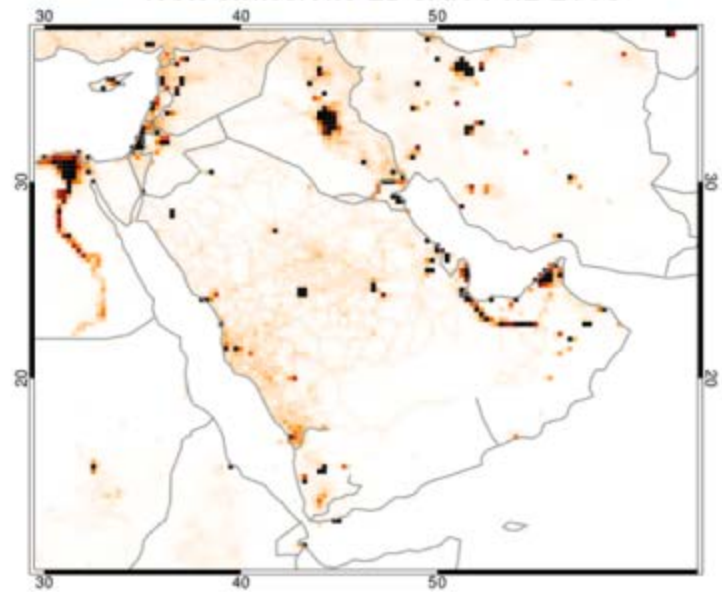




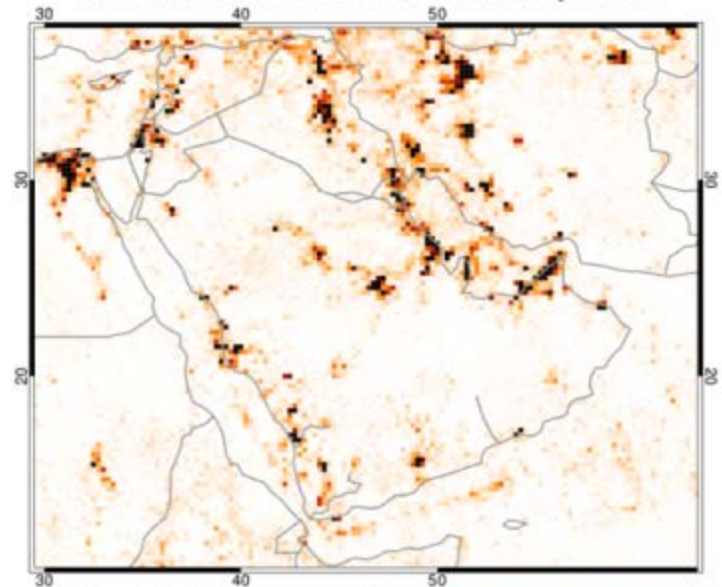




NOx emissions EDGAR v4.2 2008



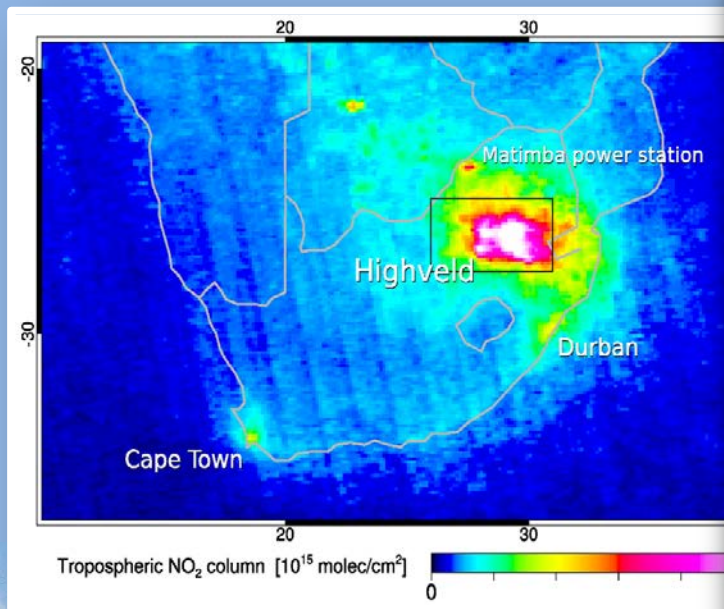
NOx emissions DECSO/OMI Mar-Apr 2010



10^{15} molec/cm²/h

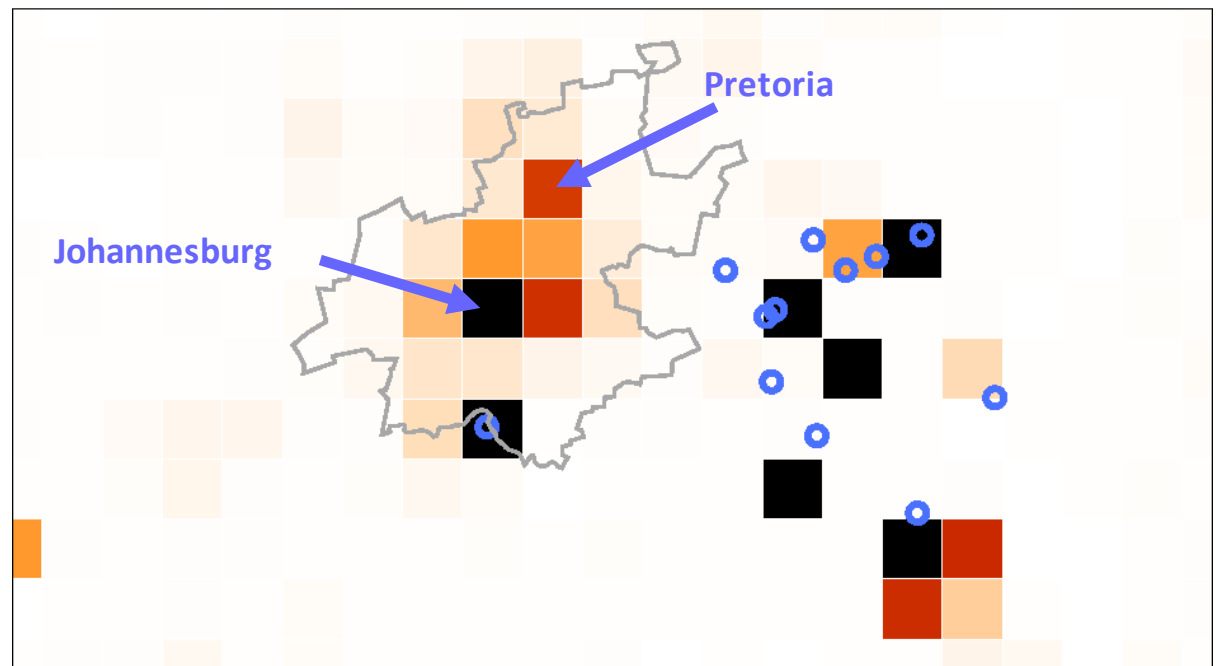


Emission hot spots in South Africa



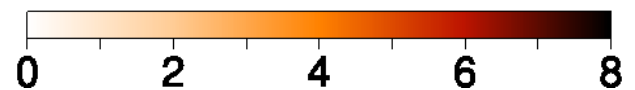
Highveld NO_x emissions

Initial NO_x emission inventory



EDGAR v4.2 2008

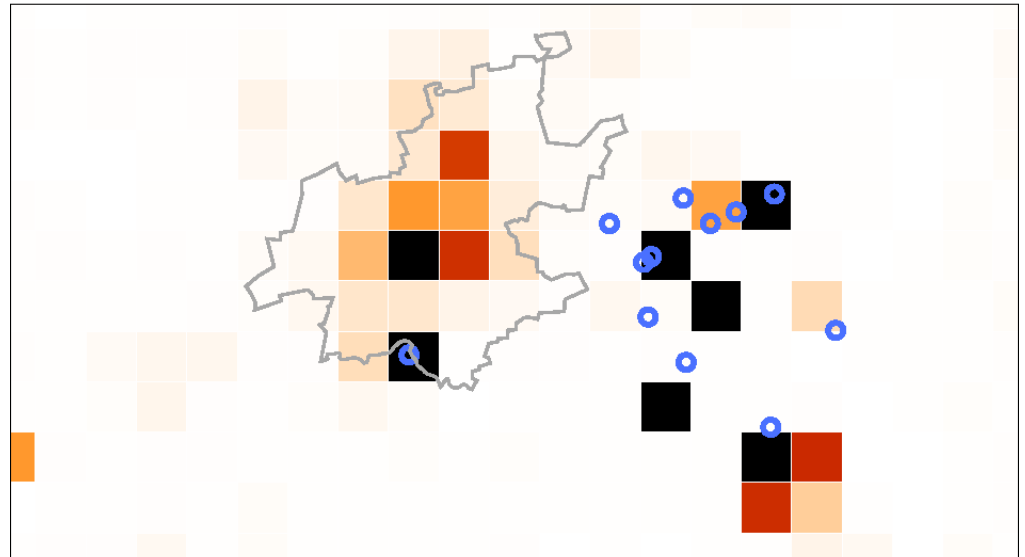
Nitrogen emission [kton N/yr]



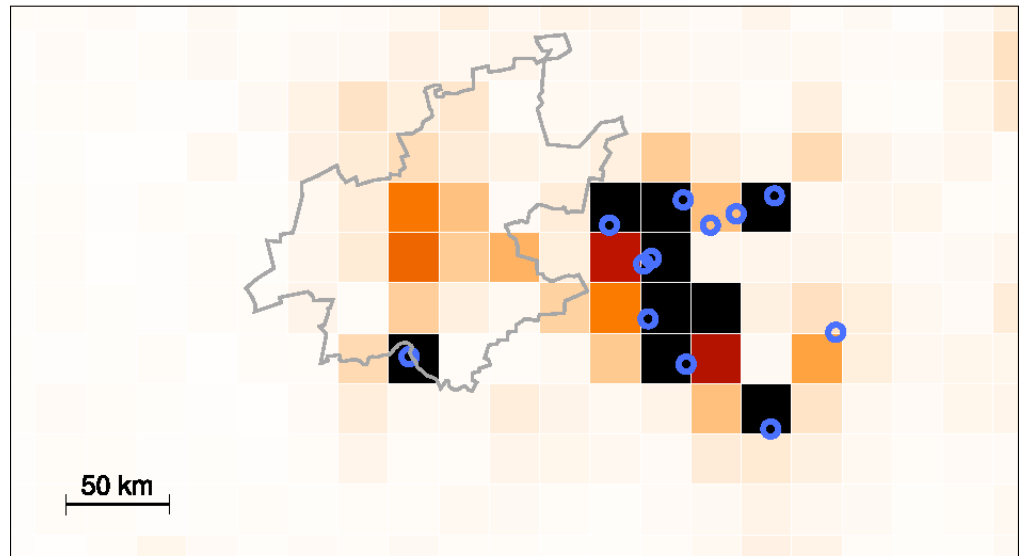
Highveld NO_x emissions

EDGAR v4.2 2008

Initial NO_x emission inventory



NO_x emission estimates by satellite



DECSO + OMI 2009-2010

Nitrogen emission [kton N/yr]

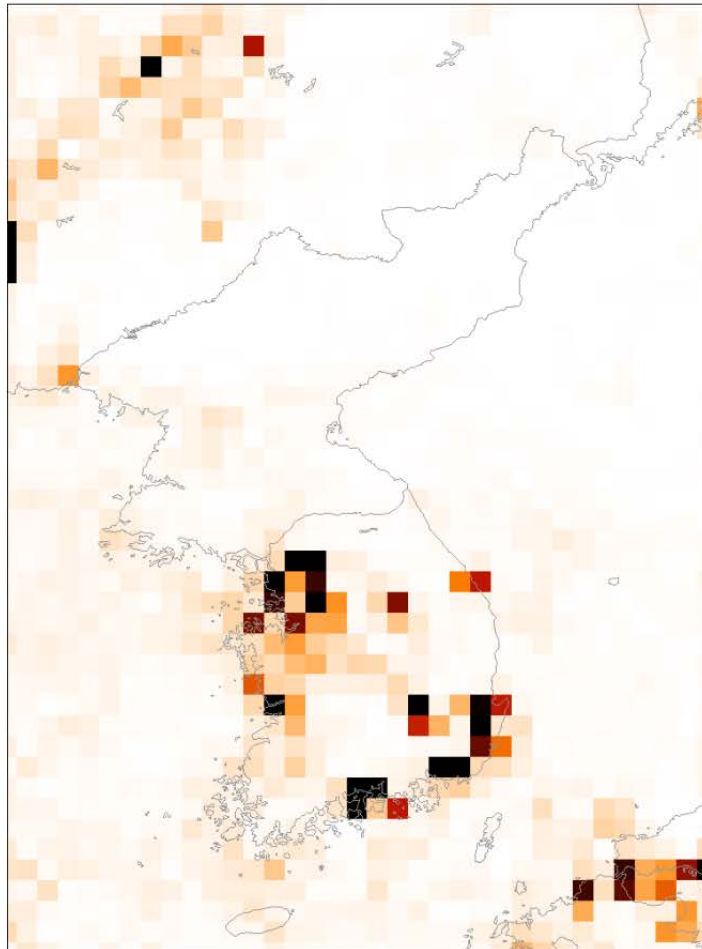


Korea at night



North vs South Korea

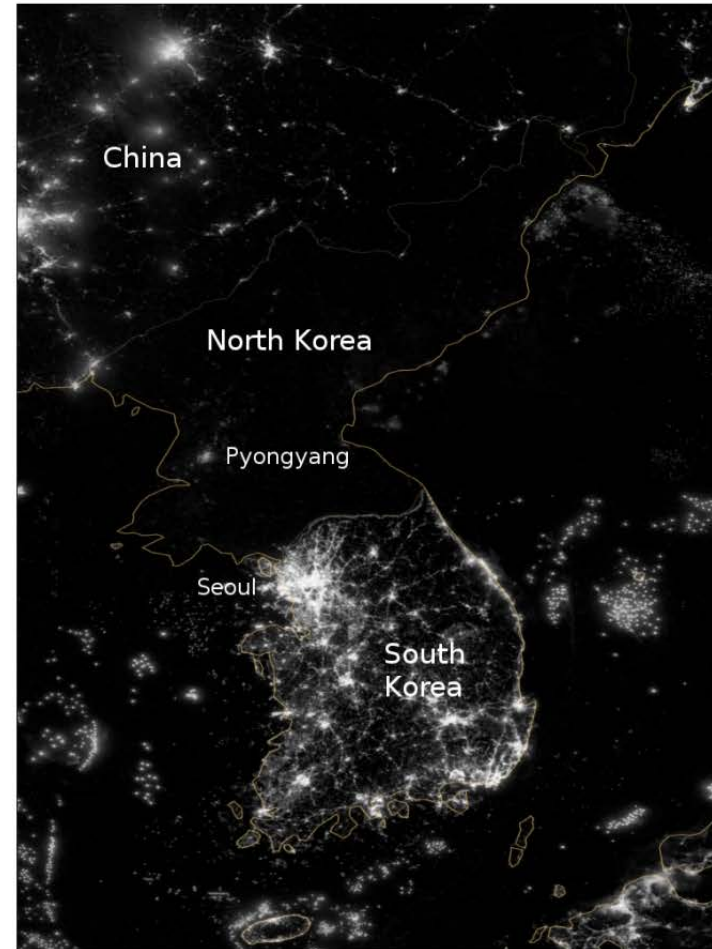
NO_x emissions by OMI (2011)



Gg N/yr

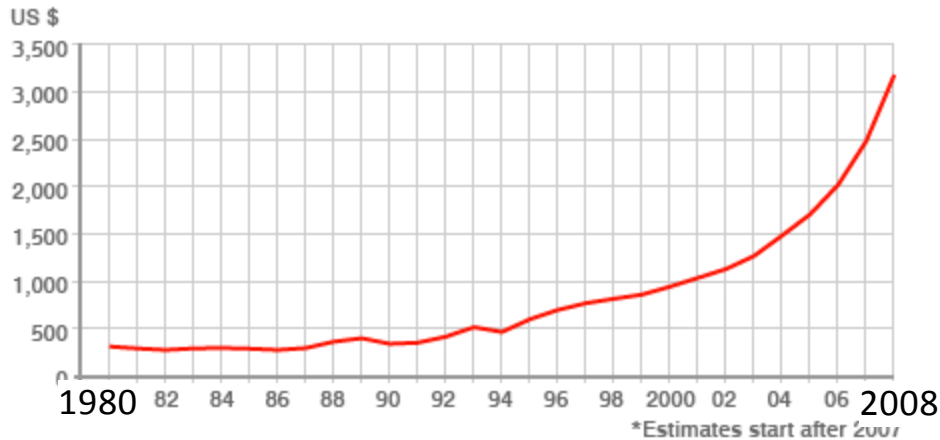


Nighttime lights by VIIRS



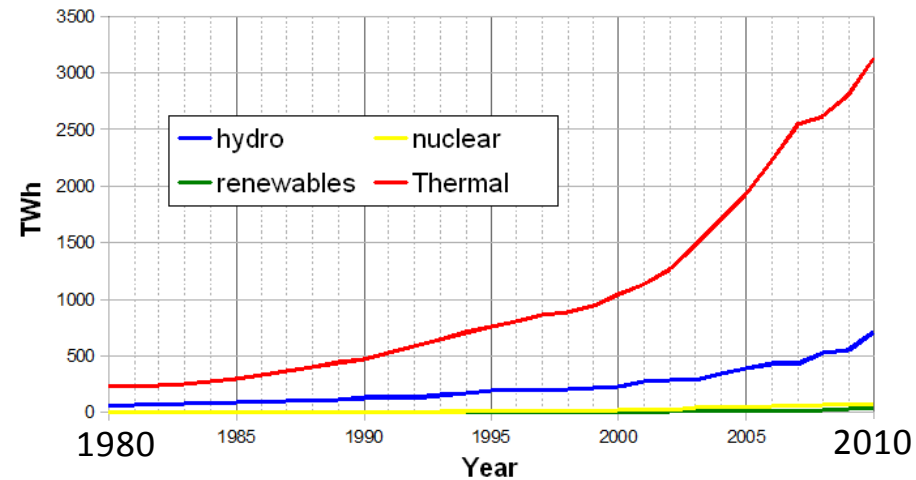
China: Economic indicators

Average annual income per capita, 1980-2008

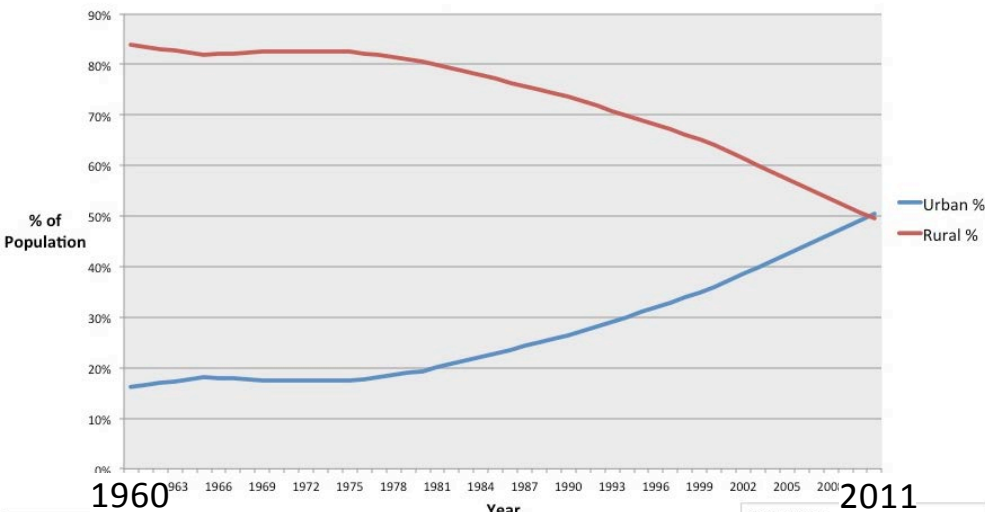


SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2008

China's electricity production, 1980-2010

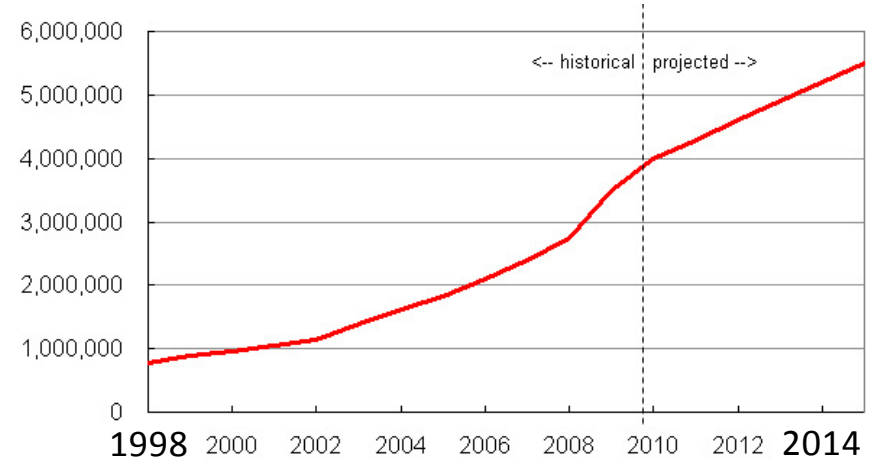


China's urbanization, 1980-2011



Source: World Bank
 thedurian.org
 huffingtonpost.com/john-wagner-givens

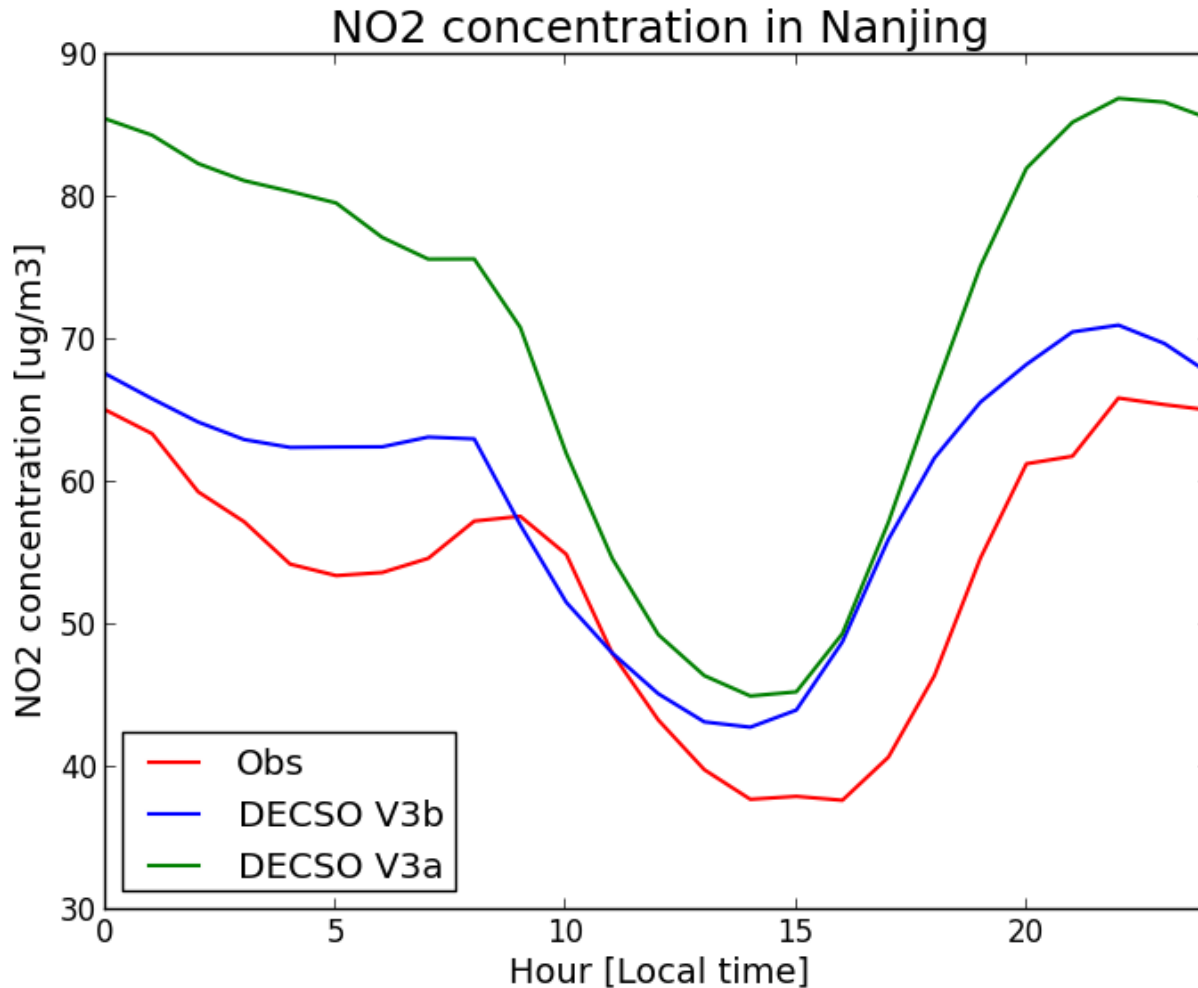
Number of vehicles in Beijing, 1998-2015



Source: China Statistical Yearbook, China Daily (17/2/09)

New CHIMERE version

DECSO v3a → v3b

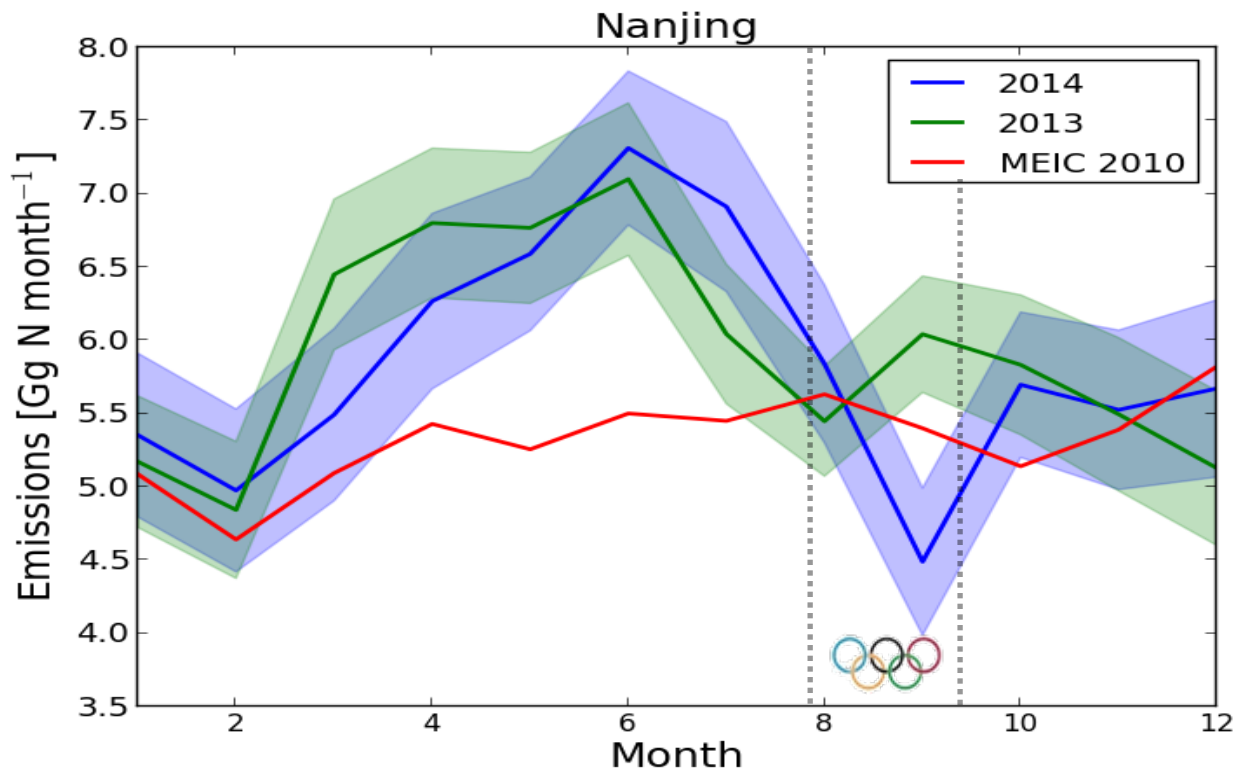


- Update from version 2006 to 2013
- Updated landuse database

Better agreement in diurnal cycle, especial nighttime values

(work by Jieying Ding)

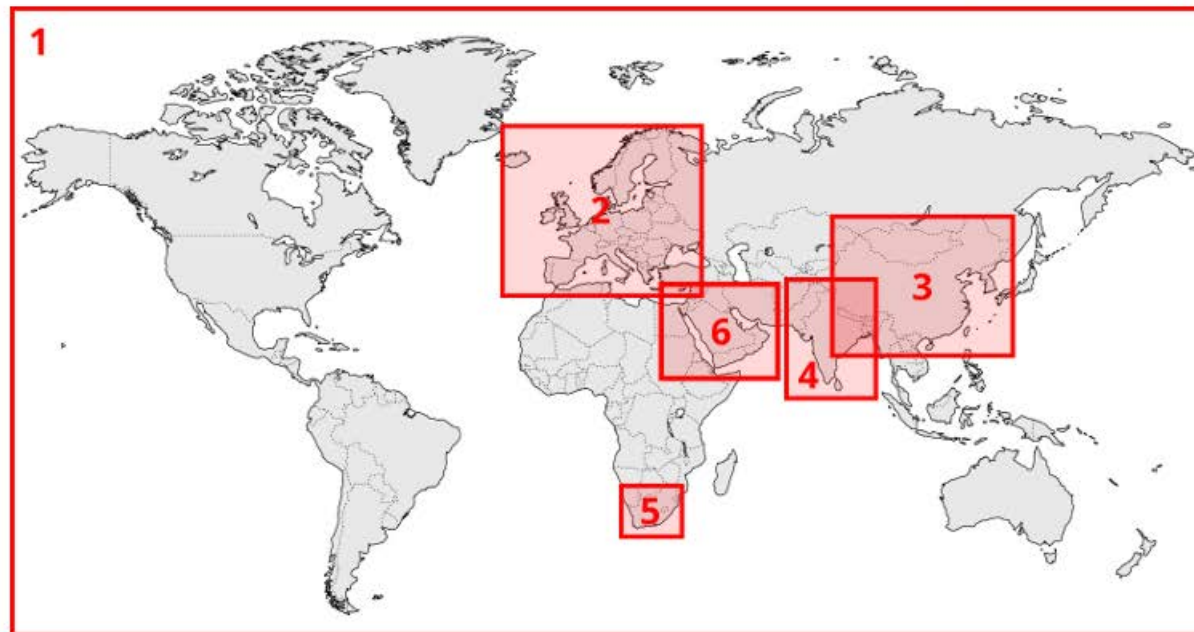
Case study:



The monthly NO_x emission estimates by DECSO in Nanjing for **2013** and **2014**, and the monthly NO_x emission of the MEIC inventory of **2010**. The shaded areas show the error of the mean NO_x emission estimates from DECSO.

Select emission data area:

[View all datasets](#)



World
[fire-related emissions](#),
[NMVOC](#), [biogenic isoprene](#)



Europe
[NO_x](#), [PM2.5](#), [PM10](#)



East Asia
[NO_x](#), [VOC](#)



India
[NO_x](#)



South Africa
[NO_x](#)



Middle East
[NO_x](#)

Note: The quality of the data products is currently being assessed. Users should use this data with caution!

Outlook

- DECSO algorithm improvement
 - Better lifetime estimation
 - Kalman smoother
 - Reduction of bias by negative emissions
- Validation
- Application to European emissions
- Extension of time series

