

Sentinel-based atmosphere products to assess the effect of traffic emissions on the air quality in Germany (S-VELD)

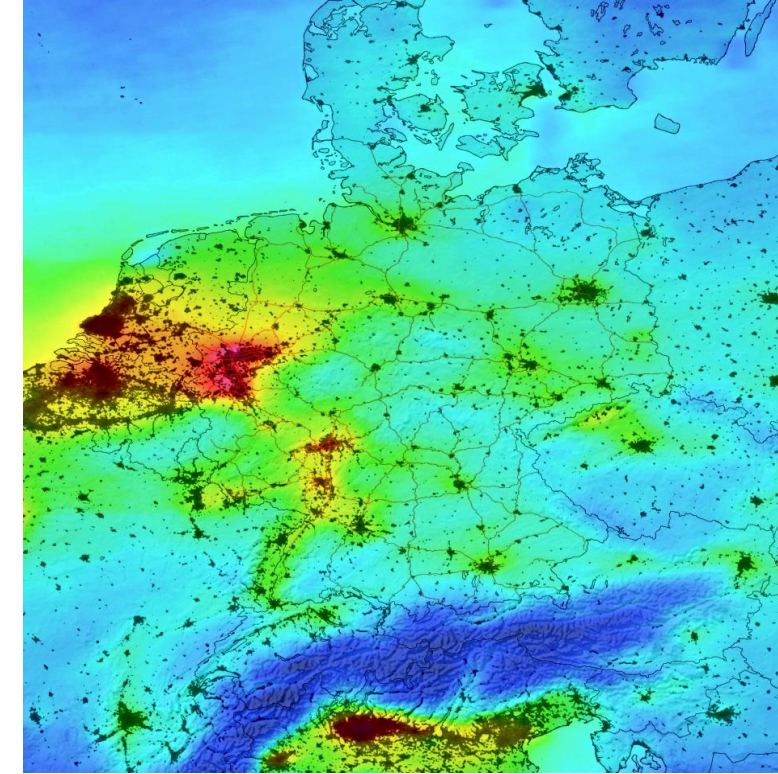
BMVI Workshop:
Data to support monitoring and policy decisions for climate protection in the transport sector

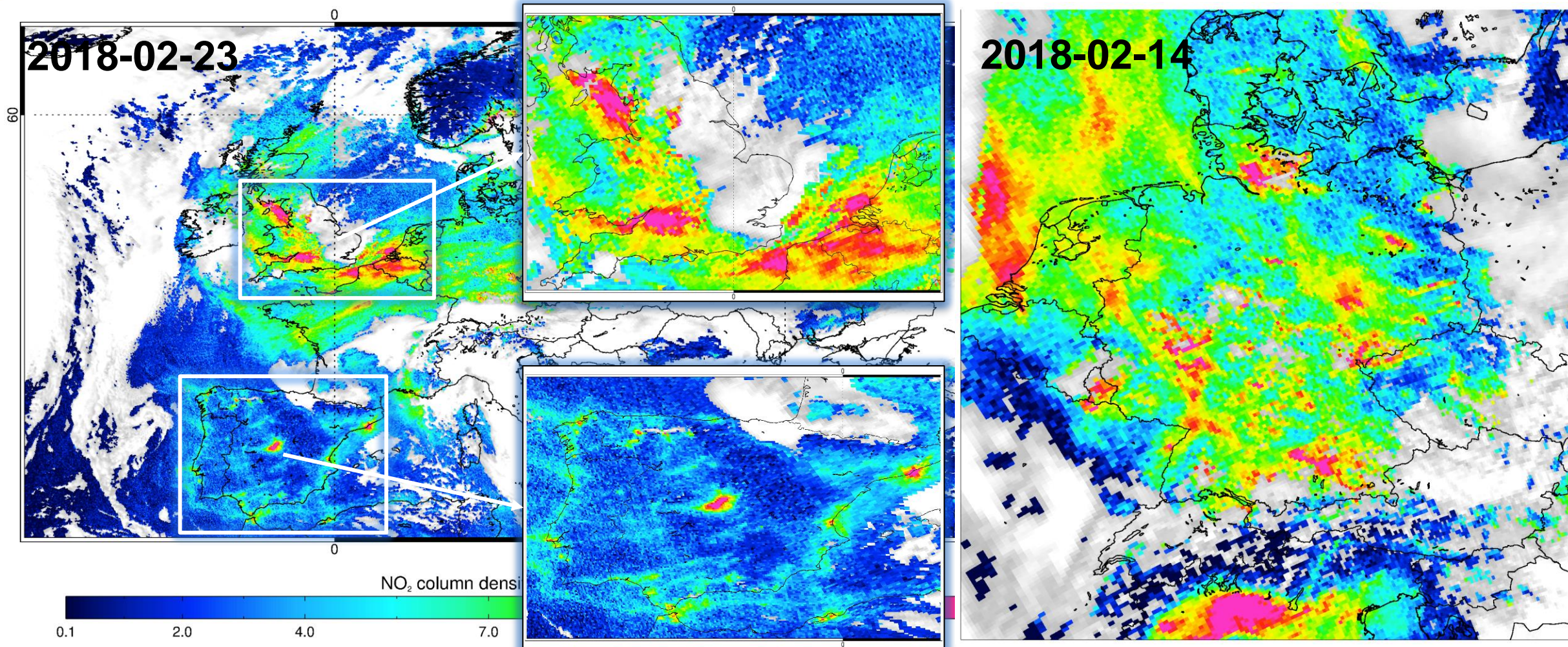
Online, 4 Aug 2021

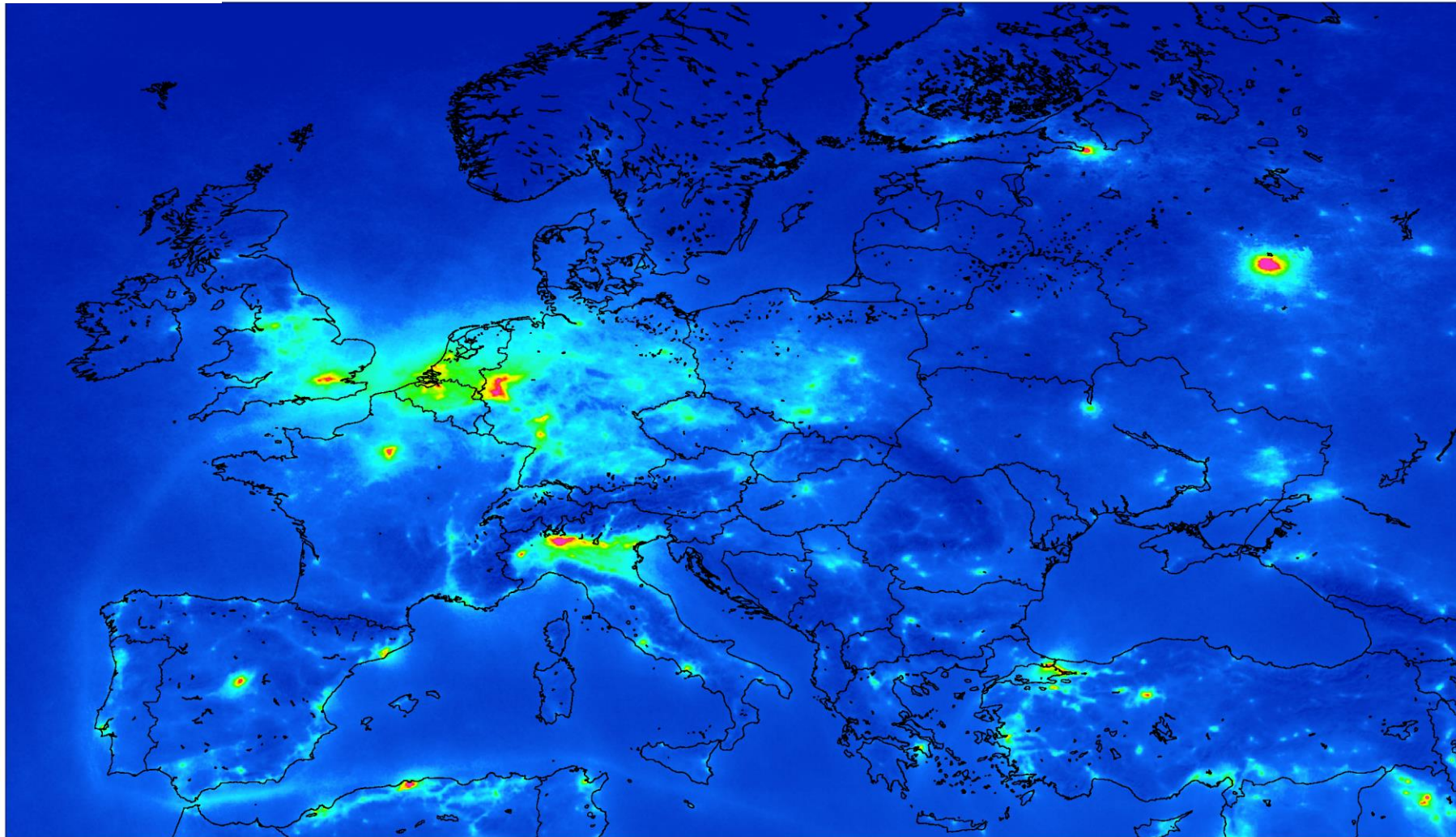
Pieter Valks and the S-VELD Team

Earth Observation Center, German Aerospace Center (DLR), Oberpfaffenhofen

- Use of **Sentinel satellite data** to improve the understanding and modelling of **air pollution from road traffic** in Germany (and surrounding countries)
 - Planning basis (city/regional) for public/local authorities
- The Copernicus Sentinel Instruments provide **daily NO₂ and PM information** with a high spatial resolution from space
- Combination of Sentinel data with **emission- and air quality modelling**
 - *Bottom-up* emission estimates based on BMVI traffic data (BASt)
 - *Top-Down* emission estimates using Sentinel-data and AQ models







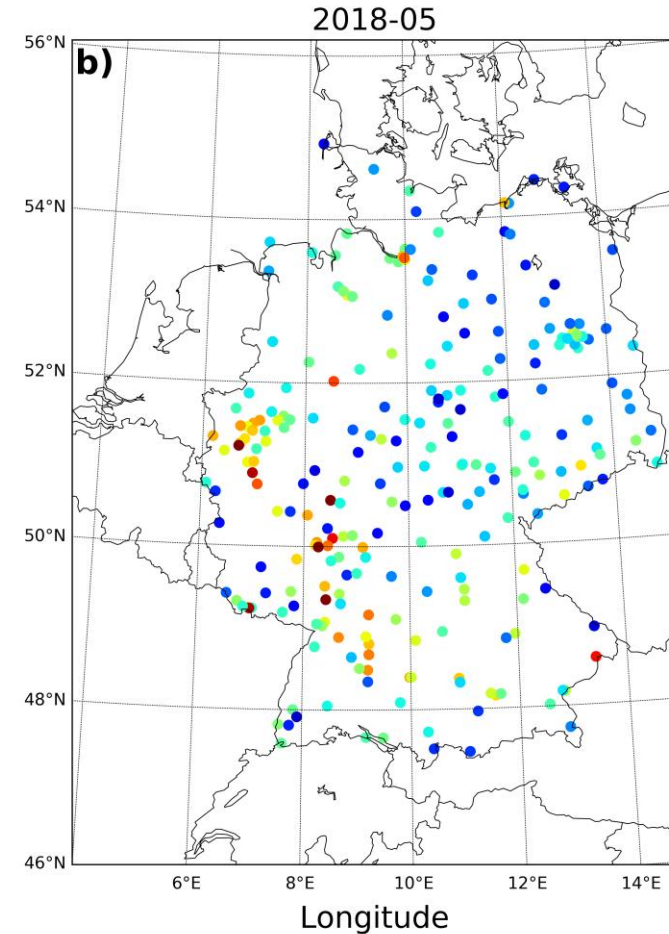
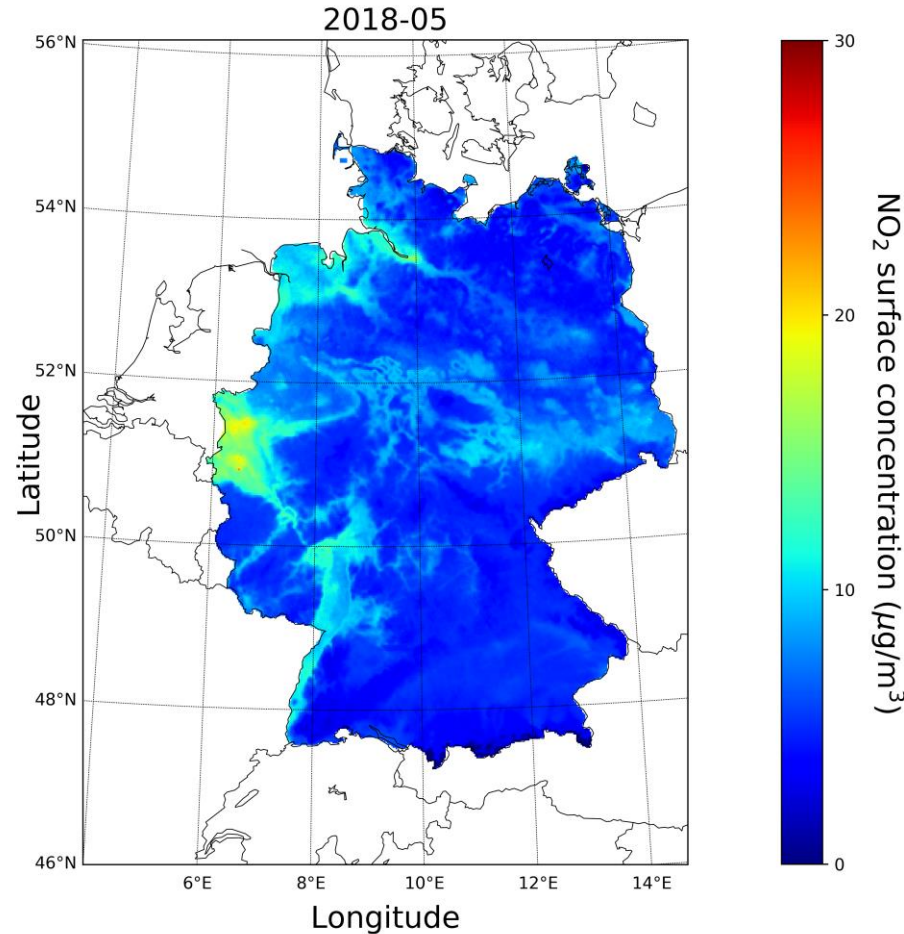
Europe

2018-2020

NO₂ column density [10^{15} molec/cm²]

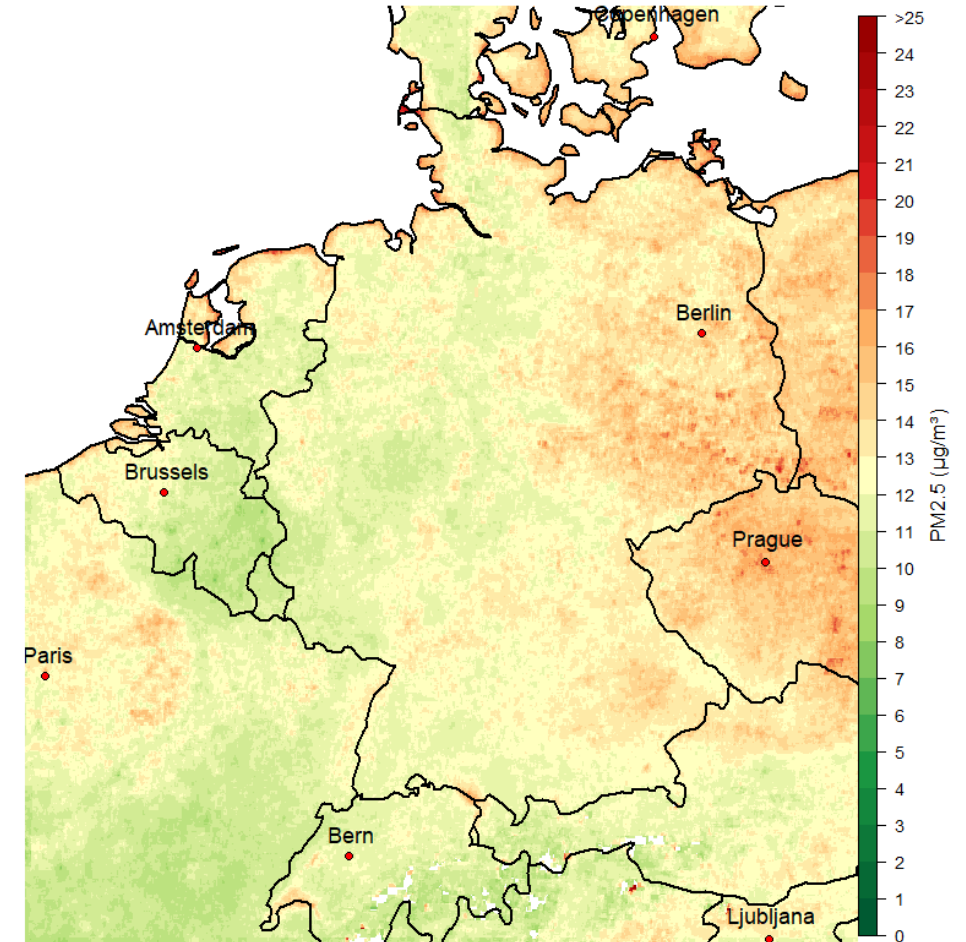


- Monthly averaged surface NO₂ conc. over Germany with 2 km spatial resolution.
- Machine learning approach based on S-5P NO₂ data und meteorological parameters
- Validation with in-situ NO₂ measurements



**Surface NO₂ from S-5P NO₂ data
(May 2018)**

- Yearly/seasonal PM surface concentrations (PM 2.5 & PM 10) based on satellite data with km-scale resolution
- Aerosol data (AOD) von MODIS, Sentinel-3 und -5P
- Semi-empirical approach using key meteorological parameters (humidity and boundary layer height).
- Correction/verification of PM surface concentrations using in-situ measurements



PM 2.5 Ensemble from MODIS and S3 aerosol data (2018)

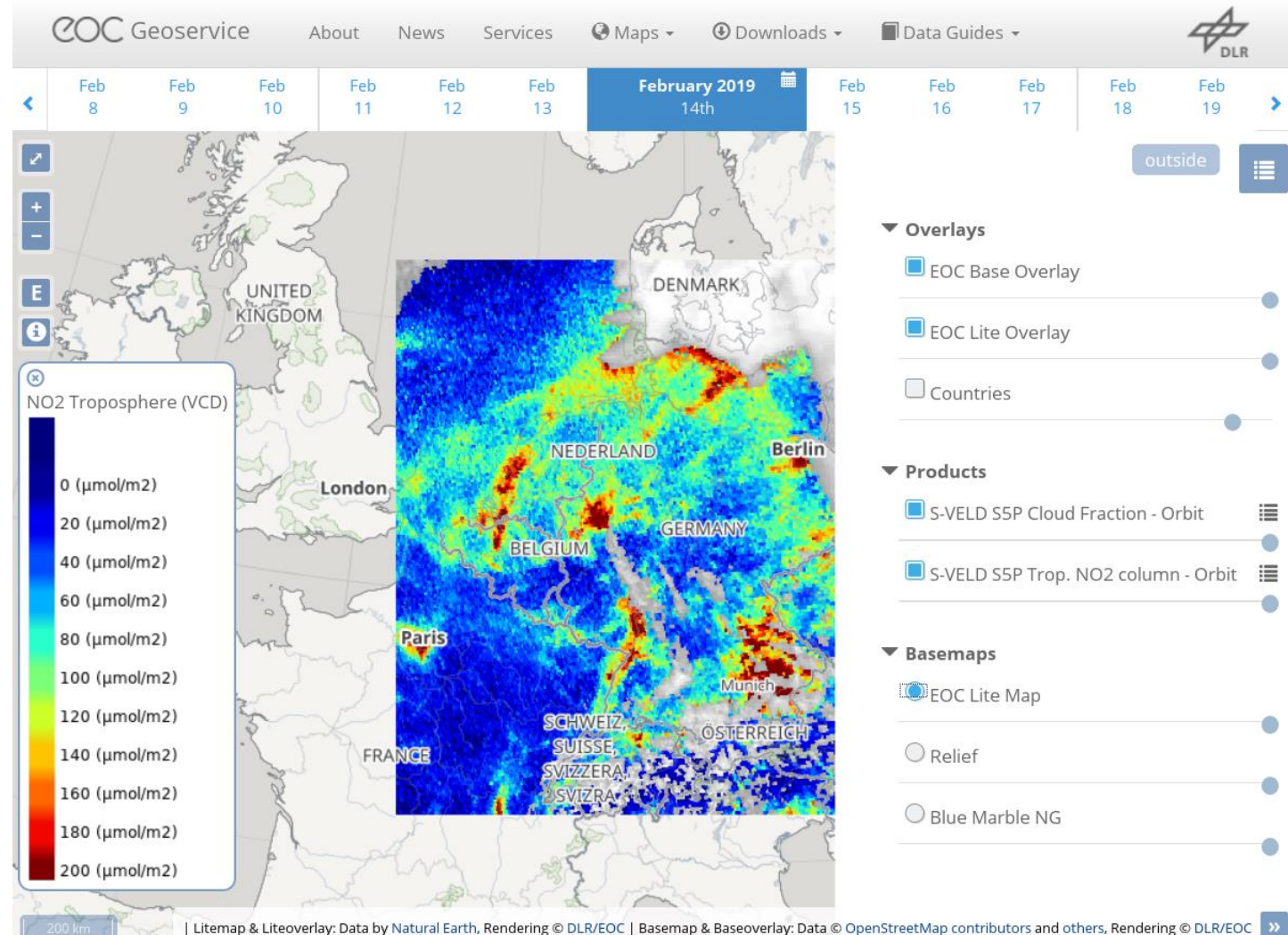
Handschuh et al. 2020

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1117/12.2574020>

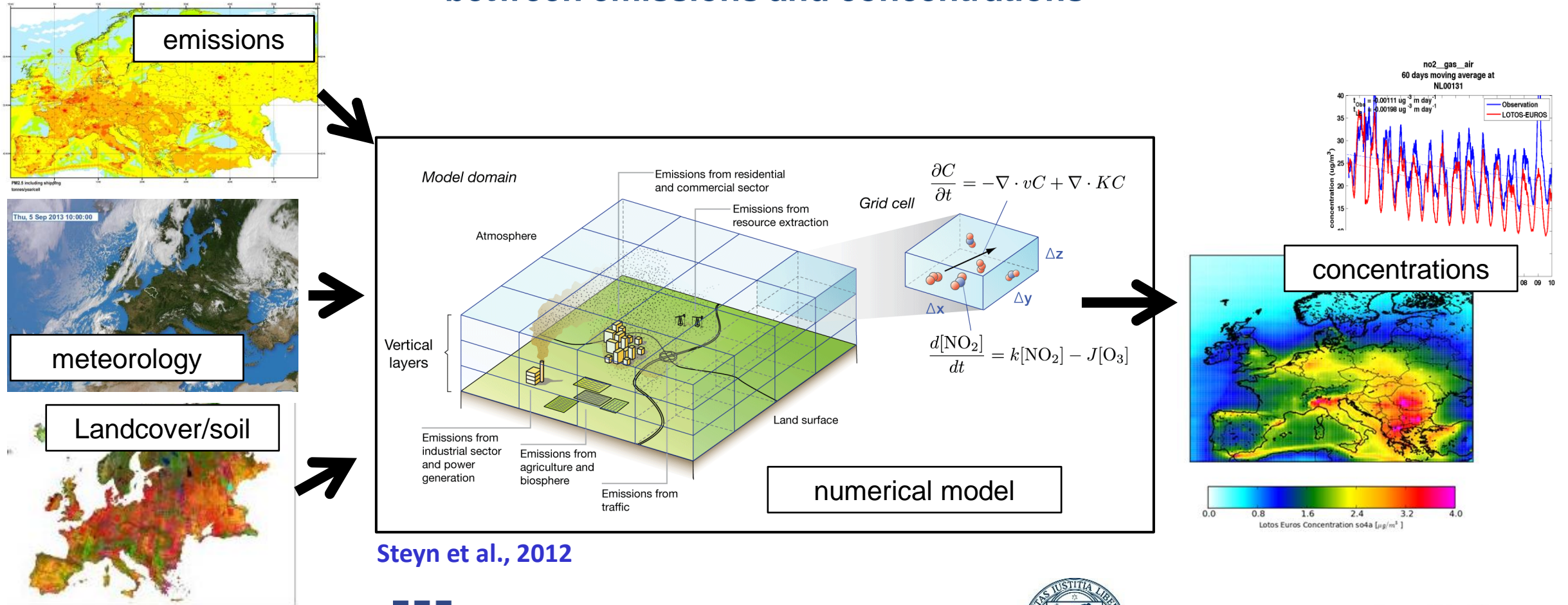
Daily and monthly averaged NO₂ und PM maps & data

Interoperable data discovery, viewing, and download

Collection Metadata in mCLOUD



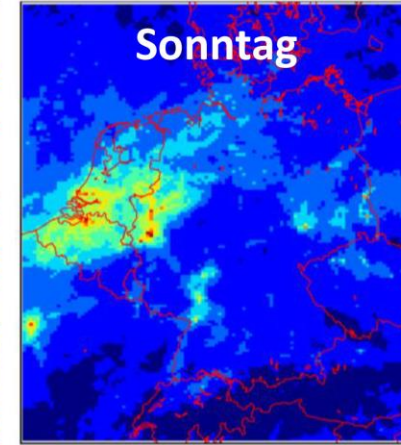
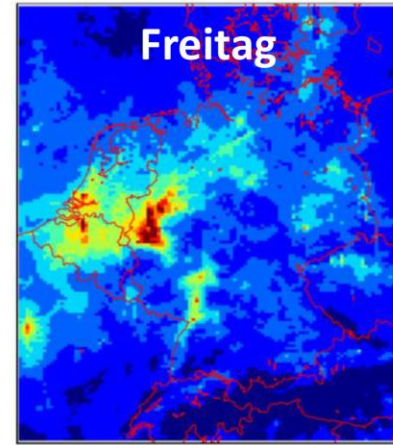
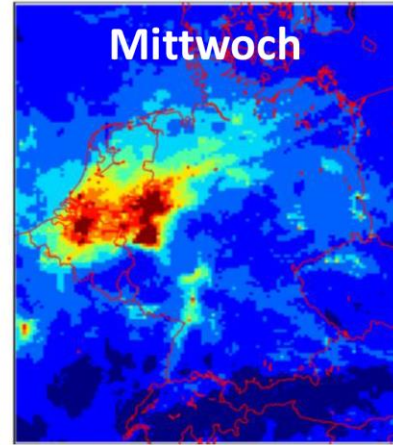
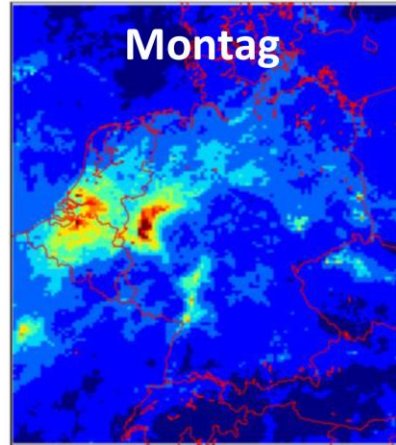
Chemistry Transport Models provide link between emissions and concentrations



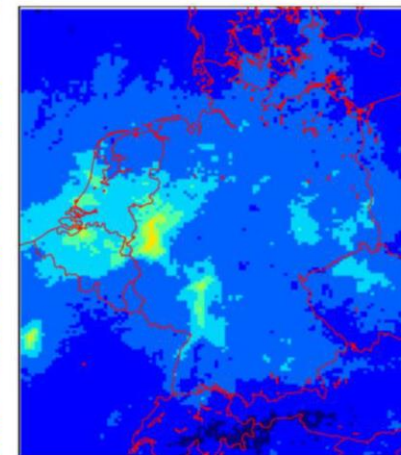
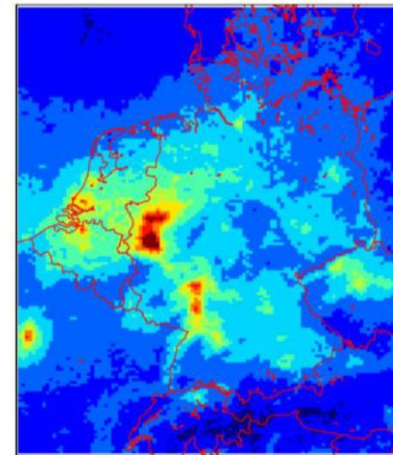
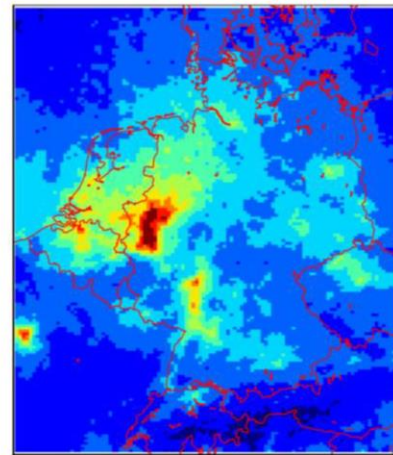
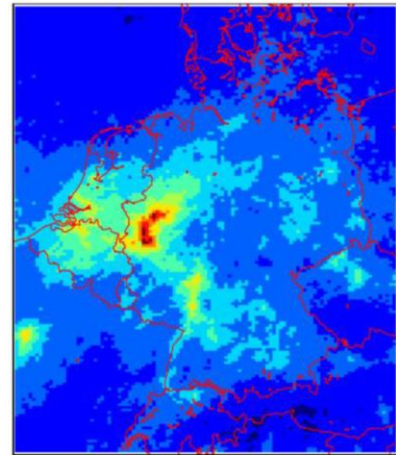
Steyn et al., 2012

Tropospheric NO₂ Jul. – Dec. 2018

LOTOS-EUROS
Model



Sentinel-5P



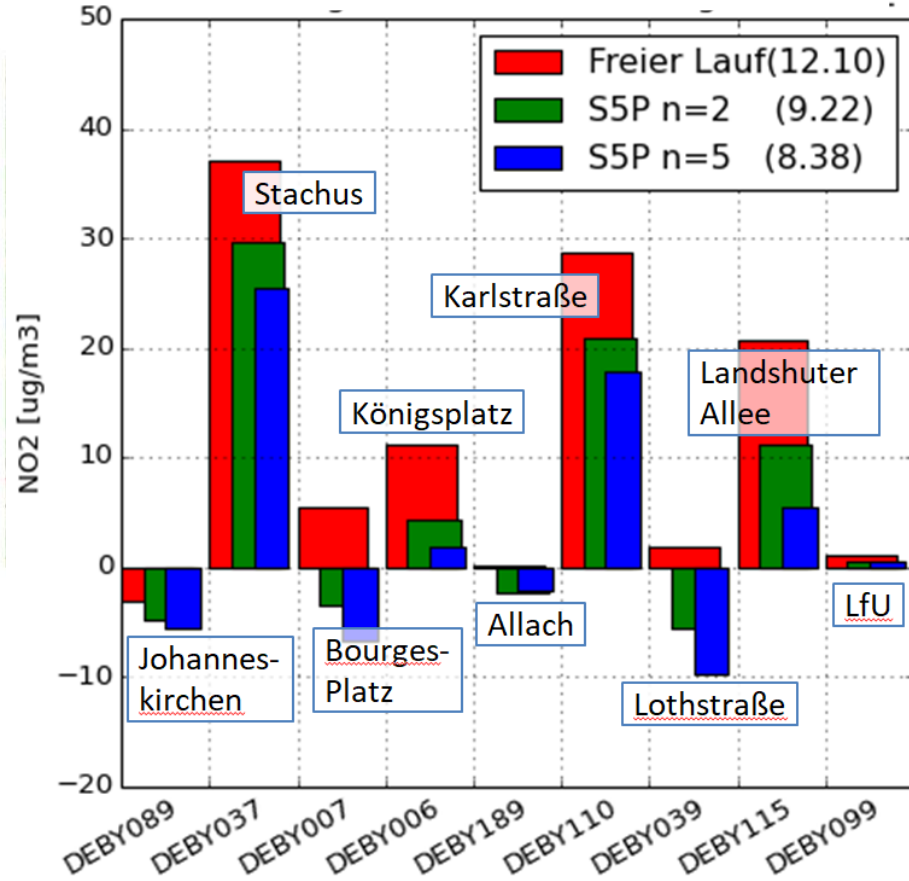
Quantification of road traffic emissions based on inverse modelling systems

	Scenario analysis	Data-assimilation
Model	POLYPHEMUS	LOTOS-EUROS
Technique	Localised EnKF (Offline)	EnKF (Online)
Meteorology	DWD - COSMO	DWD - COSMO
A-Priori emissions (bottom-up)	S-VELD	S-VELD

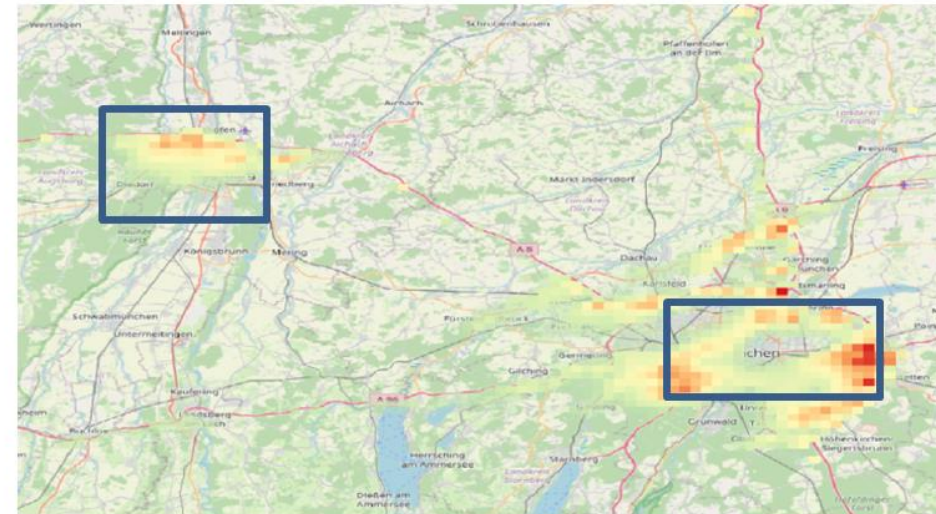
Using two systems allows to determine the impact of model uncertainty and identify robust results.

First test: Top-Down emissions from Sentinel-5P NO₂

NO₂ Observations – NO₂ analysis



After emissions correction



NO₂ [ug/m³]



Emission correction based on S5P NO₂ observations on 2nd the blue rectangles only

Assessment of road traffic emissions and contribution to air quality in Germany

Combination and integration of emission modelling results

- Quantification of NO₂- und PM emissions

Separation of emissions from road traffic and other sources

Possible improvement of *bottom-up* emissions estimates from road traffic

- Road traffic induced air quality during 2018-2020

The S-VELD approach can be applied to other (EU) countries as well

<https://atmos.eoc.dlr.de/sveld>