



SEEDS

Sentinel EO-based Emission
and Deposition Service



Funded by
the European Union

Industrial NOx emissions and validation

Henk Eskes, Ronald van der A, Jieying Ding, Bas Mijling (KNMI)



Koninklijk Nederlands
Meteorologisch Instituut
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waters



 CERFACS
CENTRE EUROPÉEN DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION AVANÇÉE EN CALCUL SCIENTIFIQUE



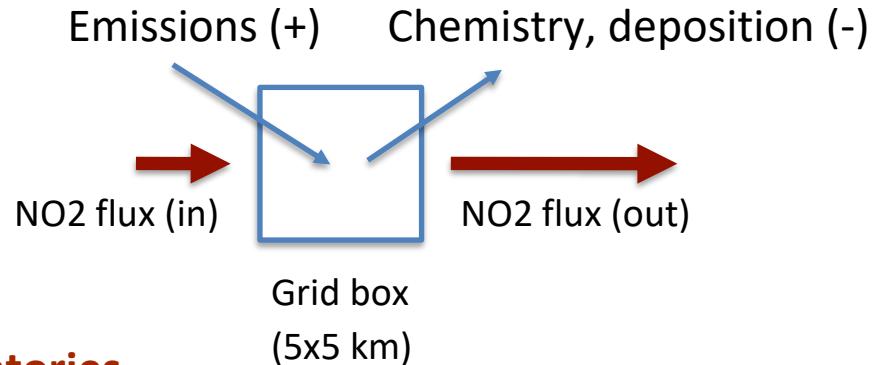
 isardSAT®
lobelia.

Validation of satellite-derived emissions



1. Alternative **mass balance approach** to estimate emissions

- Uses satellite columns + wind
- Highly independent to DECSO
- **Estimate of uncertainties**



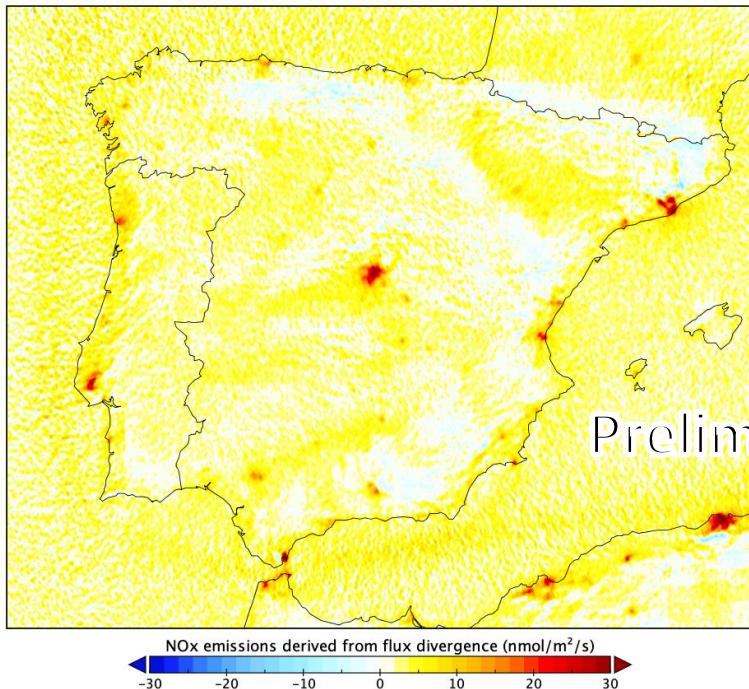
2. Comparisons with **bottom-up emission inventories**

- European scale, e.g. CAMS-TNO emissions, E-PRTR
- National, e.g. Netherlands “Emissieregistratie”
- Local, e.g. Catalonia, Spain

TROPOMI NO₂ emissions: DECSO versus Flux-divergence

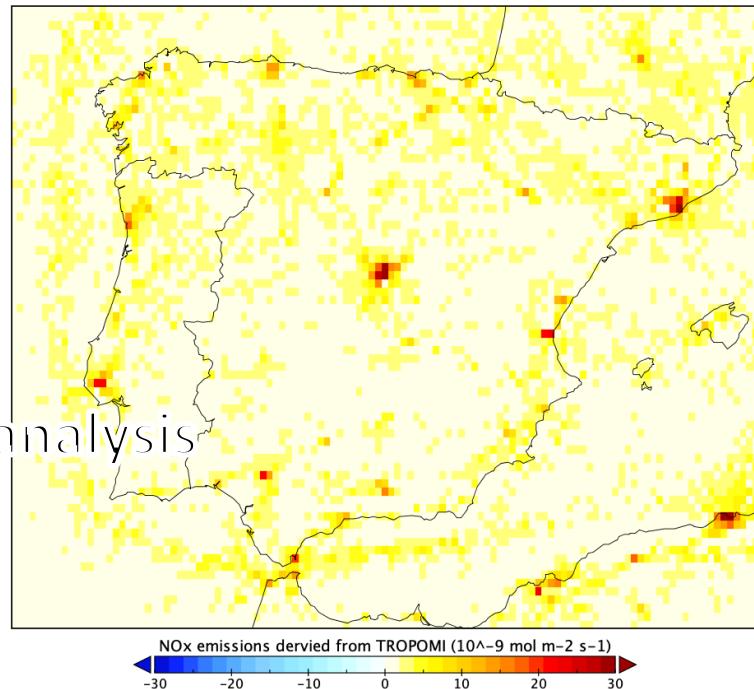
Flux-divergence

Sentinel-5P, JJA-2019, NOx emissions derived from NO₂ flux divergence, tau=4h



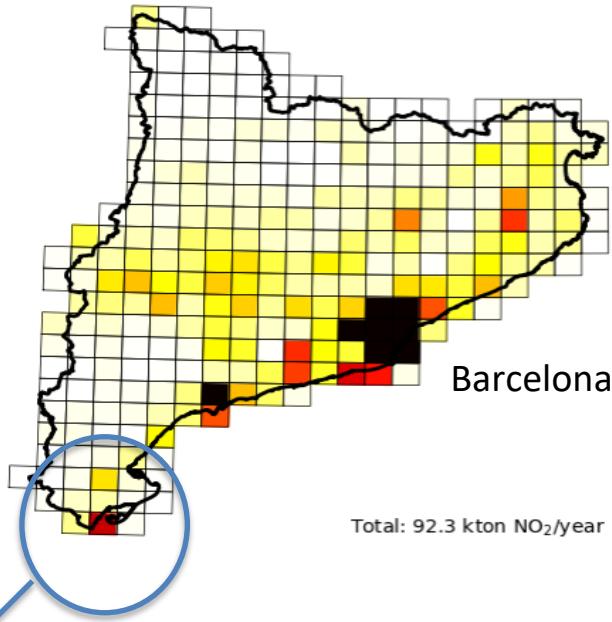
DECSO

DECSO NOx emissions derived from TROPOMI, July 2019



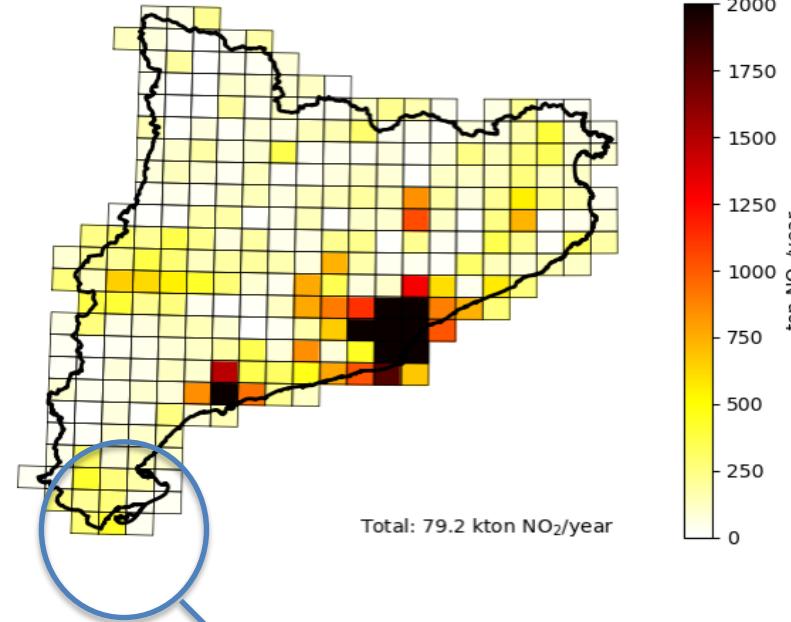
Comparison with regional bottom-up inventory HERMES (Catalonia, Spain)

HERMES



HERMES predicts a major point source:
Alcanar Cement production plant

DECSO

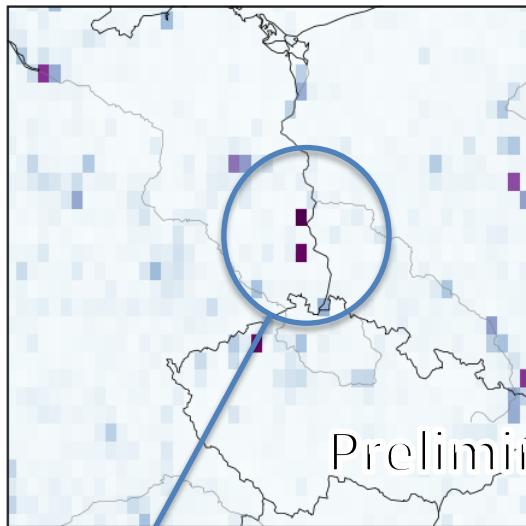


But TROPOMI observes no, or only a
small NO₂ enhancement
over the background

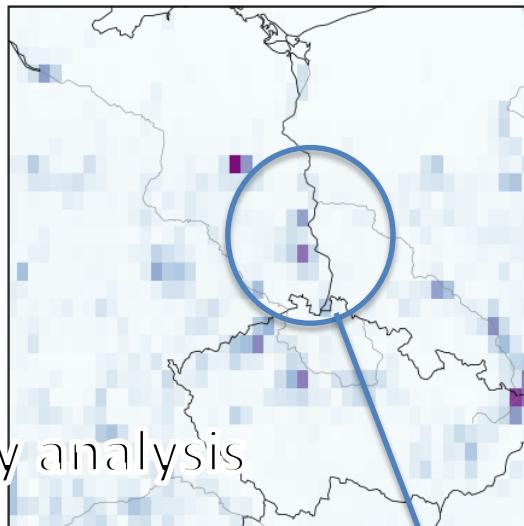
Coal mining and power plants in East Germany



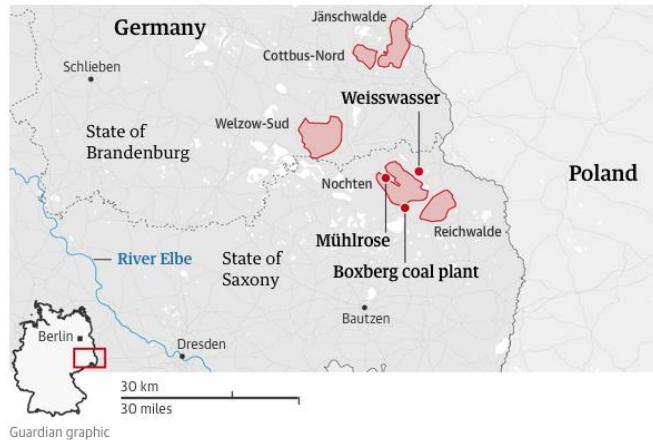
CAMS-TNO emissions 2017



DECSO 2019



Europe's largest lignite mines



The CAMS-TNO power plant emissions



Industrial NOx emissions

- Rich database of TROPOMI satellite-derived point-source emissions, to be compared with bottom-up (E-PRTR) and local emission measurements
- Two independent satellite emission estimates to better quantify uncertainties

