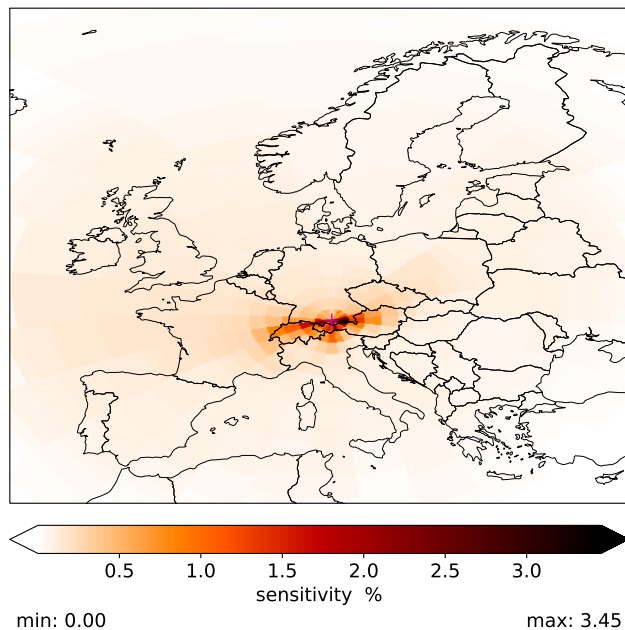


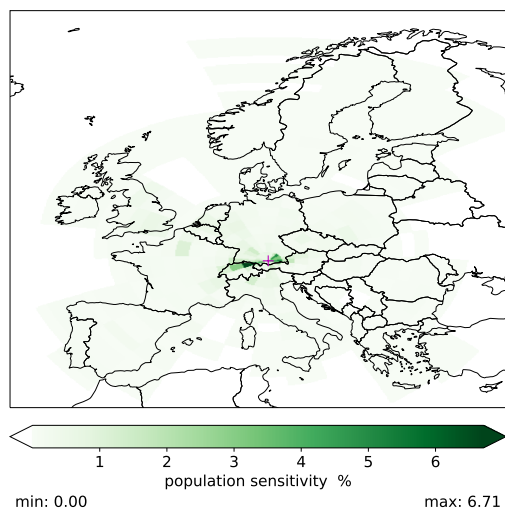
## Hohenpeissenberg station characterisation

The station characterisation is based on STILT model footprints, an anthropogenic emission inventory, a biogenic flux model and ancillary data layers. More detailed information is provided at the end of this document. Hohenpeissenberg is a class 1 ICOS atmospheric station of the type tall tower located in Germany (latitude: 47.8°N, longitude: 11.02°E).

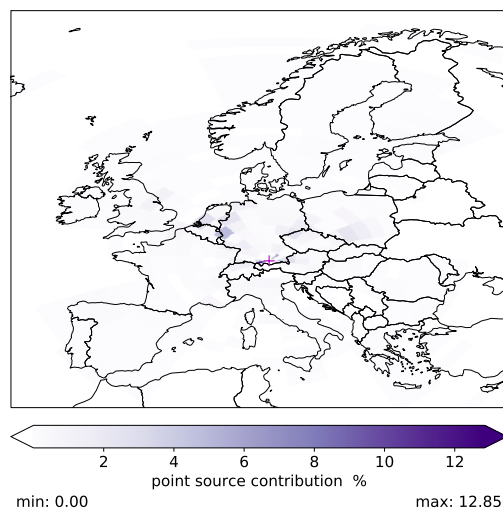


**Model height:** 131m above ground  
**Date range:** 2018-1-1 to 2018-12-31  
**Hour(s):** 0:00, 3:00, 6:00, 9:00, 12:00, 15:00, 18:00, 21:00  
 The map bins are 15 degrees at 100 km increments.

The **sensitivity area map** shows the average footprint/sensitivity area. The darker the colour, the more important the area is as a potential source influencing the measured concentrations. The total sensitivity to the surface varies between stations and Hohenpeissenberg is in the fourth quartile compared to selected reference ICOS atmospheric stations (see multiple variable graph).



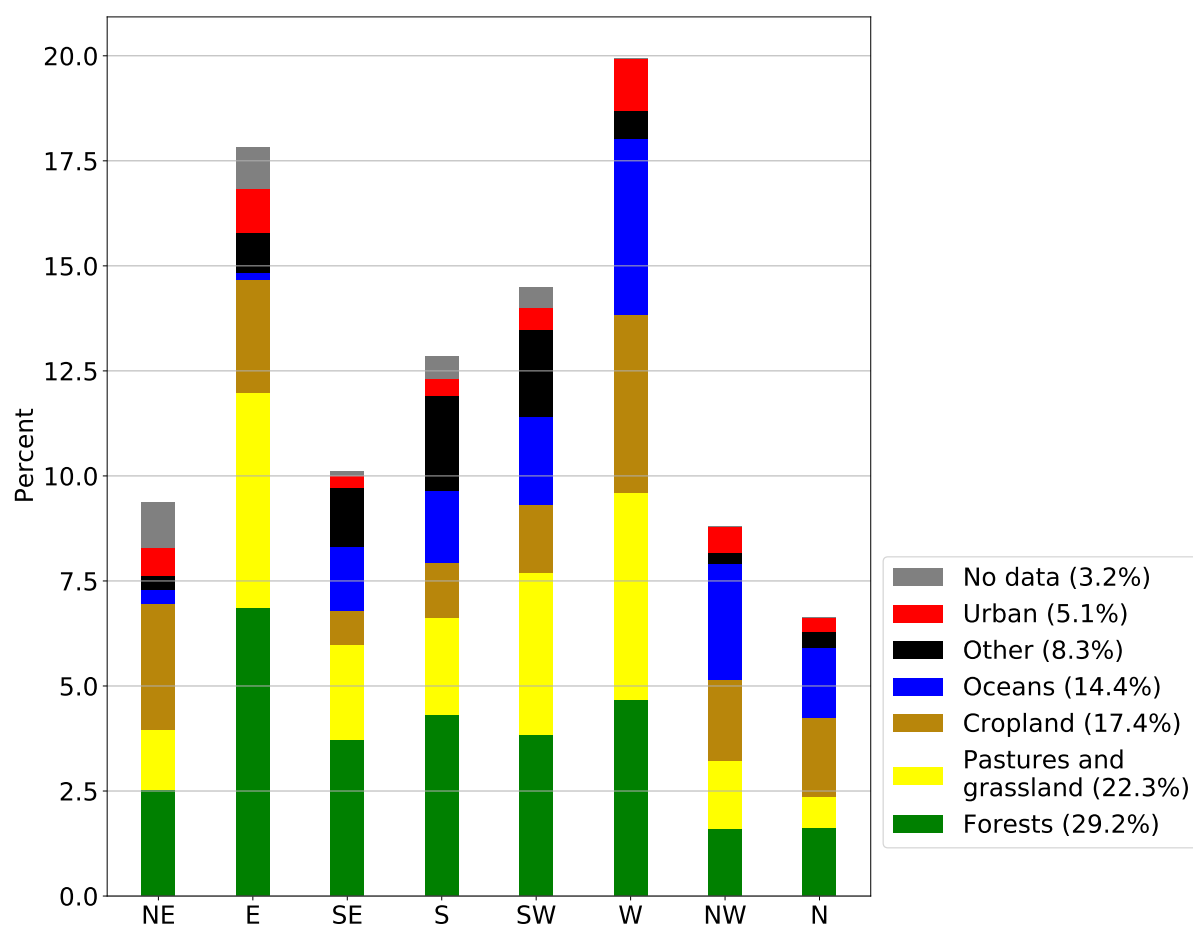
The **population sensitivity map** is the result of the average sensitivity map multiplied by the number of people living within each footprint cell. Relative to the reference atmospheric stations, Hohenpeissenberg is in the fourth quartile regarding sensitivity to population.



The **point source contribution map** is the result of the average sensitivity map multiplied by the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industrial facilities within each footprint cell, translated into expected influence on the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at the station. Relative to the reference atmospheric stations, Hohenpeissenberg is in the third quartile.

Variable	Dec (2017) - Nov (2018)	Dec-Feb	Mar-May	Jun-Aug	Sep-Nov	Unit
Sensitivity	5.60	+13.71%	-10.53%	-23.77%	+21.11%	ppm / ( $\mu\text{mol} / (\text{m}^2\text{s})$ )
Population	60290	+6.46%	-11.09%	-14.60%	+19.58%	pop*(ppm / ( $\mu\text{mol} / (\text{m}^2\text{s})$ ))
Point source	1.04	-5.52%	-10.07%	-2.14%	+17.81%	ppm
GEE	-8.48	-94.61%	+16.92%	+87.15%	-11.64%	ppm (uptake)
Respiration	5.85	-65.74%	-11.21%	+50.15%	+25.66%	ppm
Anthropogenic	3.49	+19.48%	-10.98%	-31.52%	+23.69%	ppm

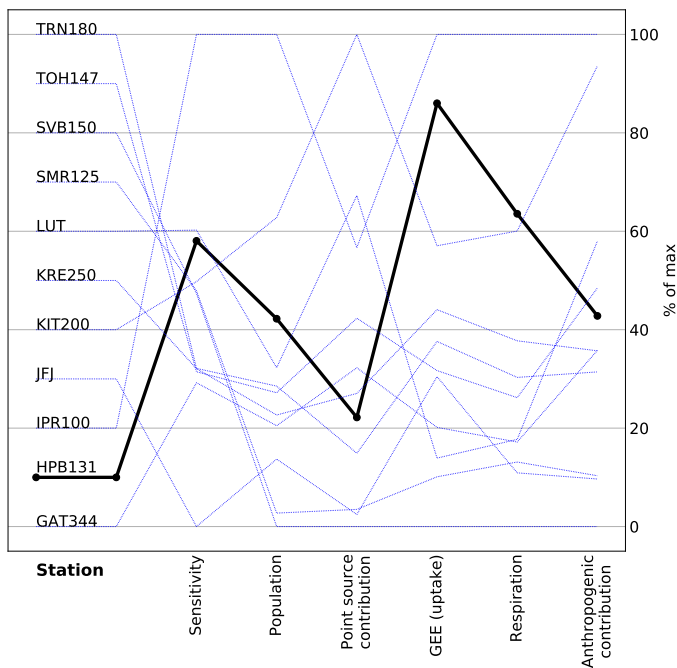
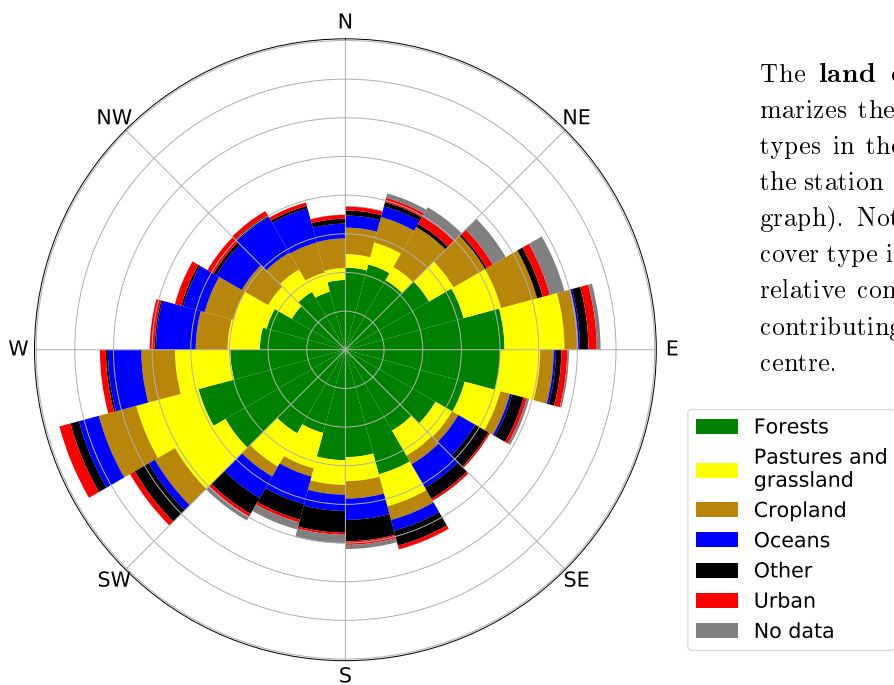
The **seasonal variations table** summarizes the results for the year 2018 (Dec 2017 - Nov 2018) and lists for each season the relative difference compared to the annual average. Gross ecosystem exchange (GEE), respiration and anthropogenic emission contributions to the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration are calculated online in the STILT model (see detailed specifications at the end of this document). A positive GEE value means that there is more CO<sub>2</sub> uptake from the vegetation compared to the average uptake from plants over the whole year, which is generally true for the growing seasons.



Contributions of different land cover types within Hohenpeissenberg's average footprint is shown in the **land cover bar graph**. The total contributions are listed in the legend and their relative occurrences in the different directions of the stations (North-East, East, South-East etc.) are indicated by the graph.

Advanced figures

The following figures present more advanced syntheses, so please carefully read the explanations. Further information is found the specifications at the end of this document.



## Specifications

All the visualizations and information in this document are based on footprints generated by [STILT](#), a lagrangian atmospheric transport model, implemented as [online tool](#) at the ICOS Carbon Portal. Output footprints are presented on a grid with  $1/12 \times 1/8$  degrees cells (approximately 10km x 10km) where the cell values represent the cell area's estimated surface influence ("sensitivity") in ppm / ( $\mu\text{mol} / (\text{m}^2\text{s})$ ) on the atmospheric tracer concentration at the station. The footprints for a given station vary in time according to meteorological conditions. Combining individual footprints with an anthropogenic emission inventory ([EDGAR](#)) and a biogenic model ([VPRM](#)), which models the exchange of the tracer between the atmosphere and the natural surface vegetation, results in estimates of the anthropogenic emissions contribution, and the biogenic component, on the CO<sub>2</sub> mole fraction at the station.

For all maps and the land cover polar graph, an average footprint for the specified date range has been used. In the **sensitivity area map** the 192 000 cells have been aggregated depending on their distance to, and direction of, the station. The same aggregation principles were used for the **population sensitivity map** and **point source contribution map**, where the average footprint cells were multiplied by underlying ancillary data layers. The population data are from [GEOSTAT](#) (2011) and point source emissions data from [E-PRTR](#) (2017). The resulting values in the population map are mainly interesting for intercomparisons between areas, whereas the point source emissions were converted to estimated contribution to the CO<sub>2</sub> mole fraction at the station. The descriptions of the maps include what quartiles the station falls into in terms of absolute ranking among selected ICOS atmospheric stations. The first quartile includes the stations with the lowest total average values.

The **land cover polar graphs** are similar to the maps in that the centre represents the location of the station and the direction bins have been used to aggregate data but do not represent the distance of the land cover type to the station. Each land cover type of the [CORINE](#) (2018) dataset is weighted by the average footprint. The legend shows the breakdown of the influence area to the major land cover types, and the area of a land cover type in the figure represents its presence in each direction of the station. The dominant land cover type is closest to the centre, with the less significant land cover types displayed in descending order. The **land cover bar graph** is a simpler way to visualize land cover type by direction. Eight 45 degrees bins around the station are represented by stacked bars.

The **seasonal variations table** shows the average anthropogenic and biogenic contributions during the different seasons of the year. The biogenic contributions include respiration (CO<sub>2</sub> input to the atmosphere) and Gross Ecosystem Exchange (GEE, CO<sub>2</sub> uptake by the biosphere). Individual footprints with associated estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration components from respiration and GEE, as well as from anthropogenic emissions are displayed on the [STILT result visualization page](#). The values for sensitivity, point source contribution and population are produced by summarizing the cells of maps where these layers have been multiplied by average footprints for the different parts of the year. The seasonal values are shown relative to the yearly averages. A positive relative difference of the seasonal GEE means more uptake of CO<sub>2</sub>, which is usually true for the growing seasons.

The same type of values that are presented in the seasonal variations table but for the average footprint of the selected data range are used in the [extbfmultiple variable graph](#) to place the selected station relative to reference atmospheric stations in the ICOS network. The placement on the y-axis is determined relative to the minimum and maximum variable values of these stations and the selected station. 0% indicates the station with the lowest variable value, and 100% the highest.

## Additional resources

More specifics about the processing of the ancillary data layers can be found in [Storm \(2020\)](#) (section 3.3).

An interactive Jupyter Notebook is available at [ICOS explore data](#) and can be used to output the figures and maps presented in this document, e.g. for a different time-period and/or specific hour(s) of the day. It is also possible to change the bin-sizes and intervals used in the maps and the land cover wind rose. Furthermore, it is possible to generate a characterisation for a hypothetical station. The only requirement is that footprints have been generated using the [STILT on demand calculator](#).

To re-generate this PDF in the interactive Notebook, use the following settings. Copy and save the information as a JSON-file and use the option to "Load settings from file".

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  "startYear": 2018,
  "startMonth": 1,
  "startDay": 1,
  "endYear": 2018,
  "endMonth": 12,
  "endDay": 31,
  "timeOfDay": [0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21],
  "binSize": 15,
  "binInterval": 100,
  "unit": "percent",
  "labelPolar": "no",
  "saveFigs": "yes"
}
```