

INERIS

Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

TNO innovation
for life



The Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service

Developing linkages with FAIRMODE

Atmosphere Monitoring



Copernicus EU



Copernicus EU



Copernicus EU

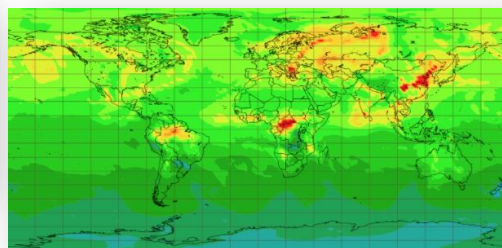
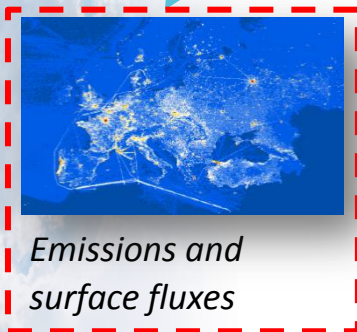


www.copernicus.eu

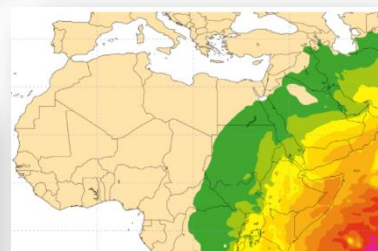


Atmosphere
Monitoring

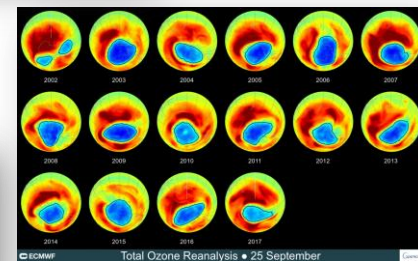
CAMS: COPERNICUS ATMOSPHERE MONITORING SERVICE



Global analyses, forecasts and reanalyses



Solar radiation and UV index



Ozone layer

Direct access to main daily global products at
<http://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/charts/cams>

New one in progress!!

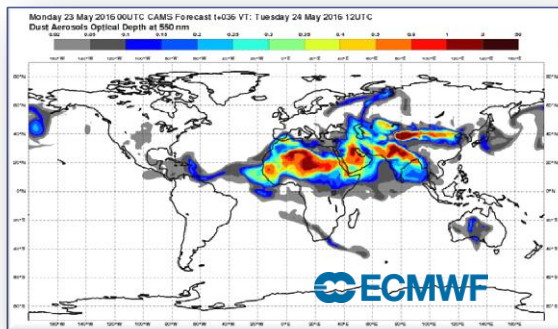
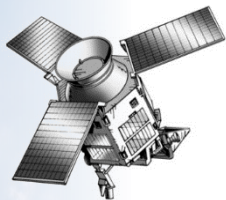




CAMS MAIN SERVICE CHAIN

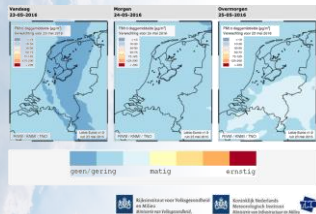
Atmosphere
Monitoring

Space Agencies



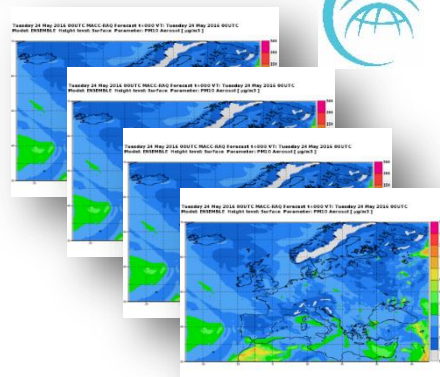
ECMWF Integrated Forecasting System (IFS)

In-situ observations



Users:
Env. Agencies
Academia
SMEs
Citizens
...

Regional multi-model
ensemble (lead:
Météo-France)
Policy Products
(lead: INERIS)



ECMWF

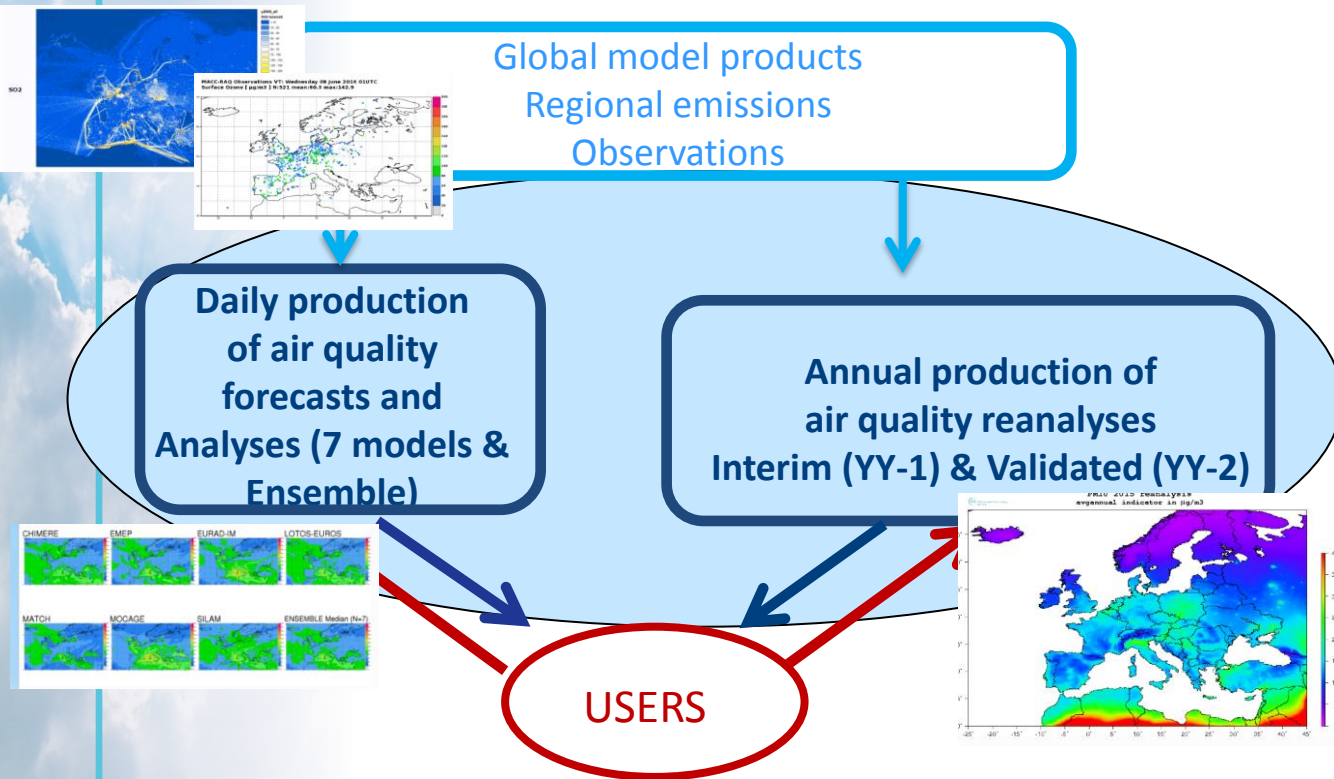
Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth





Atmosphere
Monitoring

The Regional CAMS services for Europe



7 operational models



CHIMERE (INERIS)



EMEP (MET Norway)



EURAD-IM (RIUUK)



LOTOS-EUROS (KNMI/TNO)



MATCH (SMHI)



SILAM (FMI)



MOCAGE (Meteo-France)

3 models under development



AQUM (Met Office)



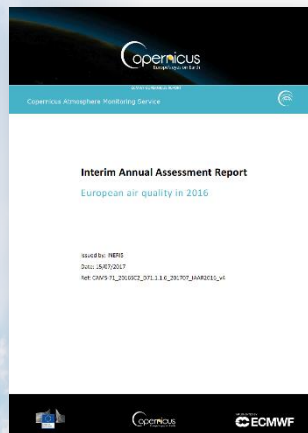
DEHM (Aarhus Univ.)



GEM-AQ (Warsaw Univ.)



ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS



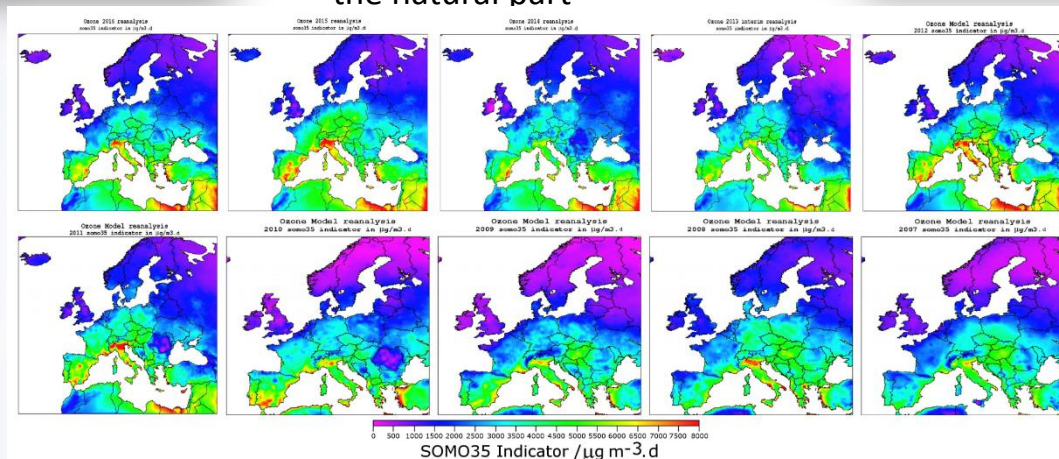
Reports on the European **annual interim reanalysis** (based on observations in an interim stage of validation)

- Focus on episodes for ozone
- Analysis to qualify the relative influence of various sources including the natural part



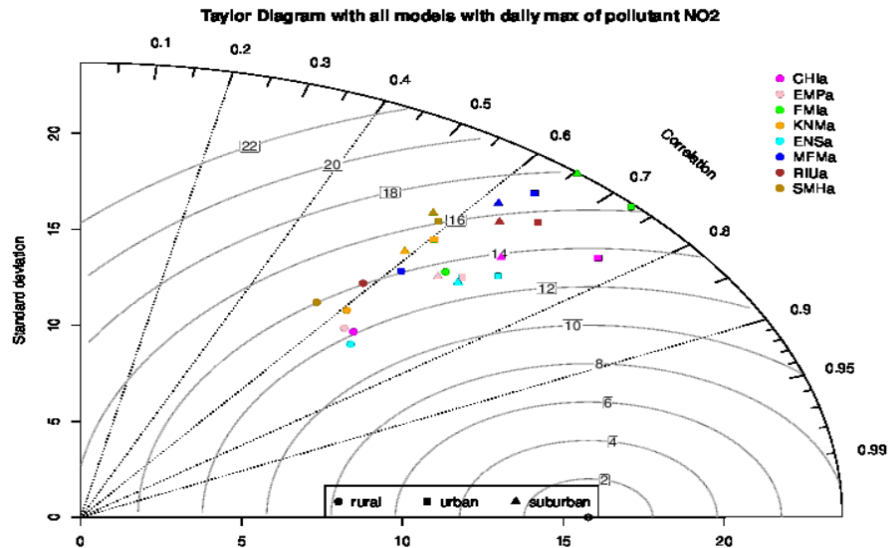
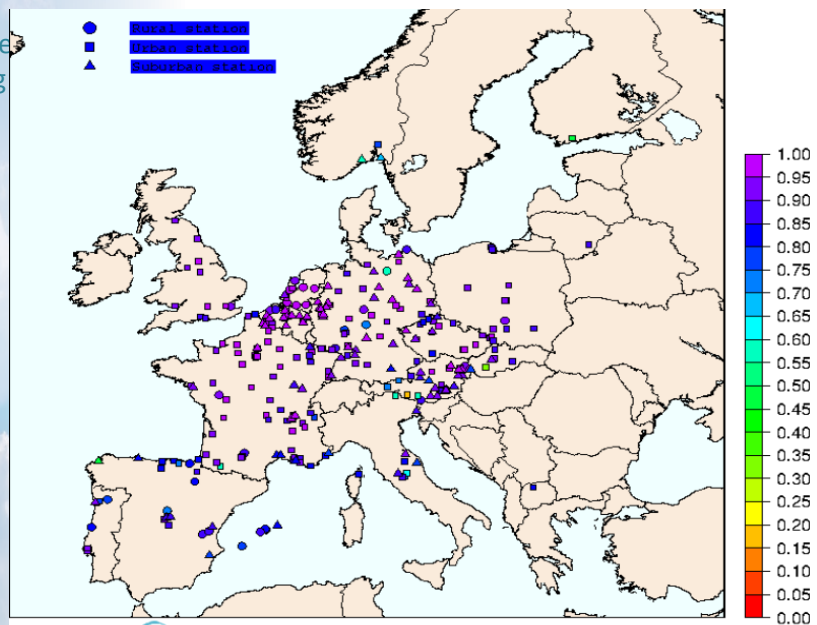
Reports on the European **annual reanalysis** (based on validated observations)

- Focus on air quality indicators as set in the air quality Directives or relevant for impact studies.
- Consistent with the EEA air quality report





Assessments and forecasts



- Valuable inputs for nested modelling chains
- A lot of experience on forecasting system that could be proposed in a cooperative framework
- **Planned in 2018-2019** : evaluation of the analyses and re-analyses with respect with to the Fairmode MQO

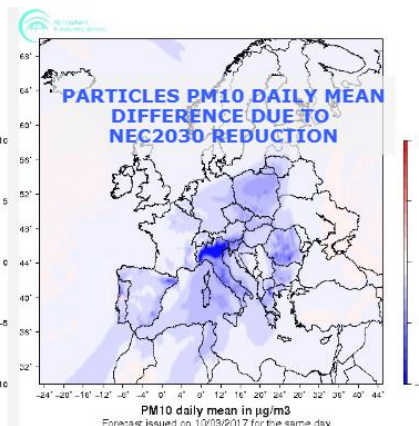
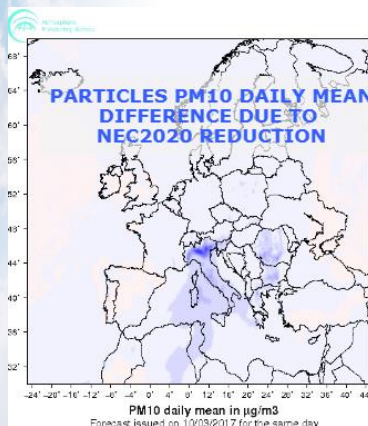
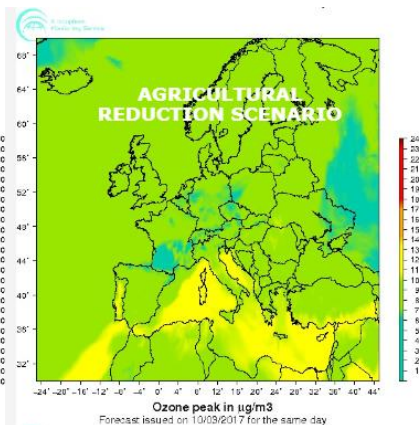
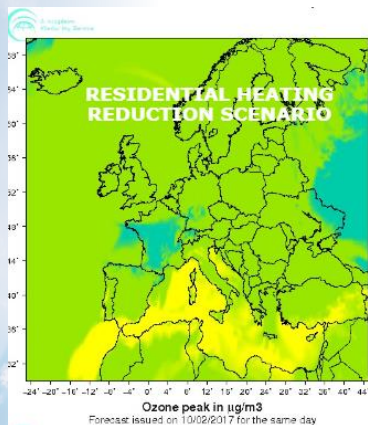


Source allocation – source apportionment products

- <http://policy.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/index.html>
- Day to day analysis (forecast mode)
- Better understanding of air pollution patterns and air pollution drivers when episodes occur
- Highlight the interlinkages between cities, national and regional air pollution
- Support to episode management and communication
- Two categories of products :
 - Impact of emissions reduction scenarios (“green scenario toolbox”)
 - Analysis of the contribution of local versus external sources to background air pollution levels in the cities



Current CAMS green scenarios toolbox



- Based on CHIMERE runs
- 3 days forecasts of emission reduction scenarios
- Allows to evaluate the impact of the main air pollution drivers for various types of situations and the impact of up-coming legislation
- 10 scenarios currently available
 - 2 References
 - 30% reduction for 4 activity sectors (Industrial, Residential Heating, Traffic, Agriculture) + 1 interactions
 - NEC2020, NEC2030, MTR



The future interactive toolbox

CAMS ACT: Air Control Toolbox

[Read More](#)

Date

2018-12-01

Pollutant

PM10

Based on a surrogate non-linear model

- Trained on a limited set of CHIMERE scenarios
- Accounts for non-linearities, interactions & long range transport
- Target errors
 - $< 0.1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or $\sim 0.5\%$

Next steps

- Implementation in forecast mode
- Open online in June 2018

0 80 160 240 320 394

[update](#)

CAMS ACT: Air Control Toolbox

[Read More](#)

Date

2018-12-01

Pollutant

PM10

-345 -342 -338 -33 76 173

[update](#)

Agriculture: 25 % ; Traffic: 75 % ; Residential: 50 % ; Industry: 0 % . Based on a non linear surrogate model trained on CHIMERE CAMS Regional Forecasts.



Source-receptor allocation services

Atmosphere
Monitoring

Daily Forecasts of Source Contributions to EU cities

[Read More and Disclaimer](#)



City - Copenhagen

Pollutant - PM10

Model - EMEP

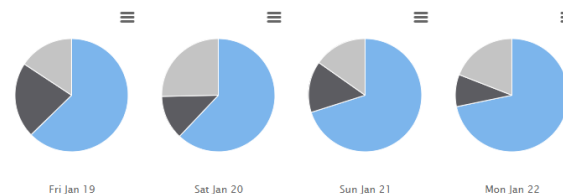
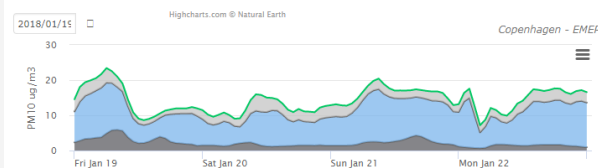


Attribution to External/Local PM10 sources

● Local
● Rest of Europe
● Others

Country Attribution

- Based on the EMEP model
- Daily production in forecast mode
- 34 cities covered





Country S/R calculations for episodes



Contribution to PM10



Based on EMEP and LOTOS-EUROS models

- Two different approaches tested and compared (brute force and labelling)
- Increase robustness and scientific understanding
- Sensitivity to the model parametrisations and the city definition

Next steps

- Further work on evaluation : twin sites, use of fields campaigns with tracers ...
- Application to the PM chemical composition

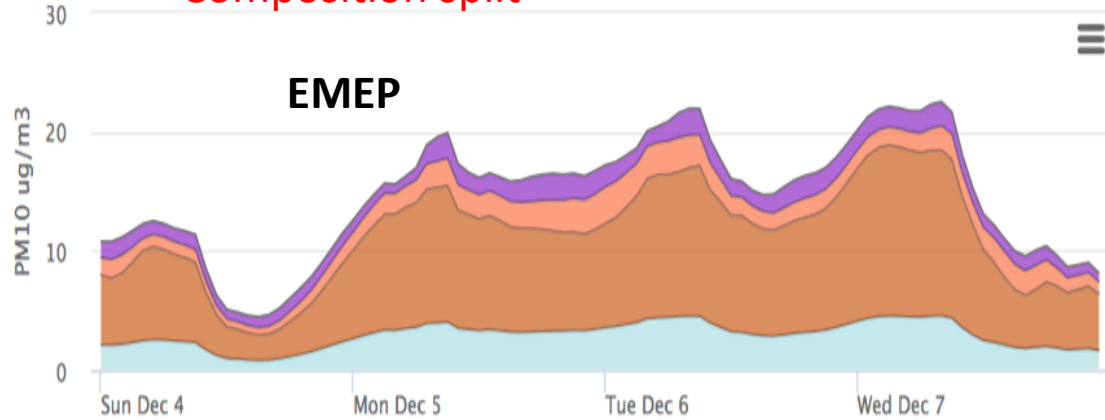




Future work

Composition split

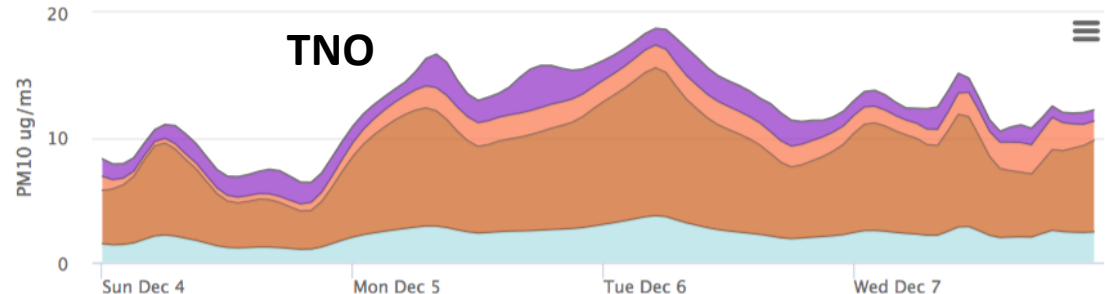
2016/12/04



Brussels
4-7 Dec 2016

PM10
Chemical
Composition
evolution hourly

2016/12/04



for comparable
Components



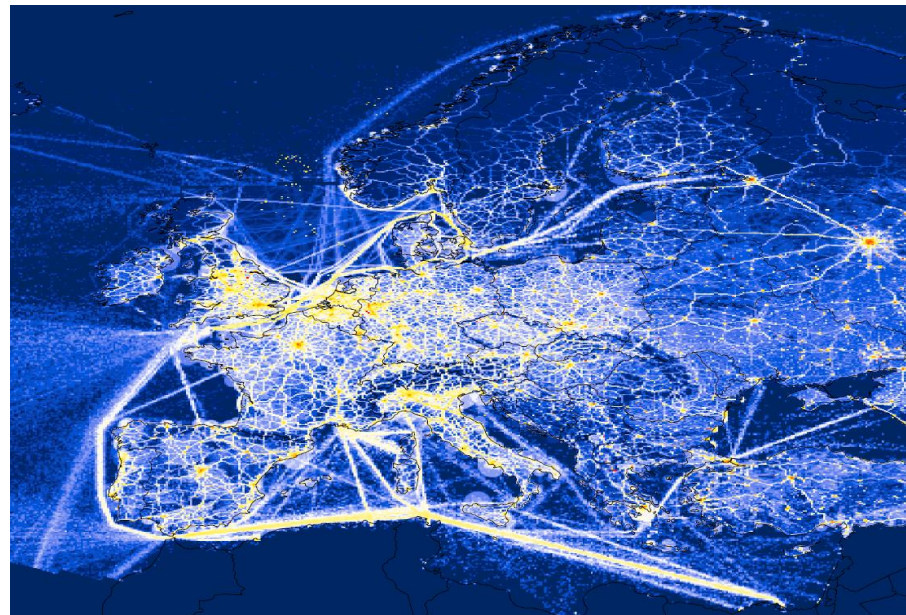
Possible collaboration with FAIRMODE

- New tools focused on day to day analysis and episodes
- Support for policy decision and communication in case of episode and analysis/understanding of various air pollution patterns in Europe
 - Variability of the influence of activity sectors
 - Linkages between local and transboundary air pollution
- Planning is not the objective of these tools but they can provide a “first guest” for qualifying exceedances
- Collaborative work
 - On the evaluation of the results: feedback from “informed users” would be very welcome
 - On the interpretation of their results in the light of FAIRMODE recommendations



- Current regional emission inventories for regional models : 2011
- In coming weeks release of updated datasets
 - 2015 in March 2018
 - 2016 in March 2019
- Input for CAMS AQ forecasts over Europe + reanalyses
- Input for national AQ forecasts and research
- Benchmark with other initiatives

*Example gridded ~ 7 x 7 km TNO-
MACC_III emissions data
NOx emissions in 2009 for all sectors*





C A M S e m i s s i o n i n v e n t o r i e s

- A lot of work to improve accuracy of reported emissions. Few examples:
- Gap filling
 - Example of large point sources (Energy) : Creating dataset of all plants/facilities in sector 1A1a Public power and heat production including emissions, fuel type and coordinates, for years 2000 – 2015.
Datasets available: E-PRTR; LCP; Platts WEPP; CARMA
- Science based emission factors (residential wood burning)
- International shipping : AIS based spatial distribution
- A lot of work foreseen on temporal profiles and natural sources
- Use of inverse modelling approaches to assess emissions
- Collaboration with FAIRMODE :
 - Intercomparison with other emission inventories
 - Feedback on inaccuracies or uncertainties of current emission inventories
 - Improvement of the spatial distribution of emissions thanks to local proxies
 - Networking with EMEP/NECD reporting which focuses on « official » data elaborated by the national experts

atmosphere.copernicus.eu



Copernicus EU



Copernicus EU



Copernicus EU



www.copernicus.eu

