Top-down ammonia (NH3) emissions estimation, 2008 to 2018

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NH3 Background

Implications

Air pollution linked mortality (Lelieveld et al., 2015, Nature)

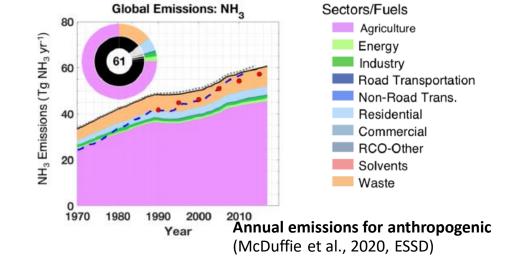
- Air quality: formation of particulate matter
 - mortality
- Ecosystem
 - acidification
 - eutrophication
- Climate change: aerosol indirect effects
 - cooling

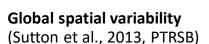
Radiative forcing (Shindell et al., 2009, Science)

NH3 Background

Emission sources

- Anthropogenic
 - agriculture: majority (86%, 49 Tg, EDGARv5.0)
- Natural
 - biomass burning (9%, 5 Tg, GFEDv4.1)
 - oceans and soils





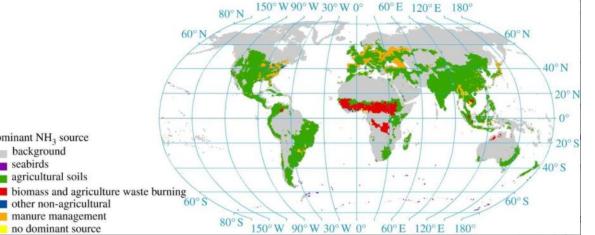
dominant NH3 source

agricultural soils

no dominant source

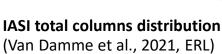
background

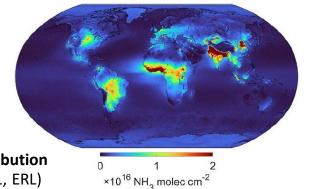
seabirds

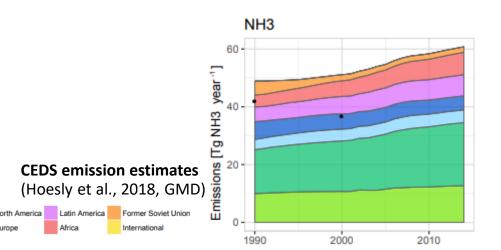


NH3 Background

- Satellite products
 - Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI)
 - Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS)
 - Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS)
 - Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES)
 - Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite
- Bottom-up inventory
 - CEDS+GFED+regioal...
- Chemistry transport model
 - GEOS-Chem



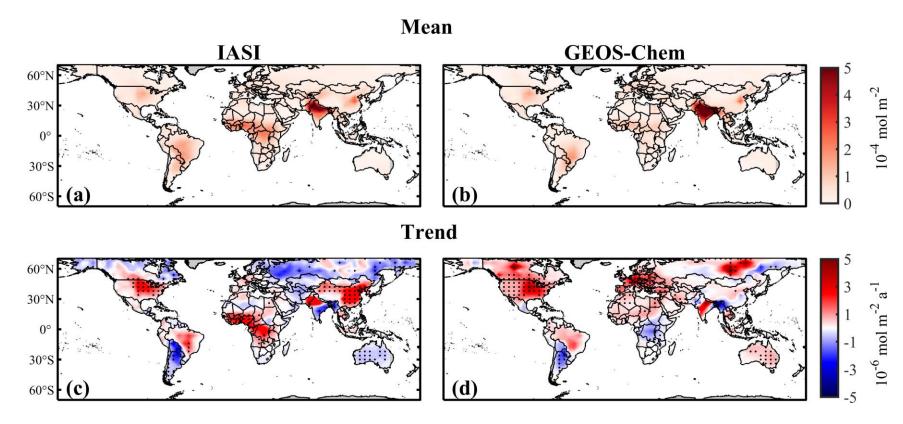




NH3 concentrations

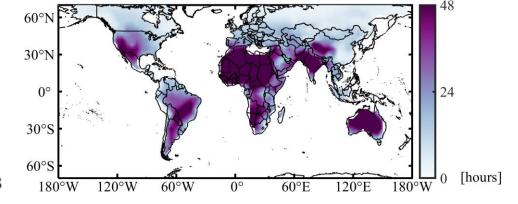
Observation: IASI

Simulation: GEOS-Chem



NHx lifetime

Emission fluxes: \hat{E}_{NH_3}



$$\hat{E}_{NH_3} = E_{NH_3,mod} + \frac{C_{NH_3,obs} - C_{NH_3,mod}}{\tau_{NH_x,mod}}$$

 $E_{NH_3,mod}$: GEOS-Chem model emission fluxes

 $C_{NH_3,obs}$: observed total column densities $C_{NH_3,mod}$: simulated total column densities

 $au_{NH_x,mod}$: the lifetime of the total reduced nitrogen (NH_x = NH₃ + NH_4^+)

Lifetime: $au_{NH_x,mod}$

$$au_{NH_x,mod} = rac{C_{NH_3,mod}}{D_{NH_3,mod} + D_{NH_4^+,mod}}$$

 $D_{NH_3,mod}$: simulated NH₃ deposition fluxes

 $D_{NH_4^+,mod}$: simulated NH_4^+ depositions fluxes

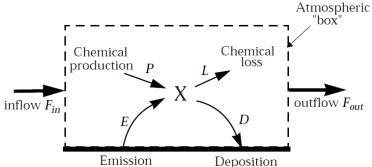
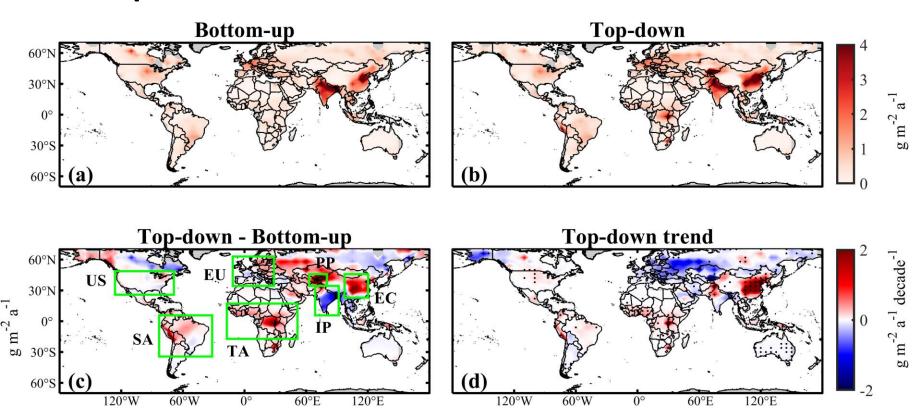


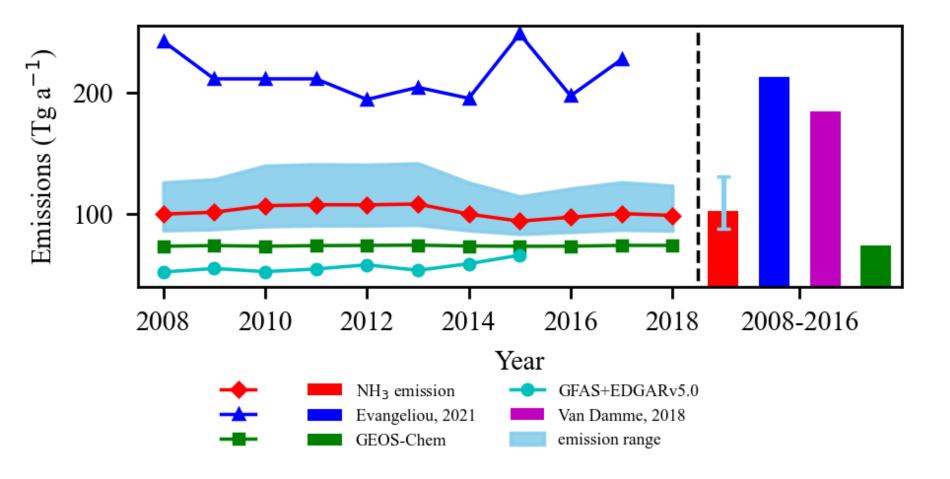
Figure 3-1 One-box model for an atmospheric species X

CHAPTER 3. SIMPLE MODELS <Introduction to atmospheric chemistry>

Top-down emission fluxes



Compared with others



Questions?