

Energy research Centre of the Netherlands

Verification and uncertainty of European estimates

Jan Willem Erisman and Albert Bleeker



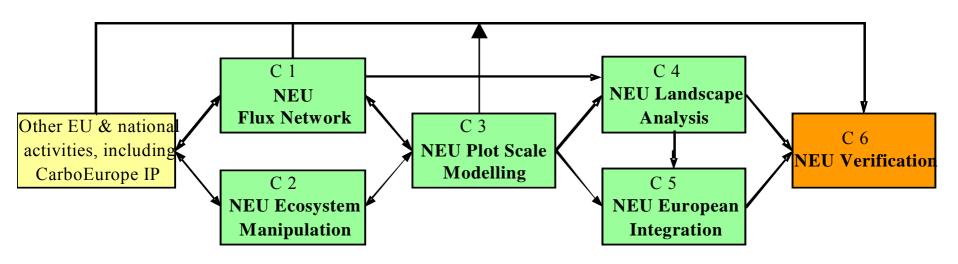


Outline

- Background
- Position Component 6 in NEU
- Work program
- Relation with other Components

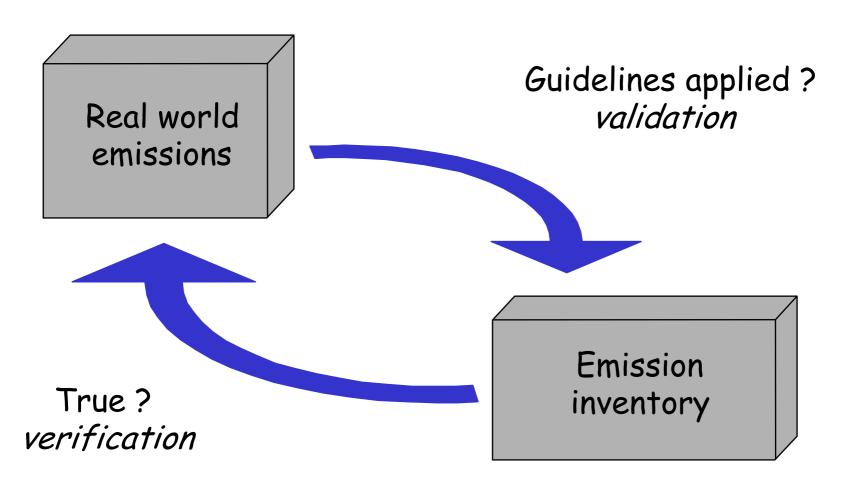


WP6 Position in NEU



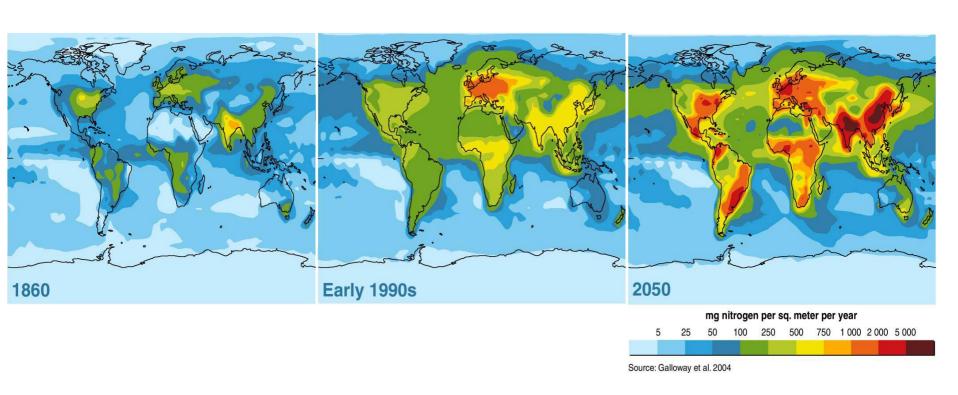


Why verification?





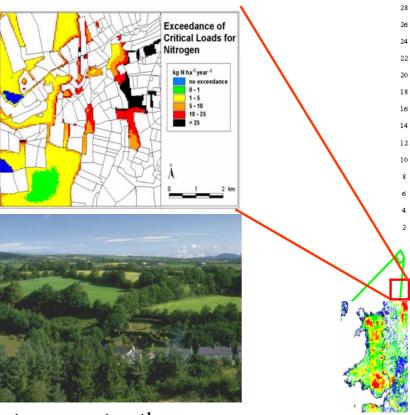
Atmospheric Deposition: True? Past and Presentmg N m⁻² yr⁻¹



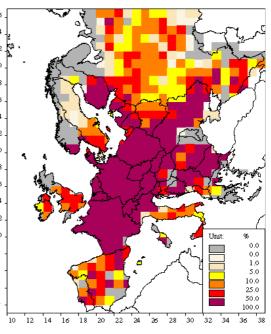
Millennium assessment



Dealing with spatial scale



Ecosystem protection

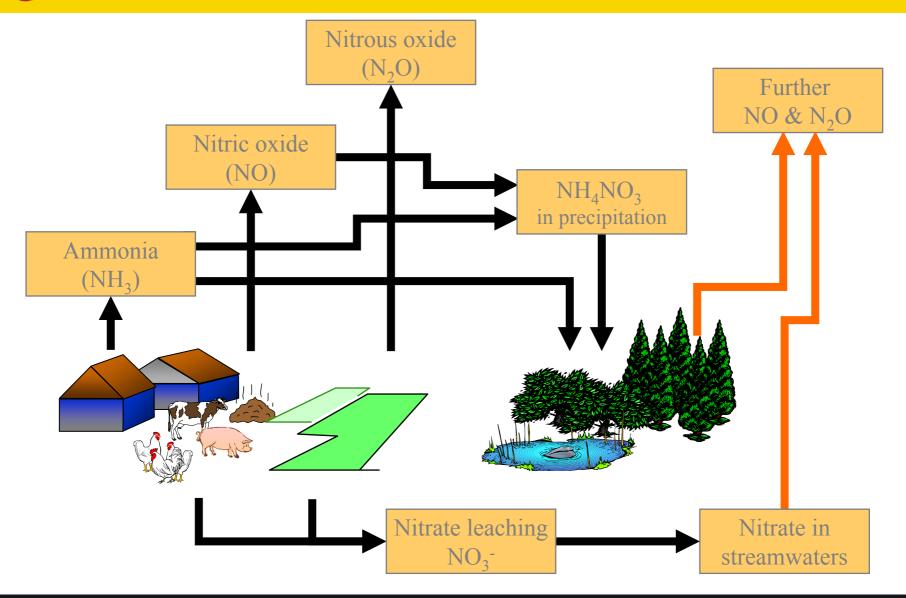


European emissions, deposition and critical load exceedances

National targets and policy



Multi-pollutant interactions for nitrogen





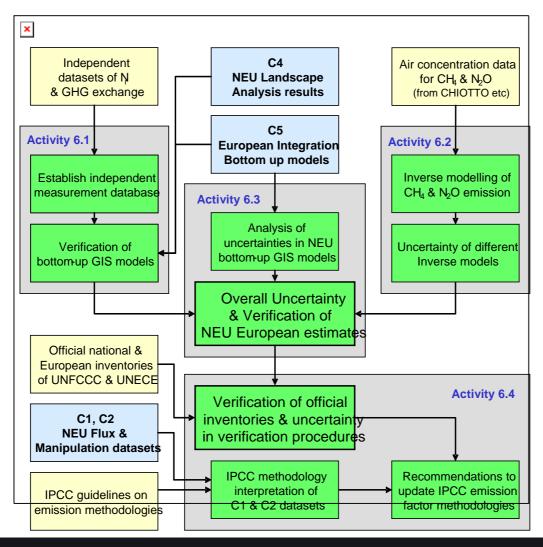
Objective

The overall goal of NEU C6 is to assess uncertainties in the European model results and use these together with independent measurement/inverse-modelling approaches for verification of European nitrogen budgets, N₂O and CH₄ inventories and refinement of IPCC approaches.

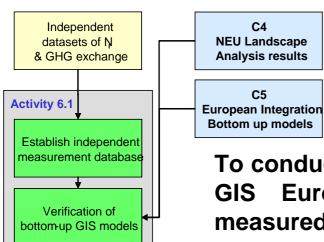
or



C6 activities and their relations







6.1

Technical Objective

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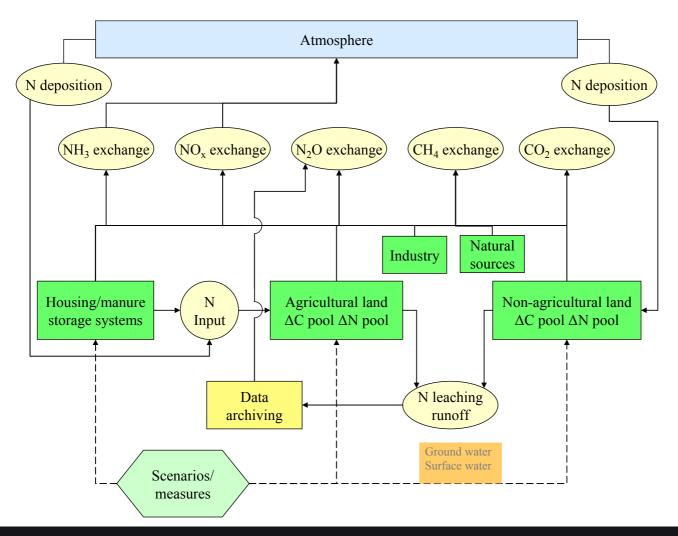
To conduct a verification assessment of the NEU bottom-up GIS European models by reference to independent measured datasets not used in the model development (C6),

Means to achieve this objective:

- Proposal on database structure (A6.1)
- Database with independent datasets from which N budgets and GHG emissions can be derived (A6.1)
- Report on inferential methodology for upscaling measurements for fine scales to national and continental (annual) scales (A6.1)
- Report on importance of regional input data uncertainties (A6.1)
- NEU bottom-up GIS European models evaluated by means of a verification assessment (A6.1)



Scaling up N fluxes to Europe (NEU C5)



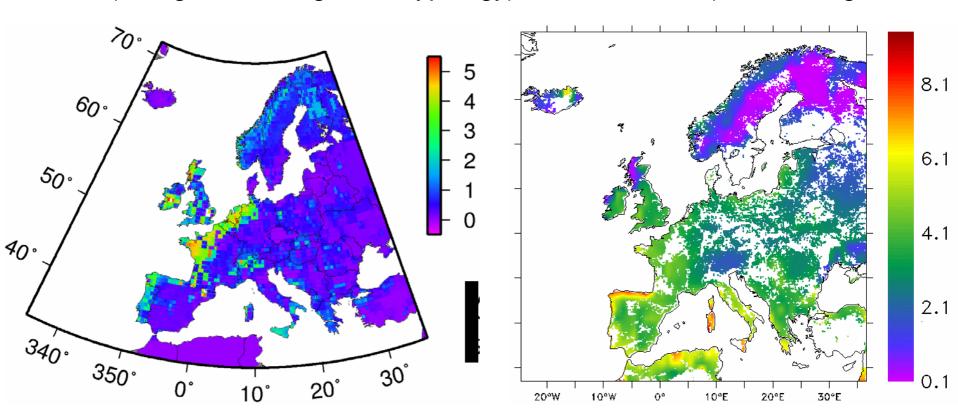




N₂O emission from European Grasslai

DNDC (with grass management typology)

PASIM (with "Intelligent Farm

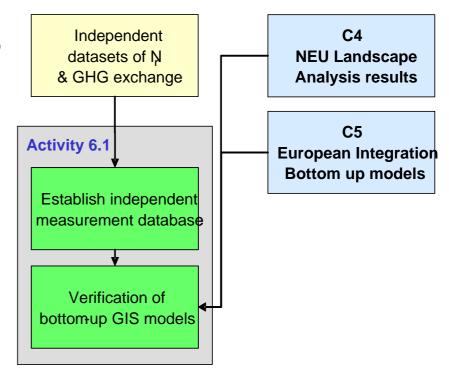


N₂O emission kg N ha⁻¹ year⁻¹



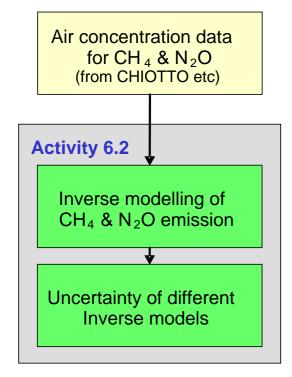
Activity 6.1 - partners

- ECN Netherlands
- NERC UK
- Alterra Netherlands
- FZK Germany
- UNIABDN UK
- SYKE Finland
- IVL Sweden



 Activity leader: A. Bleeker (ECN)





6.2 Technical Objective 11

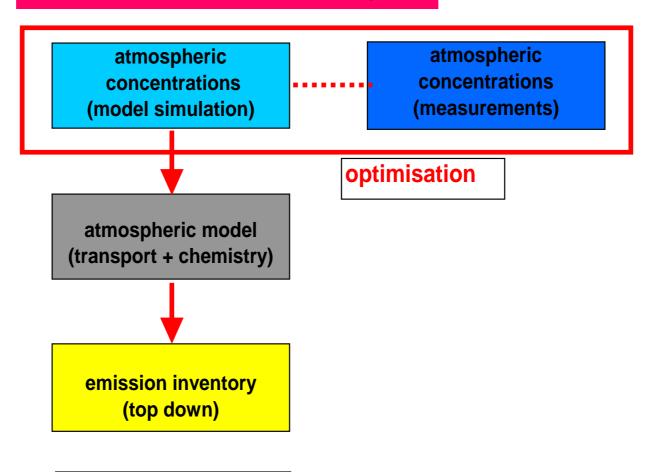
To apply a suite of European-scale Lagrangian and Eulerian inverse model approaches to derive independent estimates of European N_2O and CH_4 emissions (C6),

Means to achieve this objective:

- Database for biogeochemical module of inverse models complete (A6.2)
- Report on CHIOTTO and other network measurements (A6.2)
- Preliminary European N₂O and CH₄ emissions derived by means of inverse models (A6.2)
- European N₂O and CH₄ emissions derived by means of inverse models (A6.2)



basic principle: inverse modelling







inverse modelling



basic principle: forward modelling

atmospheric concentrations (model simulation)

atmospheric concentrations (measurements)

atmospheric model (transport + chemistry)

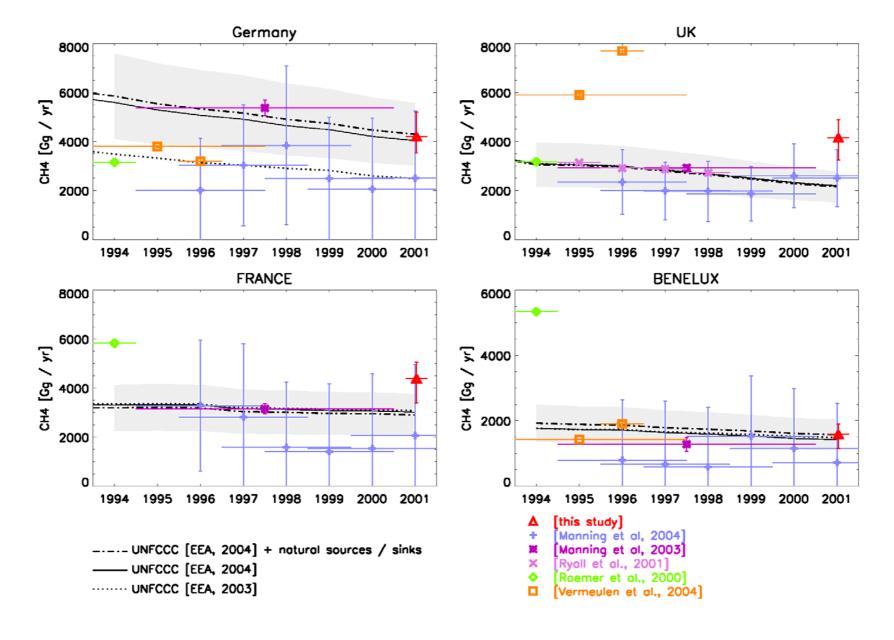
emission inventory (bottom-up)

forward modelling





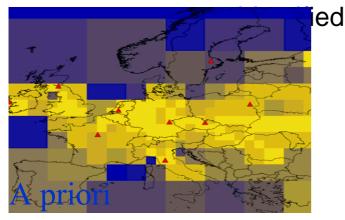


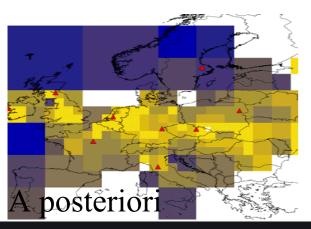


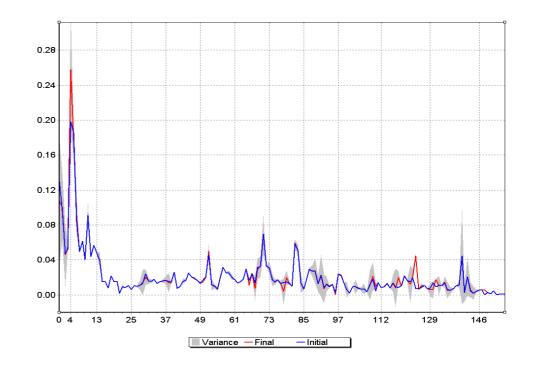


Multiple station synthetic inversion (2002, 8 CHIOTTO stations) • Initially >250 aggregated source regions

- After SVD and optimization >150 source regions



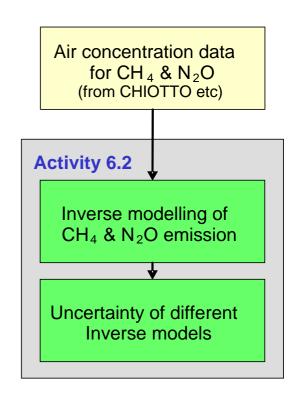




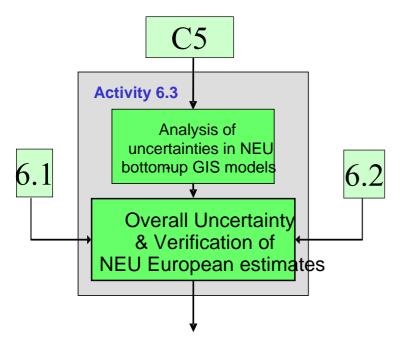


Activity 6.2 - partners

- JRC Italy
- ECN Netherlands
- MPI Germany
- CEA Italy
- MET UK
- FZK Germany
- RIVM Netherlands
- LSCE-CEA France
- Activity leader: P.Bergamaschi (JRC)



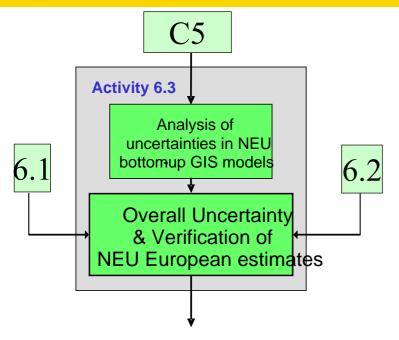




6.3 Technical Objective 12

To assess the uncertainties within and between the different approaches to estimate N and GHG emissions at the European scale (bottom up GIS models, top-down inverse-models, independent measurement-based estimates), supported by data on the reliability of the underlying input datasets (C6)





6.3 Technical Objective 12

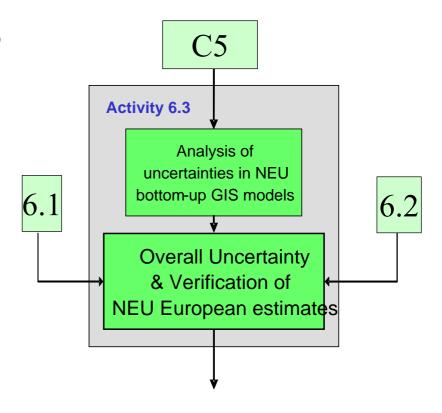
Means to achieve this objective:

- Protocol for quantification of uncertainty at regional scales (A6.1, A6.3)
- Uncertainties in different emission estimation approaches quantified and analysed (A6.3)
- Differences between NEU GIS models, inverse models and independent datasets and national/European inventories of N



Activity 6.3 - partners

- NERC UK
- ECN Netherlands
- Alterra Netherlands
- MET.NO Norway
- FZK Germany
- UNIABDN UK



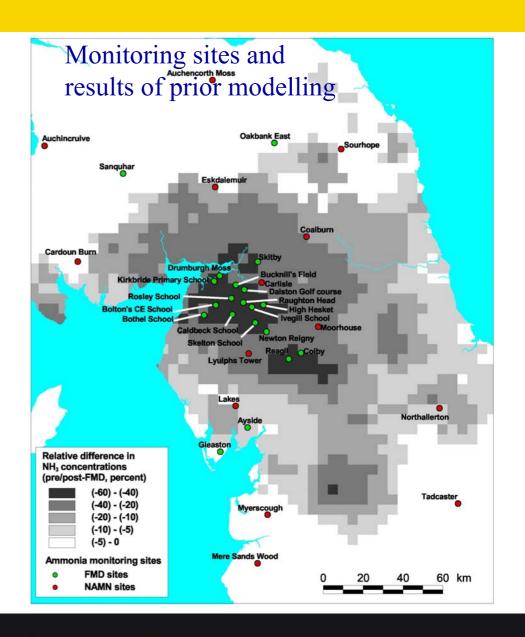
Activity leader: M. van Oijen (UK)



VERIFICATION Can NH₃ emission changes be detected after the outbreak of foot & mouth disease?

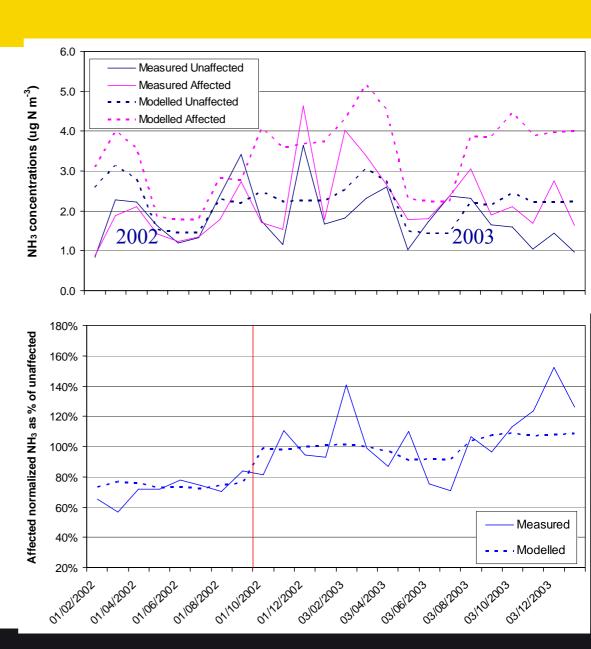
Study motivated by Dutch & E. European experience of difficulty to see trends following emission reductions

Air sampling at ~20 targeted locations

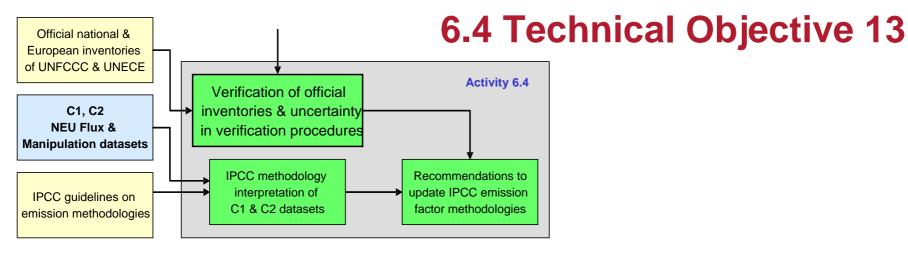




Comparison of affected & unaffected areas around Cumbria

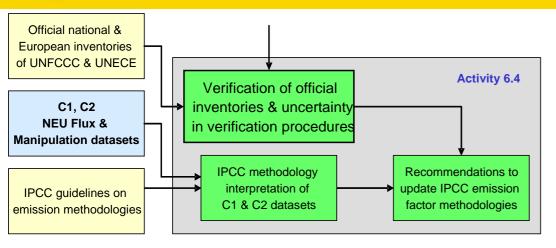






To assess the extent to which the NEU GIS models, inverse models and independent datasets verify national/European inventories of N and GHG emissions officially submitted to the UNFCCC and UNECE-CLRTAP (C6), and, based on the results of this (plus C1 datasets) to recommend revisions to the IPCC methodology for calculating N and GHG



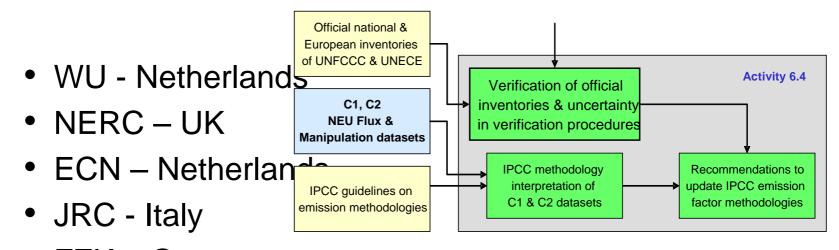


Means to achieve this objective:

- Concept report on official verification and uncertainty to stakeholders (A6.3, A6.4)
- •Report on preliminary comparison of official inventories, NEU tools and independent estimates for selected test regions (A6.3, A6.4)
- Preliminary comparison of IPCC approach with flux dataset (A6.4)
- •Updated comparison of IPCC approach with NEU flux measurements, NEU model predictions and independent estimates (A6.4)
- •Recommendations issued with respect to the IPCC methodology, based on the results of the European verification assessment and the NEU site-based flux datasets (A6.4)



Activity 6.4 - partners



- FZK Germany
- Alterra Netherlands

Activity leader: A. van Amstel (Netherlands)

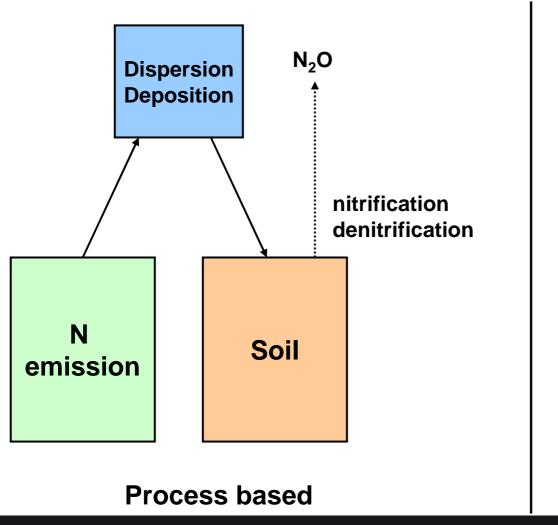


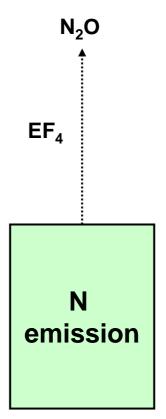
Need for IPCC (example N₂O)

- UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) request reporting of both direct and indirect N₂O emissions
- IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) treats the pathways separately and provides guidelines how to estimate both emission types
- Country-specific methodologies are possible, but they have to be transparent, properly documented and/or described in peer reviewed



N₂O emission calculation





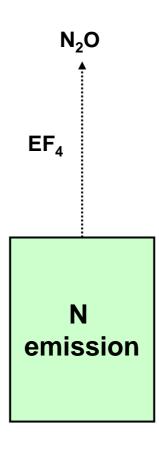
IPCC methodology



N₂O emission calculation

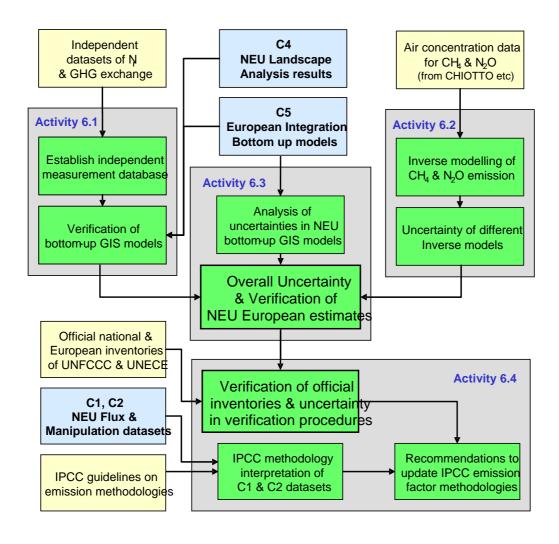
$$N_2O-N_{dep} = EF_4 \times [em. agr. NH_3-N + NO_x-N]$$

 $EF_4 = 0.01 \text{ kg N}_2O-N/\text{kg NH}_4-N \& NO_x-N$



IPCC methodology









Activity Sessions during Kick-Off

- A6.1 Tuesday (9.00-12.00)
 - Development of harmonized datasets for European modelling (Adrian Leip)
- A6.2 Tuesday (9.00-12.00)
 - Trends in atmospheric N₂O, CH₄ and CO₂: comparison of measurements and models (Alex Vermeulen)
- A6.2 Tuesday (16.00-18.00)
 - Regional inverse dispersion modelling of N₂O and CH₄ (Peter Bergamaschi)
- A6.1 Thursday (10.45-13.00)
 - Trends in atmospheric NH_x and NO_y. Comparison of measurements in relation to emissions and modelled changes (Albert Bleeker)



Specific objectives

- O6.1 To conduct a verification assessment of the NEU bottom-up GIS European models by reference to independent measured datasets not used in the model development (A6.1, A6.3).
- O6.2 To apply a suite of European-scale Lagrangian and Eulerian inverse model approaches to derive independent estimates of European N₂O and CH₄ emissions (A6.2).
- O6.3 To assess the uncertainties within and between the different approaches to estimate N and GHG emissions at the European scale (bottom up GIS models, top-down inverse-models, independent measurement-based estimates), supported by data on the reliability of the underlying input datasets (A6.3).
- O6.4 To assess the extent to which the NEU GIS models, inverse models and independent datasets verify national/European inventories of N and GHG emissions officially submitted to the UNFCCC and UNECE-CLRTAP (A6.4)
- O6.5 To recommend revisions to the IPCC methodology for calculating N and GHG emissions inventories, based on the results



C6 activities and their relations

