NO_x and CO inversions based on NO₂ and CO satellite data & derivation of FFCO₂ emissions in Europe

A.Fortems-Cheiney¹, G. Broquet¹, I. Pison¹, E. Potier¹, A. Berchet¹, R. Plauchu¹, H.A.C. Denier van der Gon², S.N.C Dellaert² and the VERIFY WP2 team



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H.A.C. Denier Van der Gon², S.N.C Dellaert² and the VERIFY WP2 team ¹Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, LSCE-IPSL (CEA-CNRS-UVSQ), Université Paris-Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France. ²Department of Climate, Air and Sustainability, TNO, P.O. Box 80015, 3508 TA Utrecht, Netherlands.

Inversion for European NO_x or CO emissions at 0.5° resolution



Monthly prior and posterior estimates of the NO_x anthropogenic emissions from 2005 to 2020 over continental land (in ktNO₂)

 The posterior NO_x emissions are slightly changed compared to the prior ones during winter mainly because of a lack of observations

- The inversion mainly applies positive increments to the prior
- anthropogenic emissions in spring and in summer

2 Conversion into FFCO2 emissions



The inversion mainly applies negative increments to the prior anthropogenic emissions in winter

See Fortems-Cheiney et al. 2021, GMD



3 Monthly budget of sectoral FFCO₂ emissions per country



Perspectives:

- characterize the uncertainties in the estimates
- account for the uncertainties in the CO/FFCO₂ and NO_x/FFCO₂ anthropogenic emission ratios
- synthetize the information from the different species
- co-assimilate CO₂ data (controlling the CO2 NEE together with the anthropogenic emissions)

Thin line = $FFCO_2$ prior emissions Bold line=from the NO_x inversions Dashed line = from the CO inversions

 Inversion based estimates close to the inventory: general consistency between the inventory and the observations

- However, significant residual biases between the simulation and the data, due to
- →the large nominal errors associated to satellite retrieval
- →the non-linearity of the chemistry
- Lack of data in winter esp. for Northern countries

 FFCO₂ emission estimates from NO_x and CO inversions present contradictory information regarding the sign of the corrections to be applied to the inventory:
→highlighting the weight of uncertainties in emission ratios or biases in the observations ?