



EVERGREEN

EnVisat for Environmental Regulation of GREENhouse gases (FP5 SCA 02/2003 – 01/2006)



University of
Leicester



project overview:

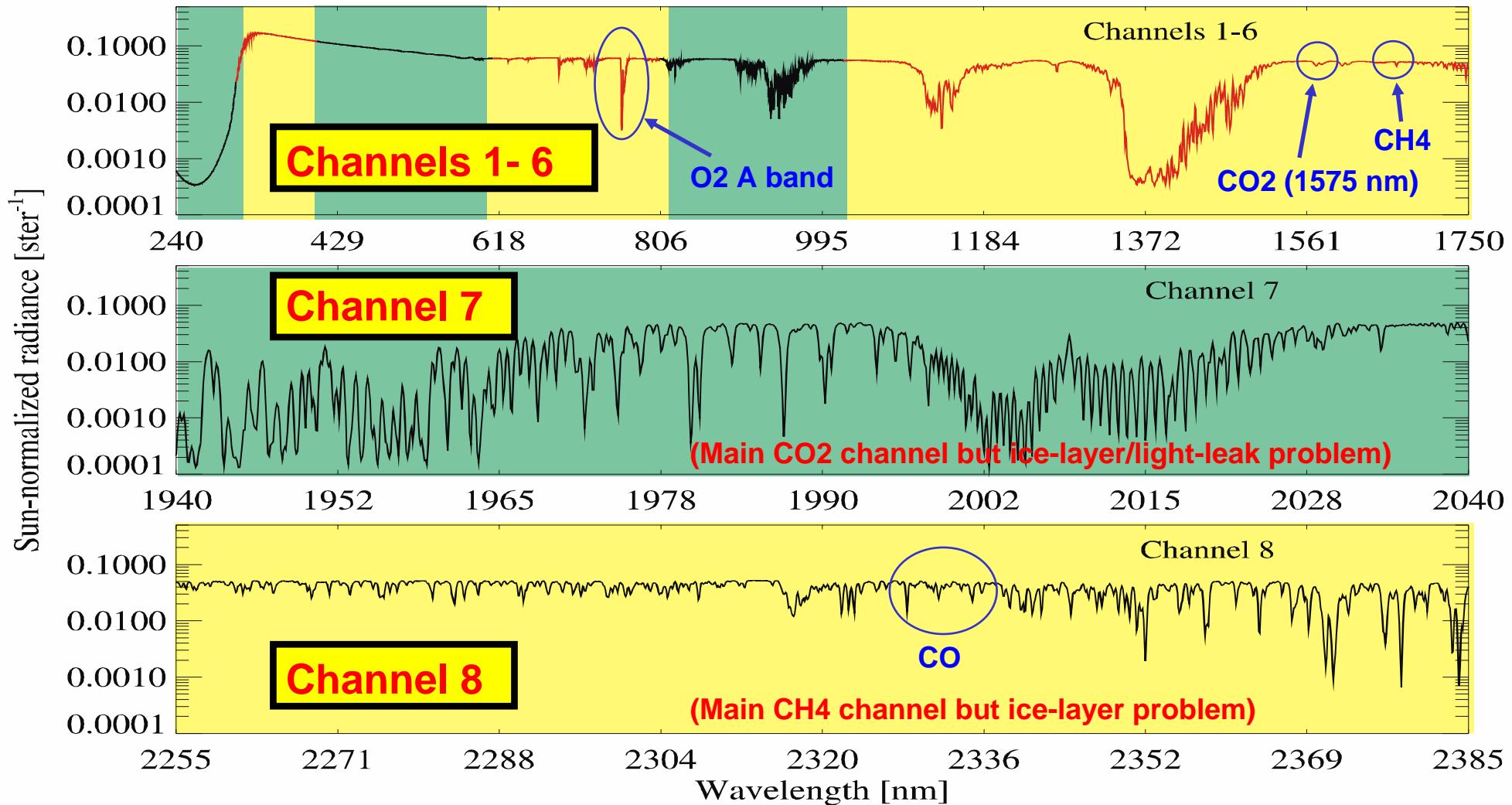
<http://www.knmi.nl/evergreen/>

EVERGREEN international
workshop, KNMI, de Bilt, NL,
19-20 January 2006

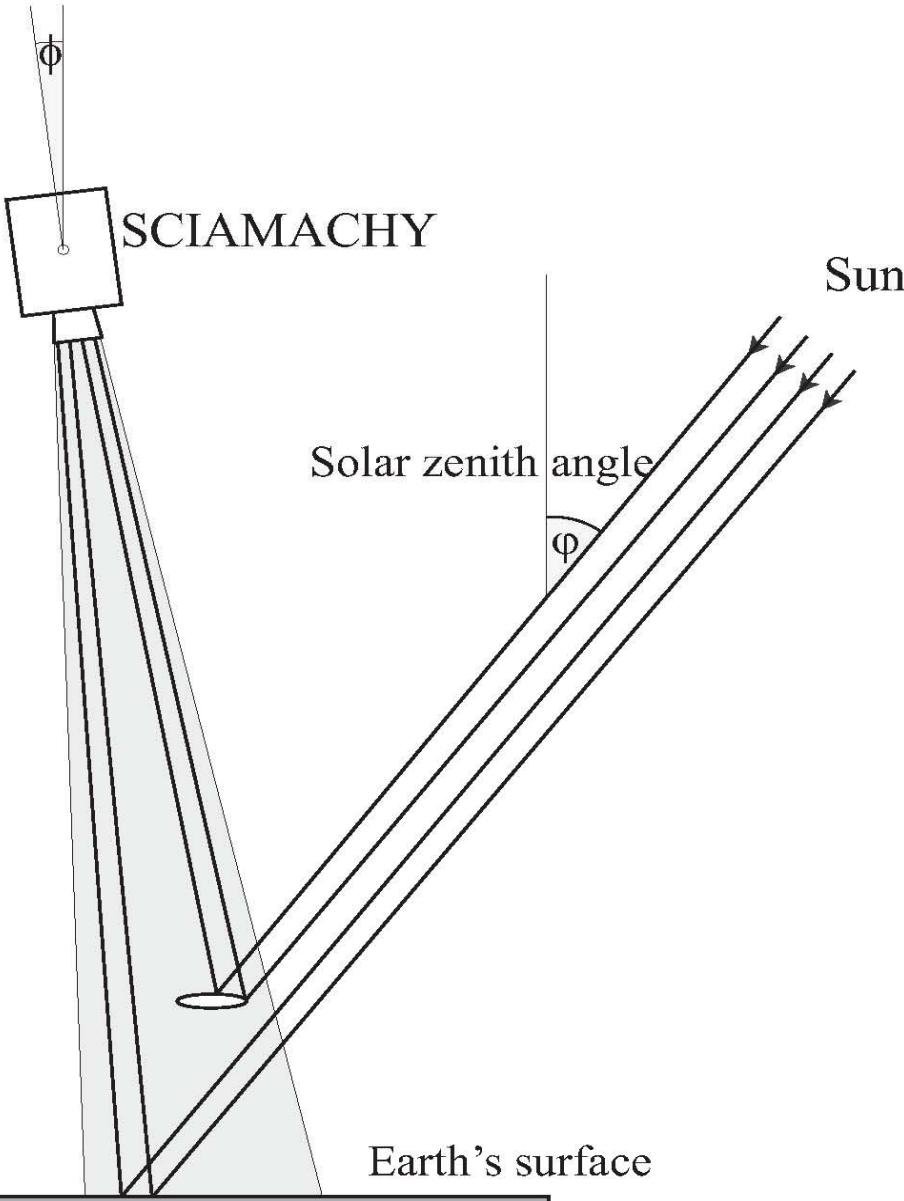
EVERGREEN Tasks/Leaders

- *Retrieval and validation:* CH₄, CO, CO₂, plus O₂ and clouds.
M Buchwitz, Uni Bremen
- *Radiation budget modelling:* use of measured CH₄ distributions in radiative budget and radiative forcing calculations.
P Monks, Uni Leicester
- *(Inverse) modelling:* CH₄, CO, CO₂ emissions derived from concentration measurements.
J-F Meirink, KNMI

SCIAMACHY nadir spectrum



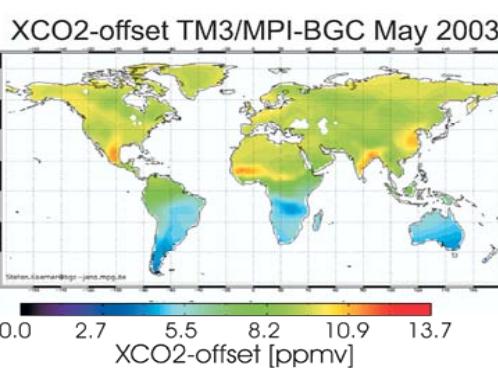
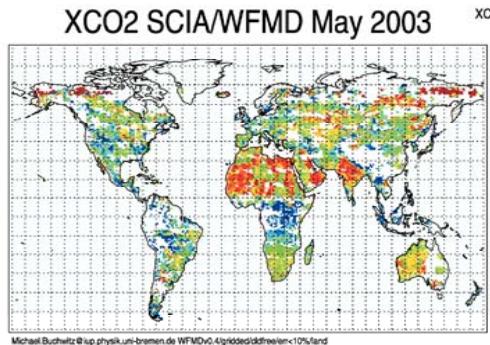
Line of sight zenith angle



SCIAMACHY/WFMD v0.4 XCO₂ vs TM3/Jena

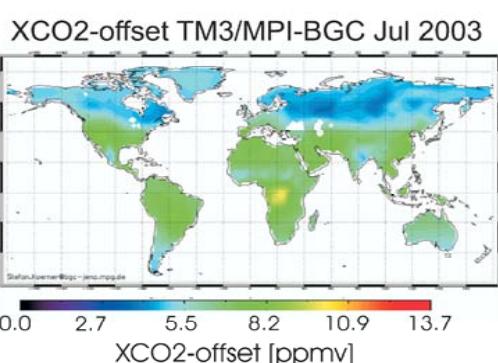
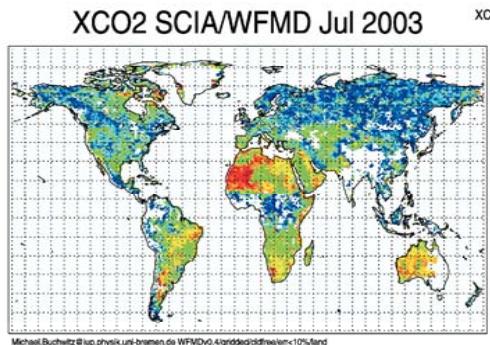


SCIA scale:
+/- 25 ppmv

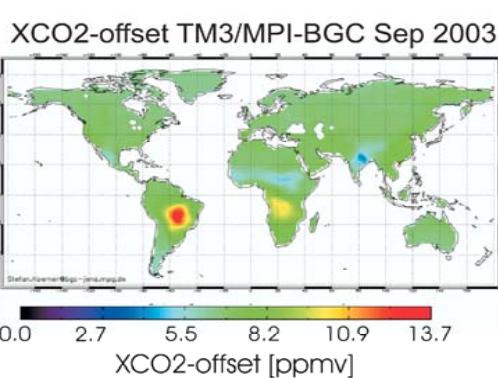
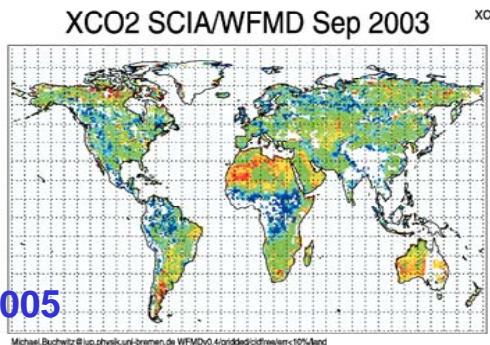


TM3 scale:
+/- 7 ppmv

Low CO₂ as
observed by
SCIA



Low CO₂ due
to uptake of
NH land
biosphere

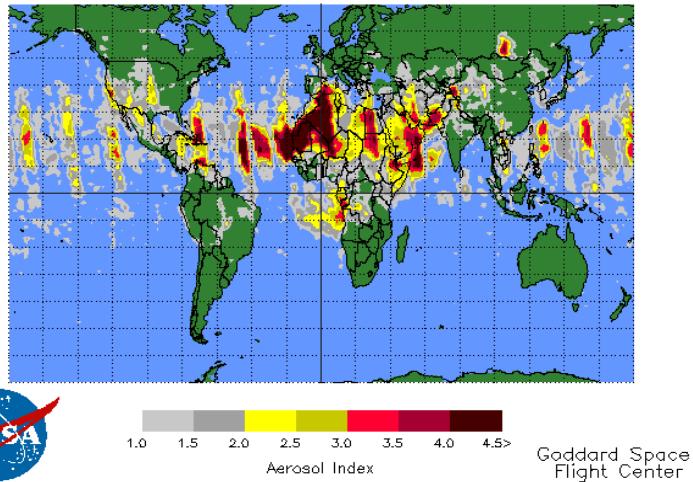


Buchwitz et al., ACP, 2005

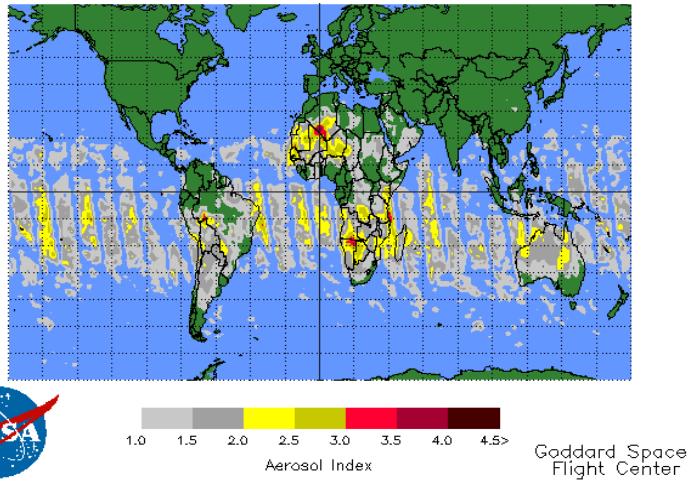
TM3 data: S. Körner,
M. Heimann, MPI-BGC,
Jena

Aerosol sensitivity: Sahara dust storms

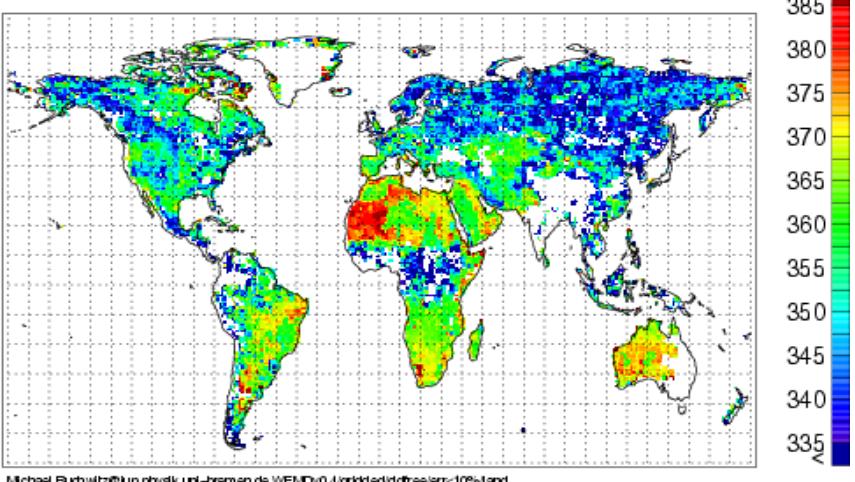
Earth Probe TOMS Version 8 Aerosol Index
on July 15, 2003



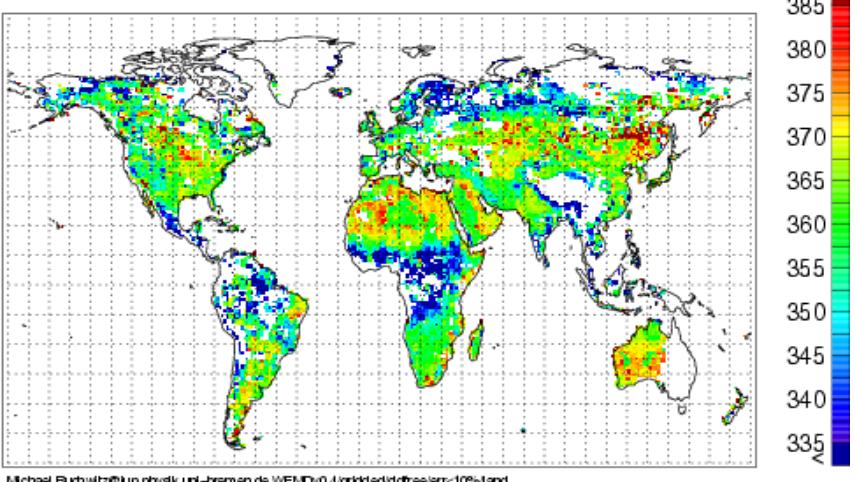
Earth Probe TOMS Version 8 Aerosol Index
on October 15, 2003



XCO₂ SCIA/WFMD Jul 2003



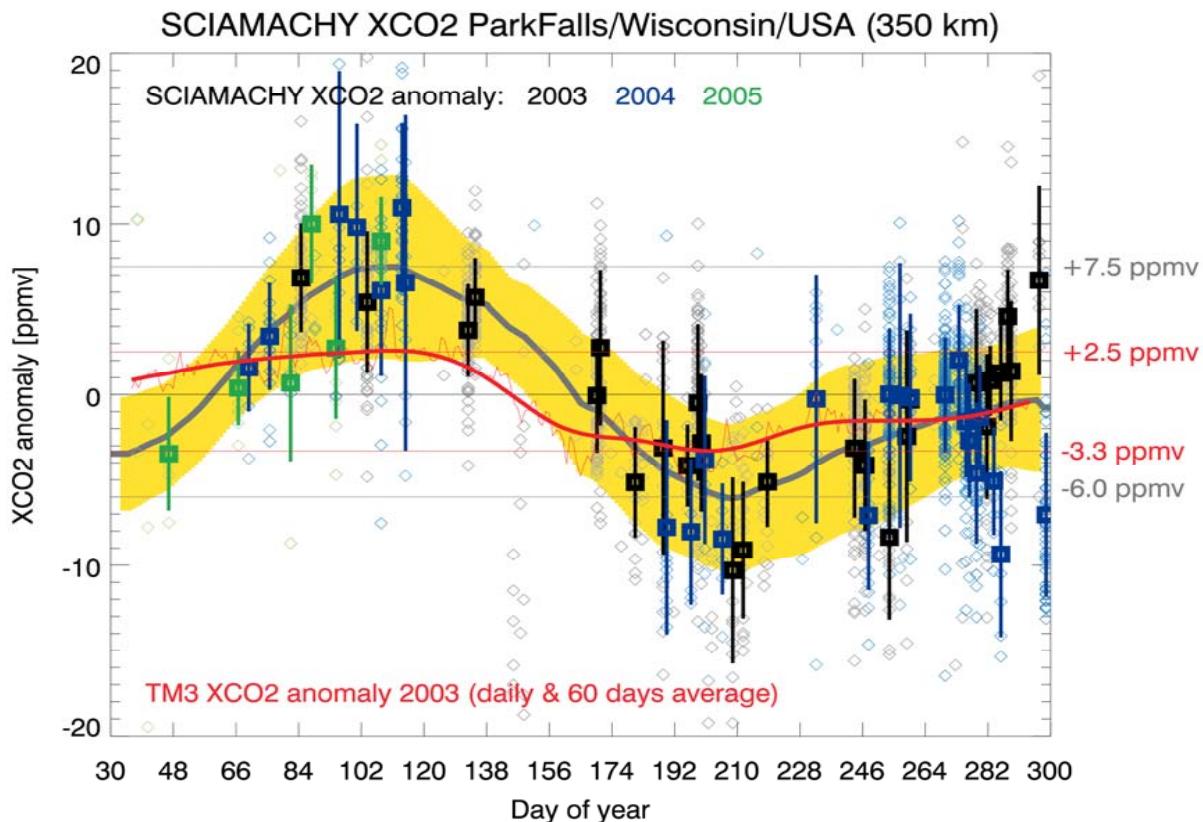
XCO₂ SCIA/WFMD Oct 2003



CO₂ over Park Falls (46N, 90W), Wisconsin, USA

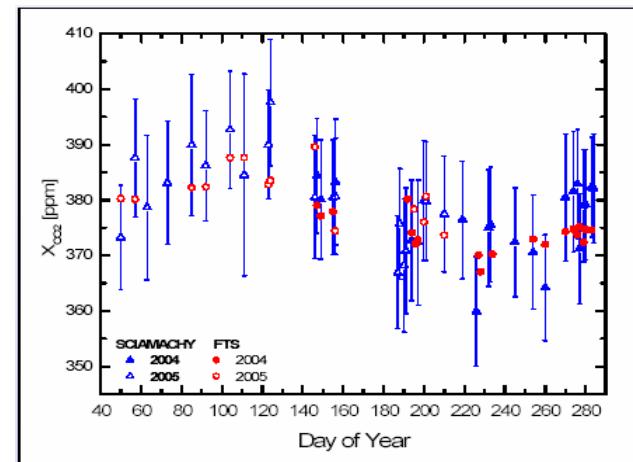


WFM-DOAS applied to SCIAMACHY:



de Beek et al., ACPD, 2006

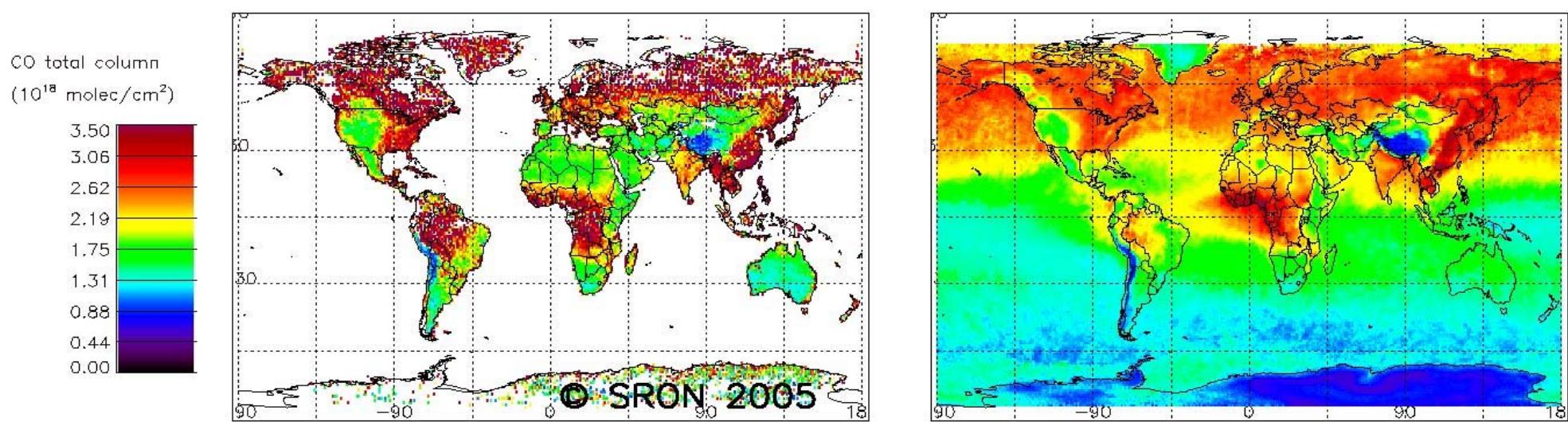
OCO algorithm applied to SCIAMACHY & comparison with preliminary FTS:



Bösch et al., AGU (poster), 2005

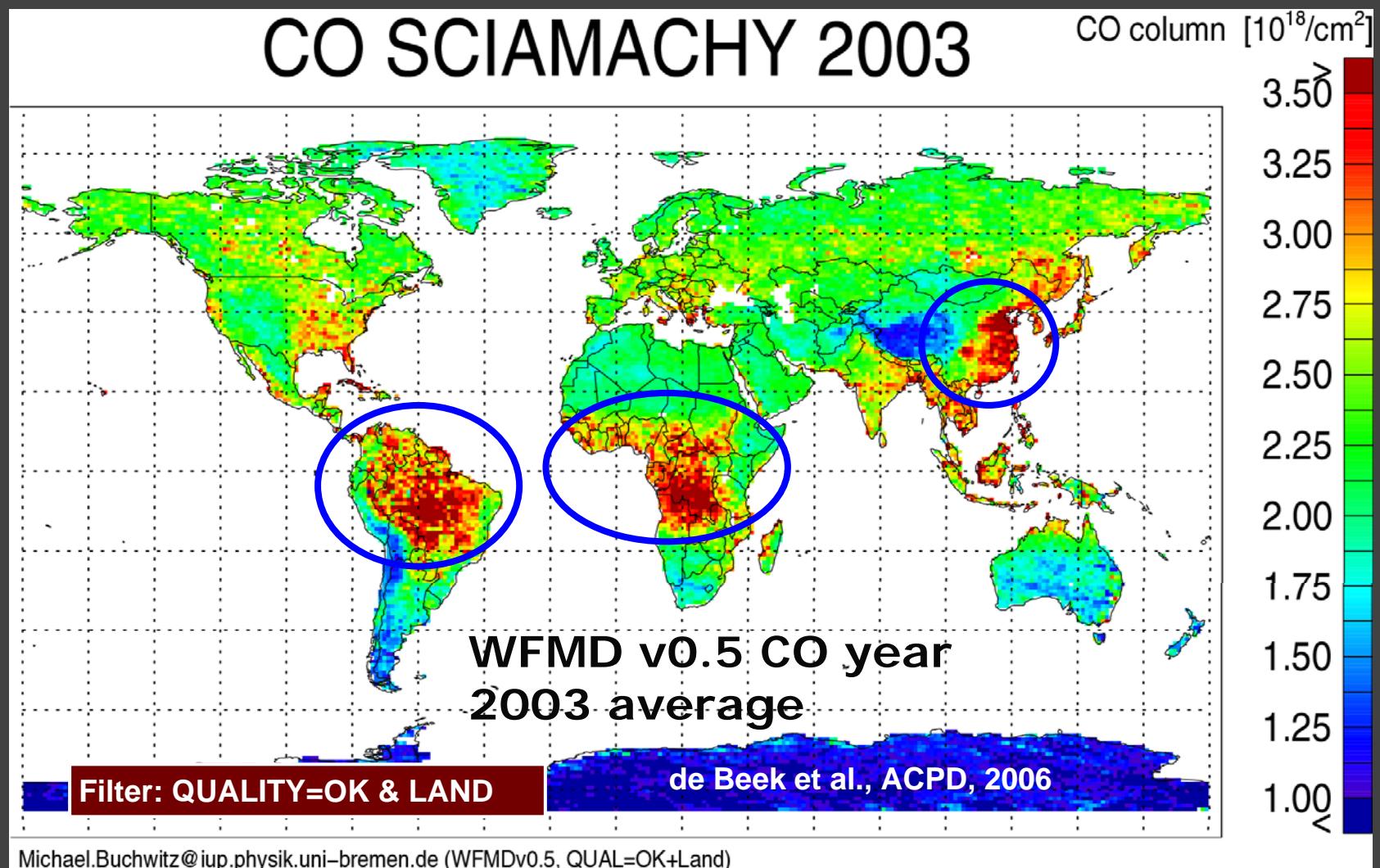
Preliminary FTS XCO₂ seasonal cycle peak-to-peak ~13 ppmv in good agreement with SCIAMACHY

SCIAMACHY CO: IMLM / MOPI TT (2003)



2003 yearly averages

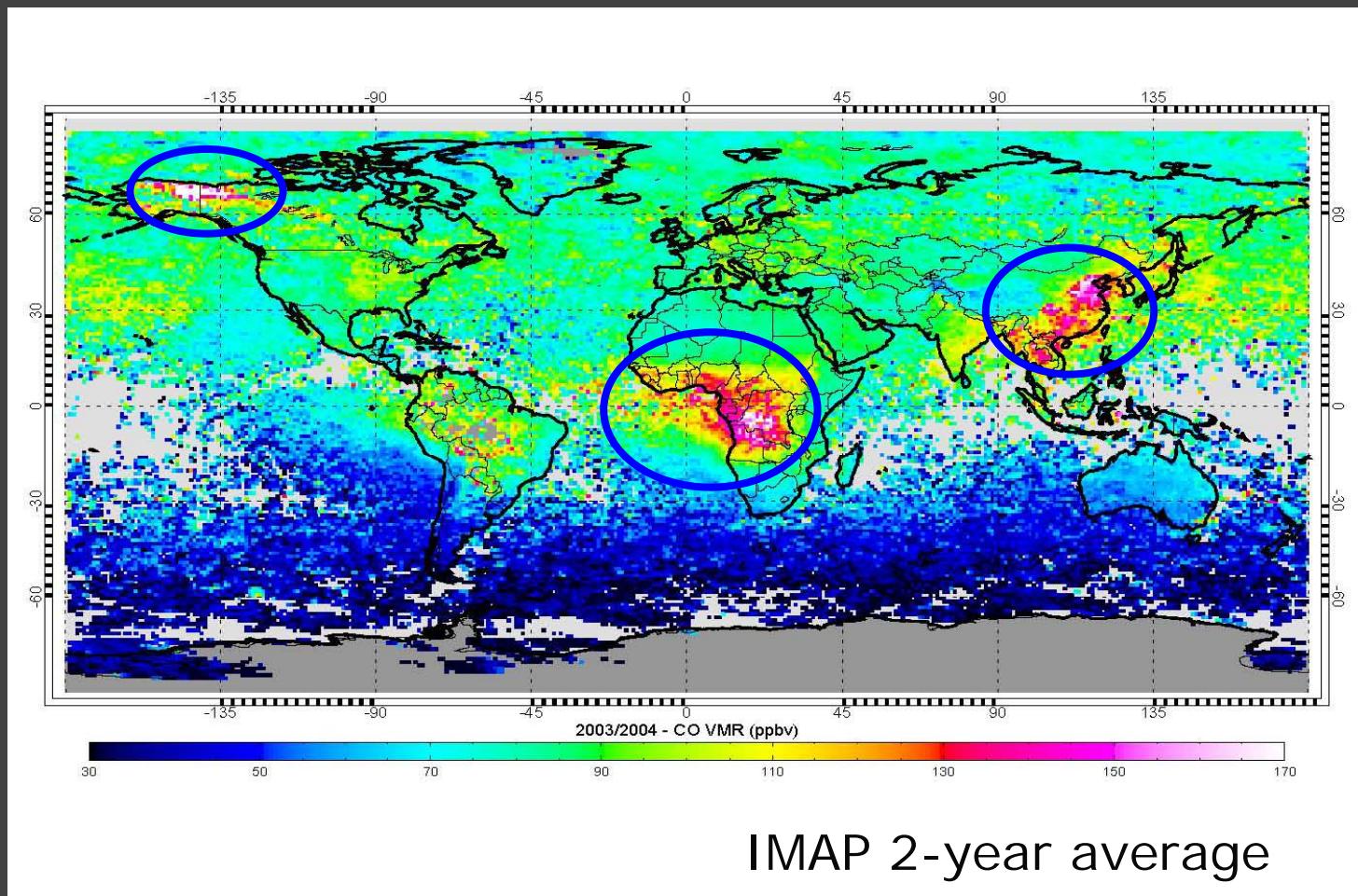
SCIAMACHY CO WFMD (2003)



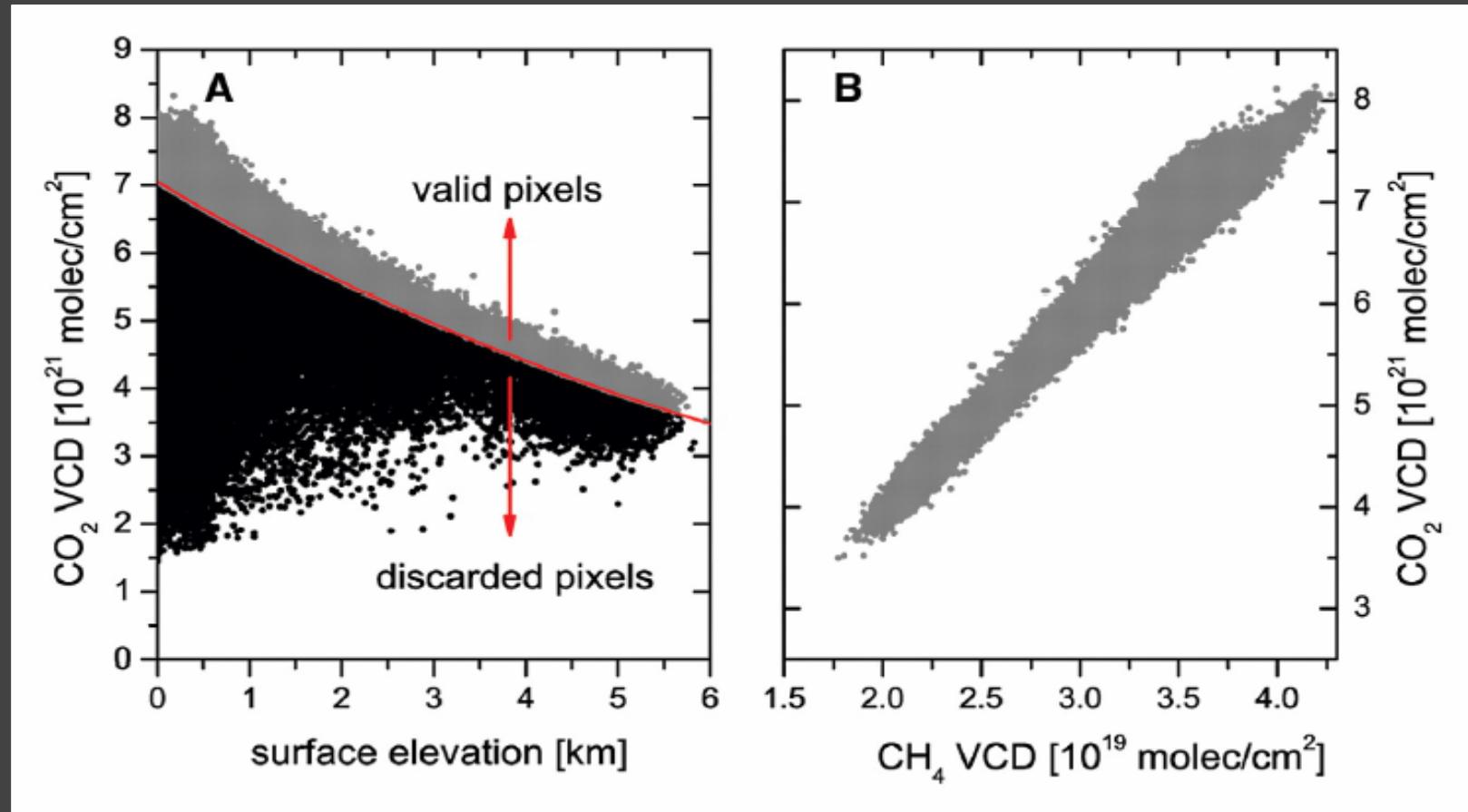
SCIAMACHY CO IMAP (2003-2004)

Well-known features clearly visible:

- Biomass burning Africa
- Pollution Asia
- Forest fires Alaska



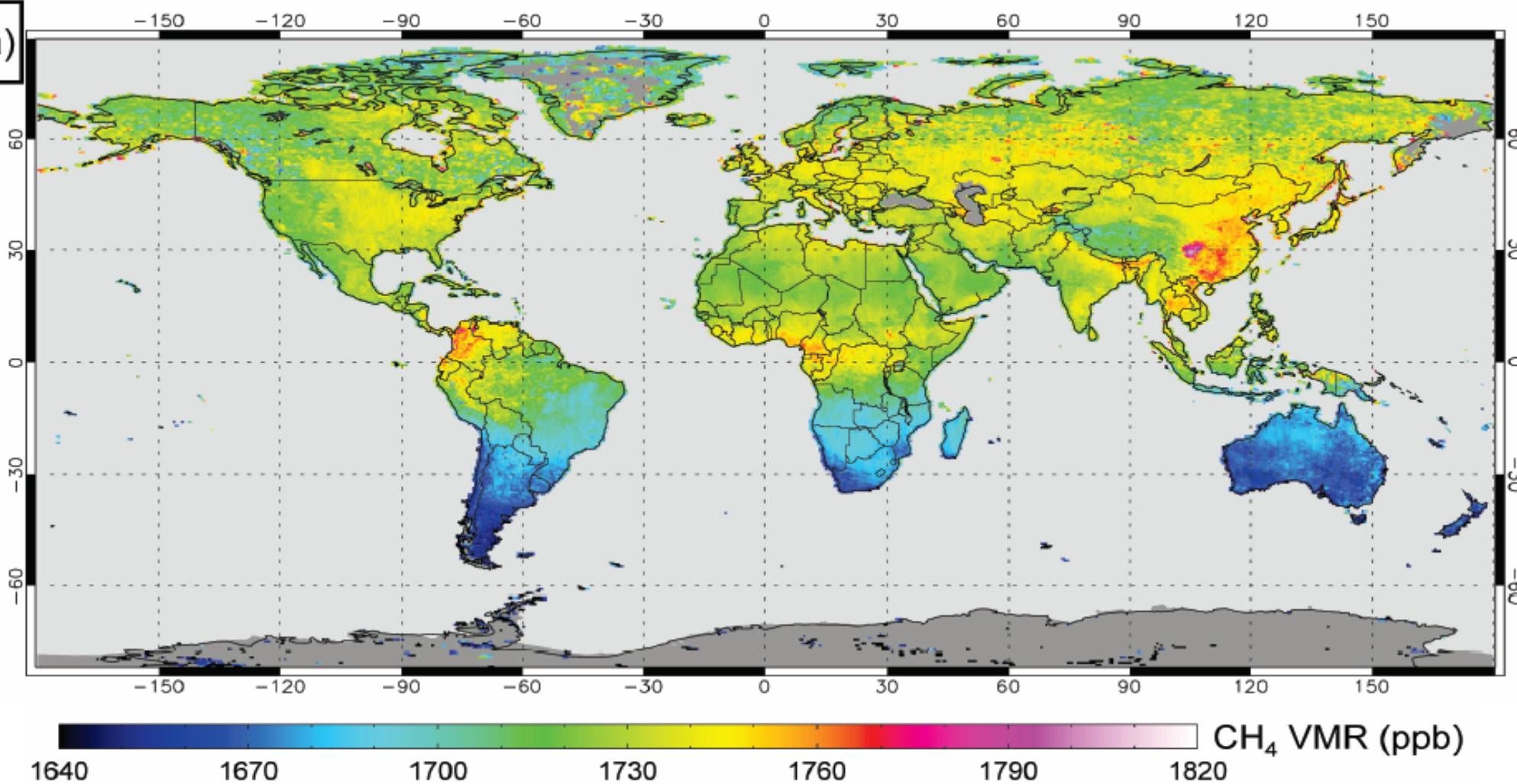
CO_2 VCD: Cloud filter and proxy



Frankenberg et al., Science, 2005

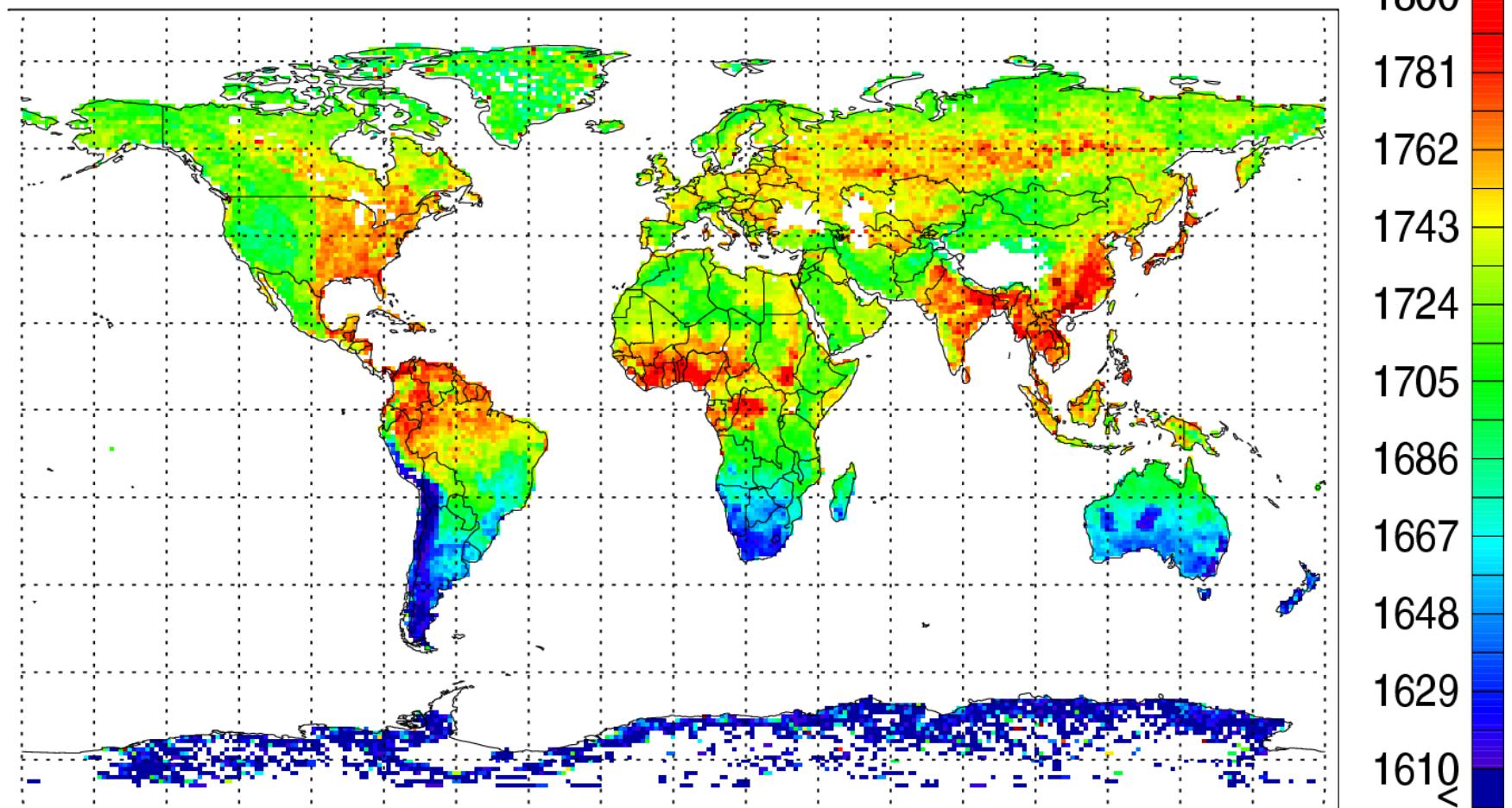
SCIAMACHY CH₄ IMAP (2003-2004)

a)



Methane WFM-DOAS v0.5: Yearly average

XCH₄ SCIAMACHY/WFMD 2003



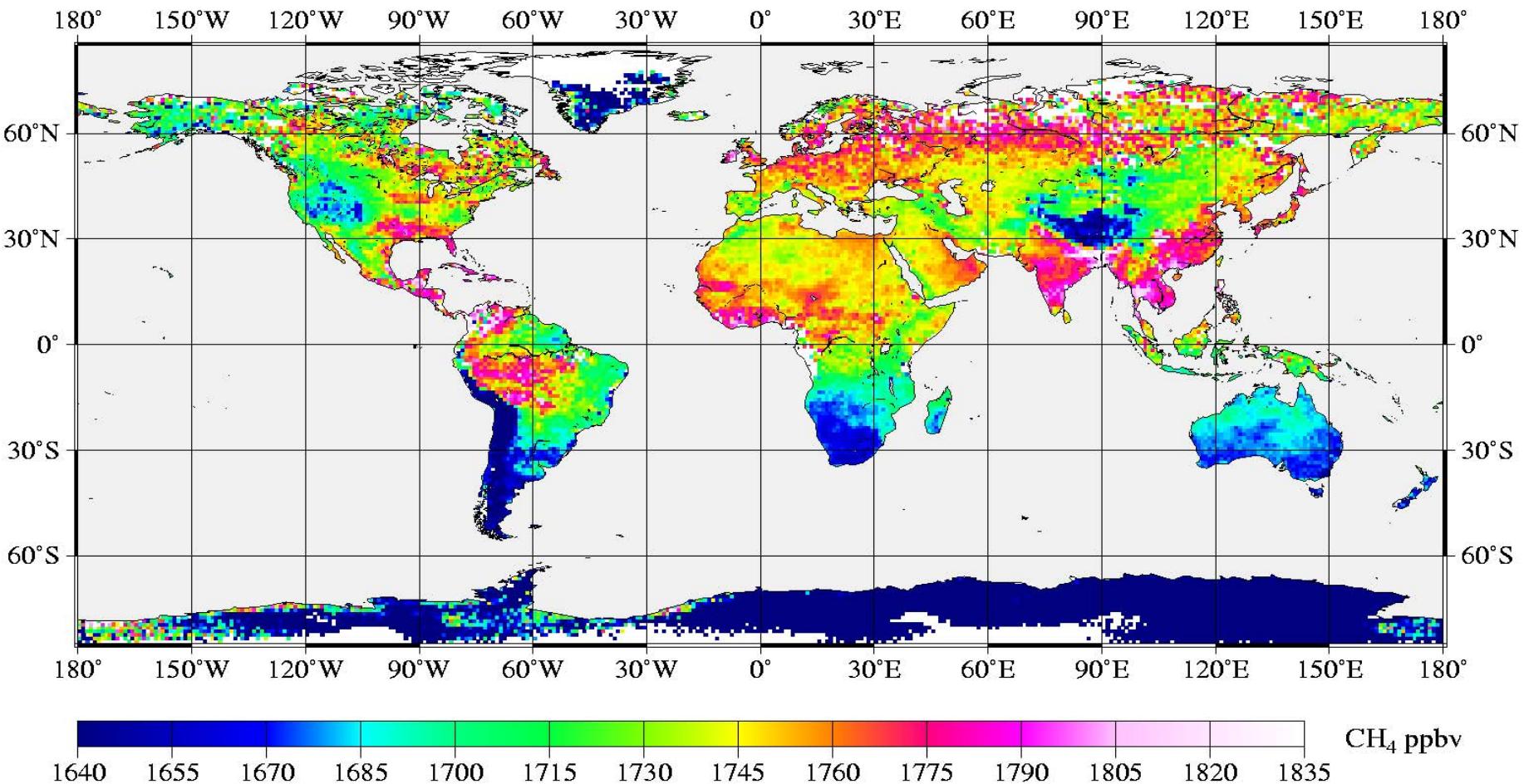
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de (WFMDv0.5, QUAL=OK+Land+NH>1670/SH>1560)

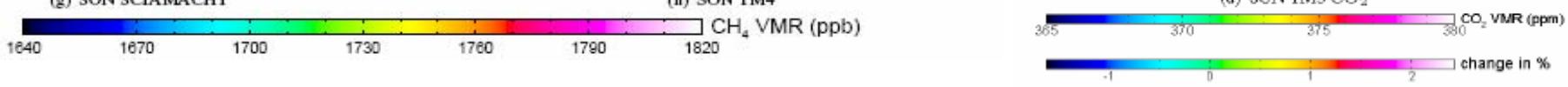
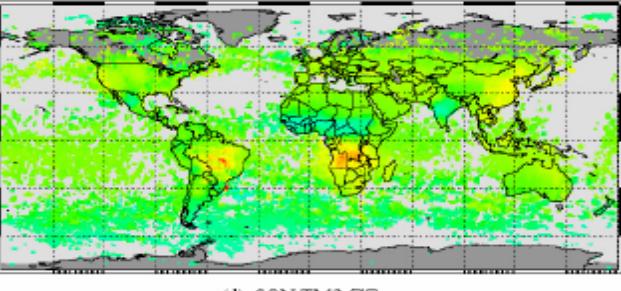
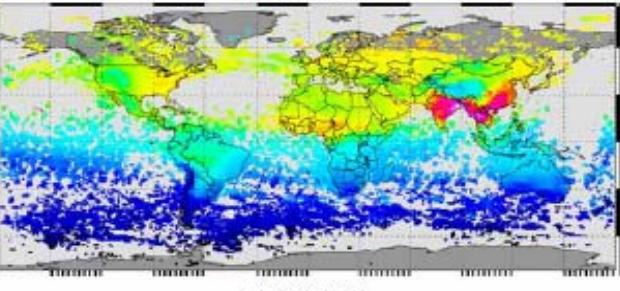
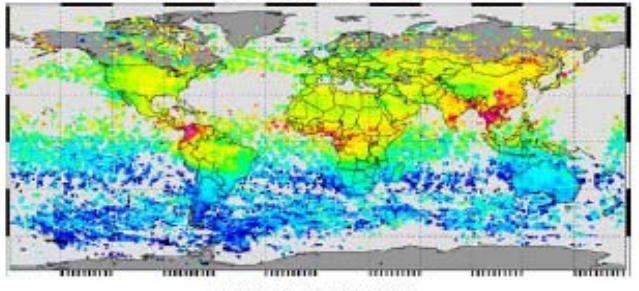
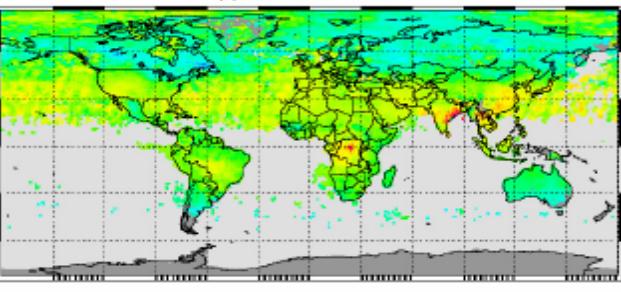
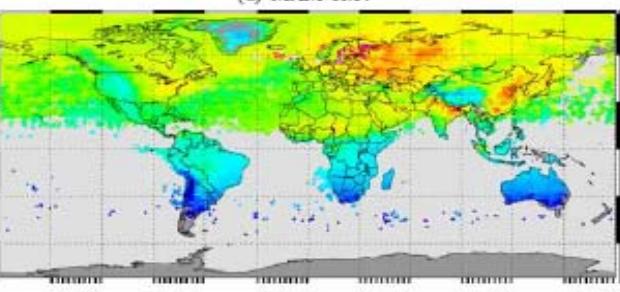
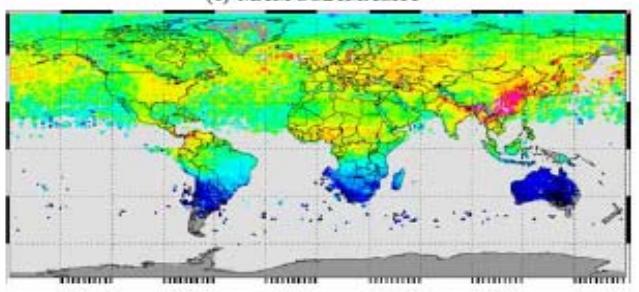
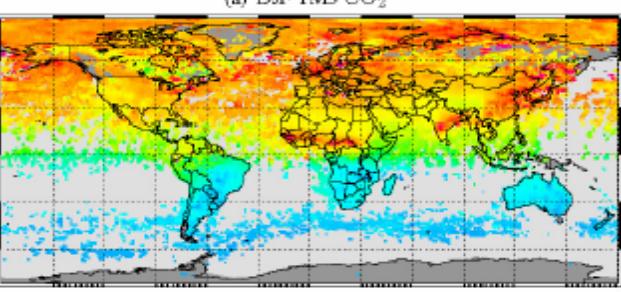
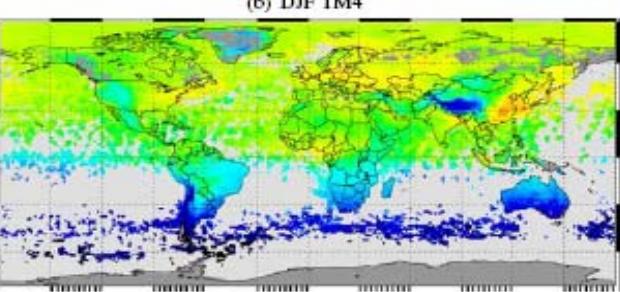
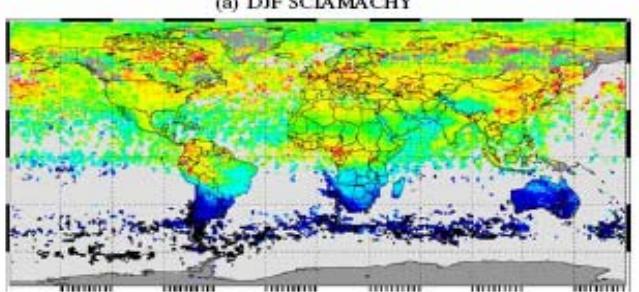
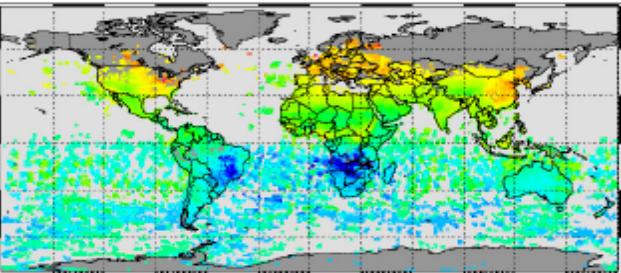
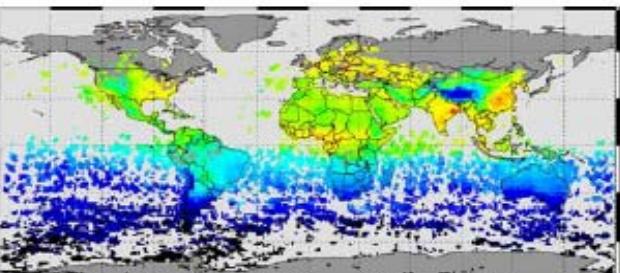
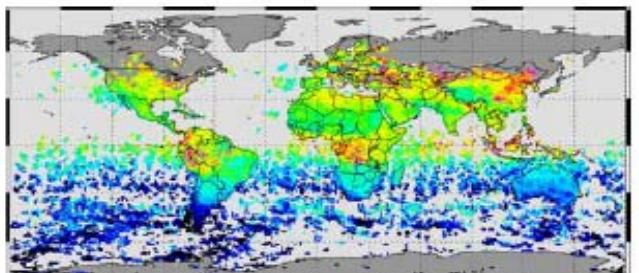
de Beek et al., ACPD, 2006

SCIAMACHY CH₄ IMLM

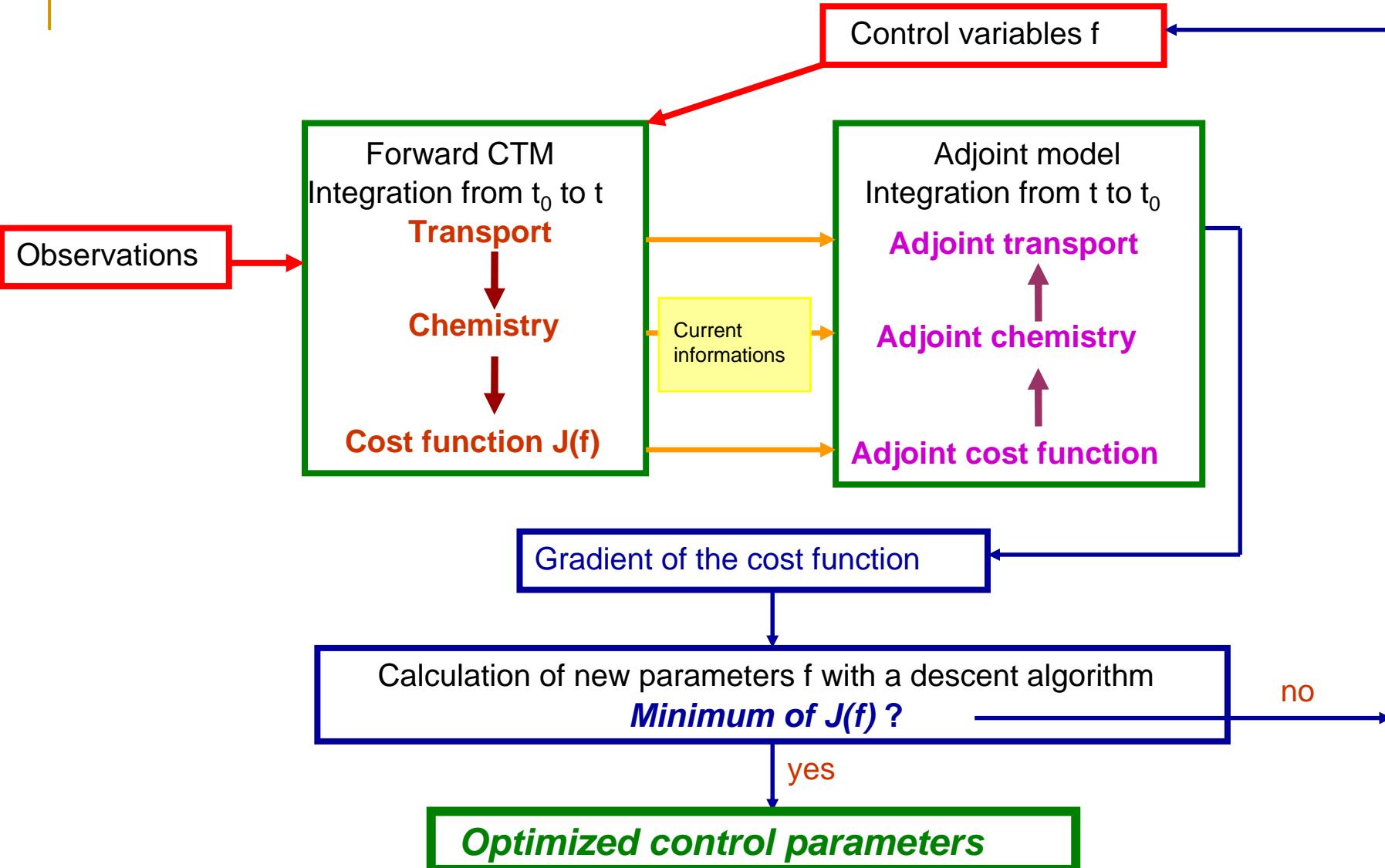
SRON
© 2005

SCIAMACHY Sep – Nov 2003 channel 6

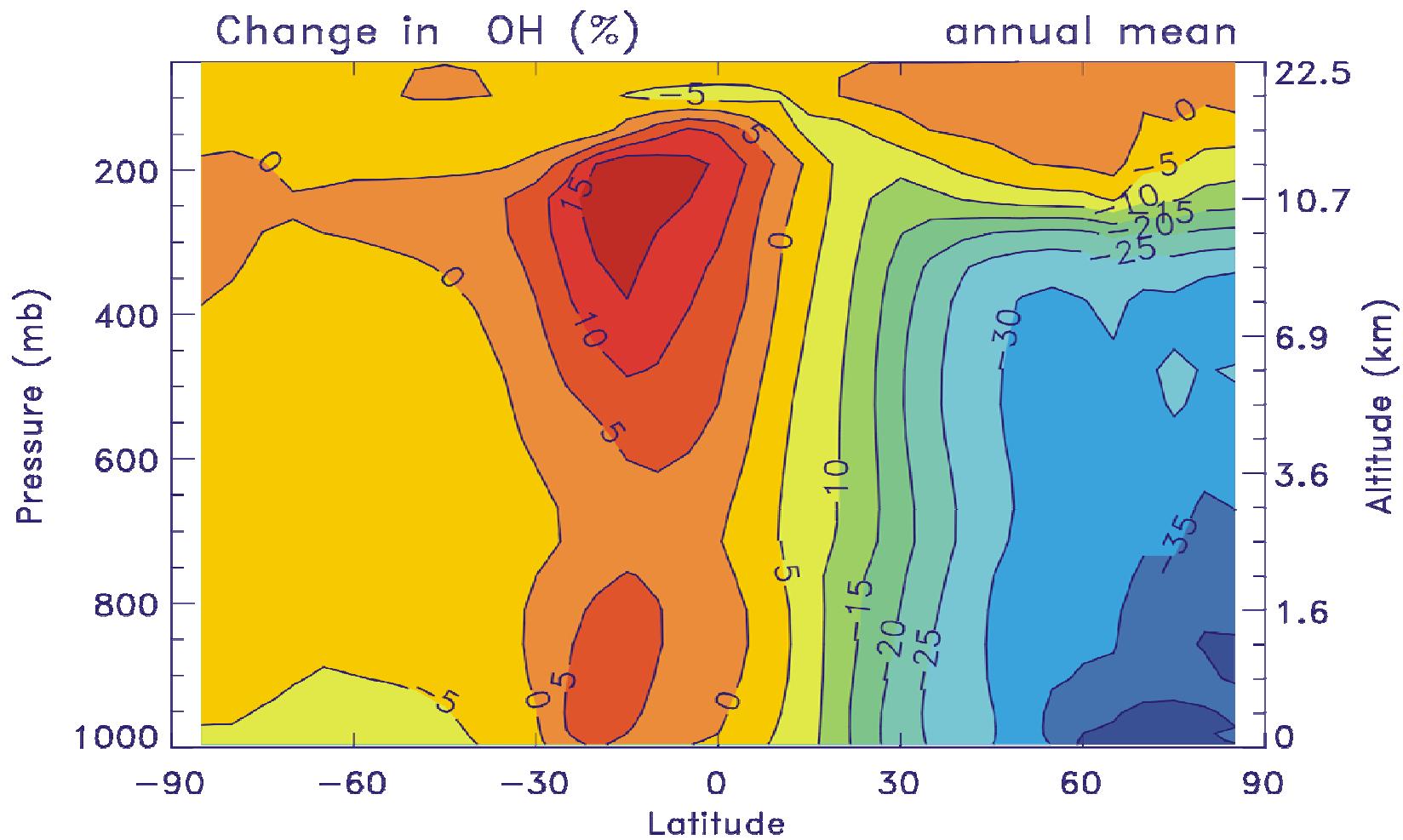




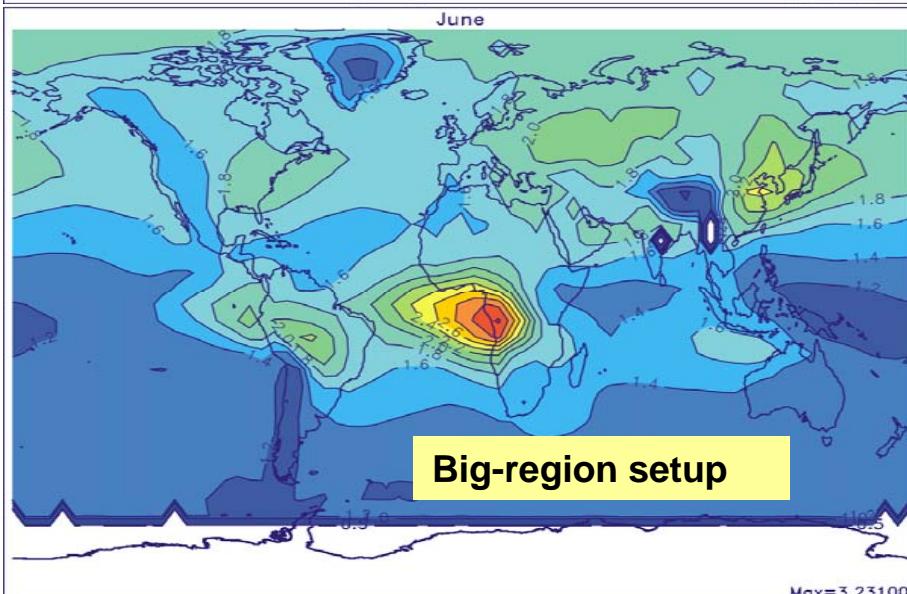
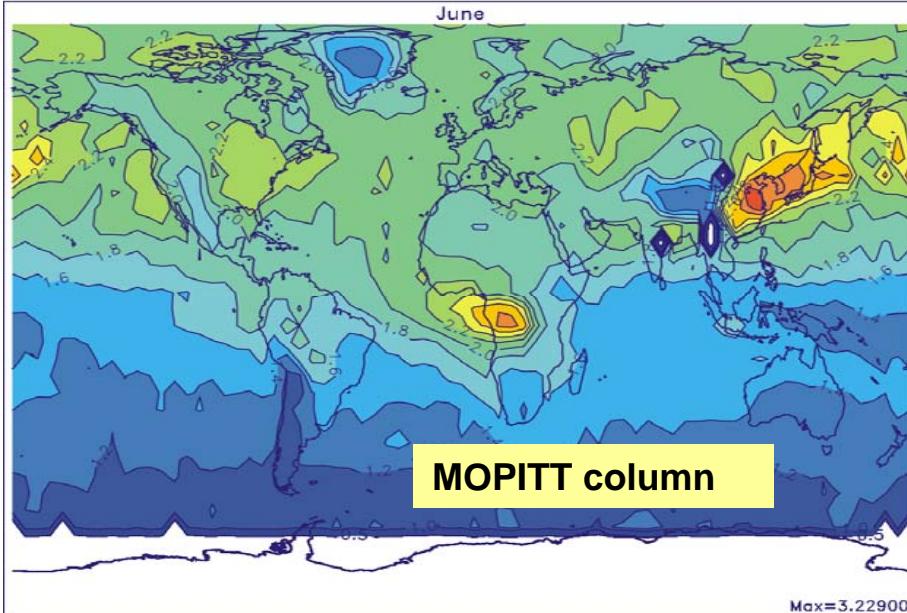
CO inverse modelling / adjoint model



Impact of emission changes on OH

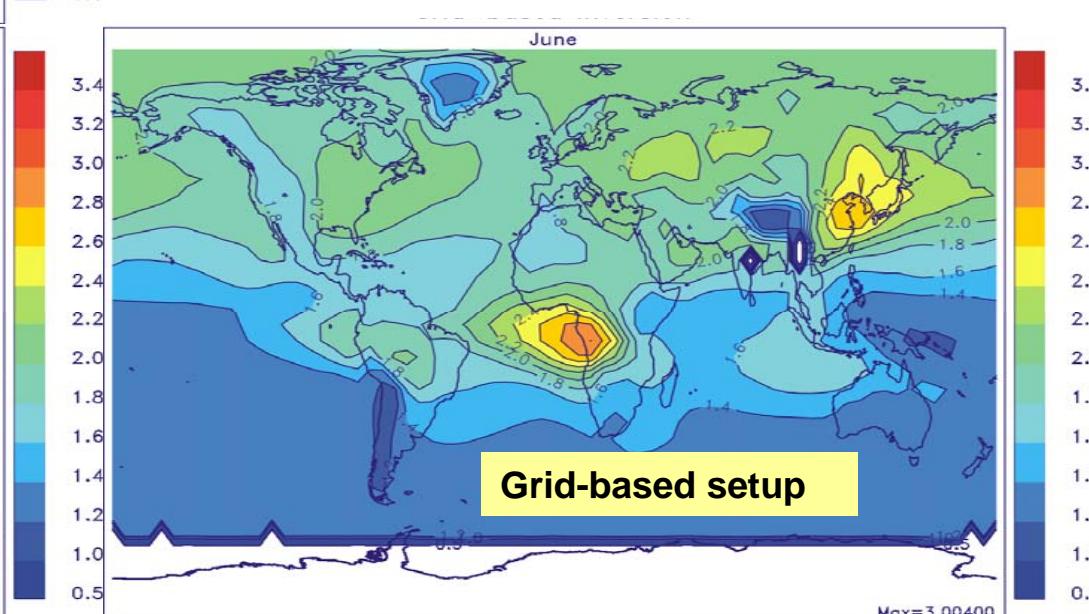


CO inverse modelling: big-region vs. grid-based setup



Optimization results

- Both solutions succeed in reducing the model/MOPITT bias over most regions
- Larger cost reduction in the grid-based case (4.6) as compared to the big-region setup (2.2)



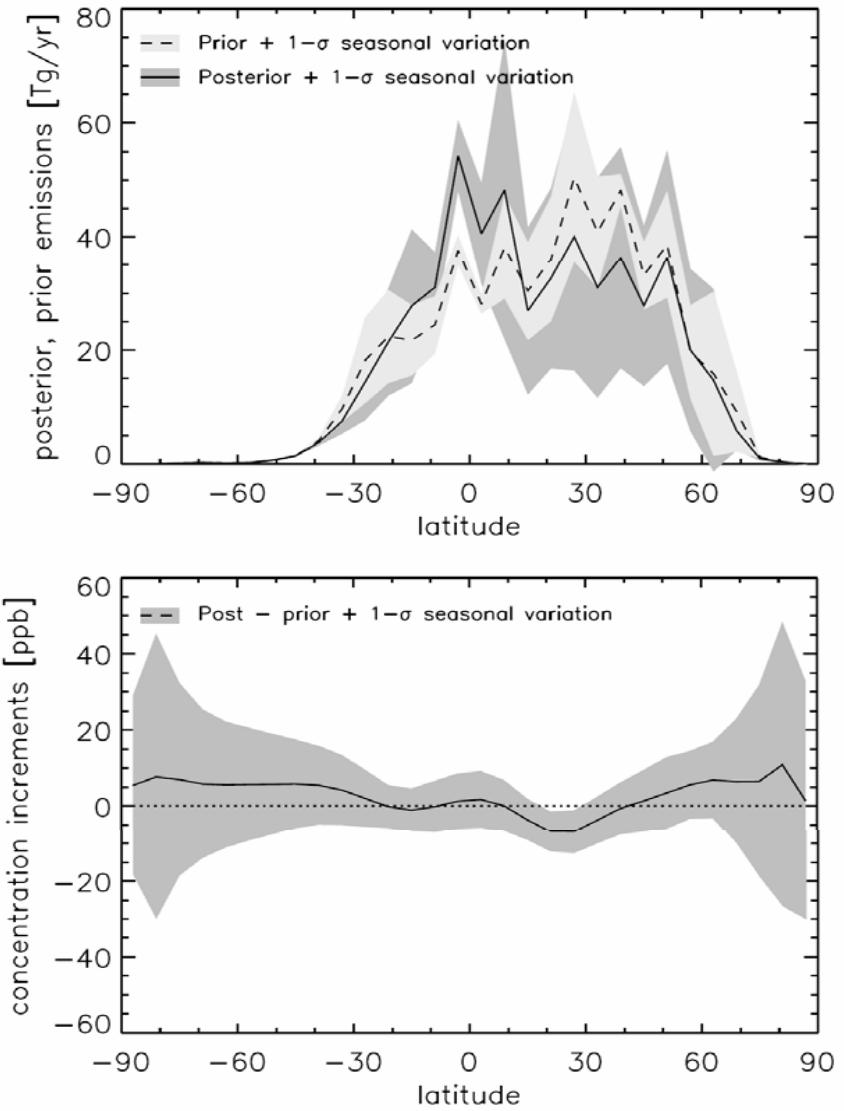
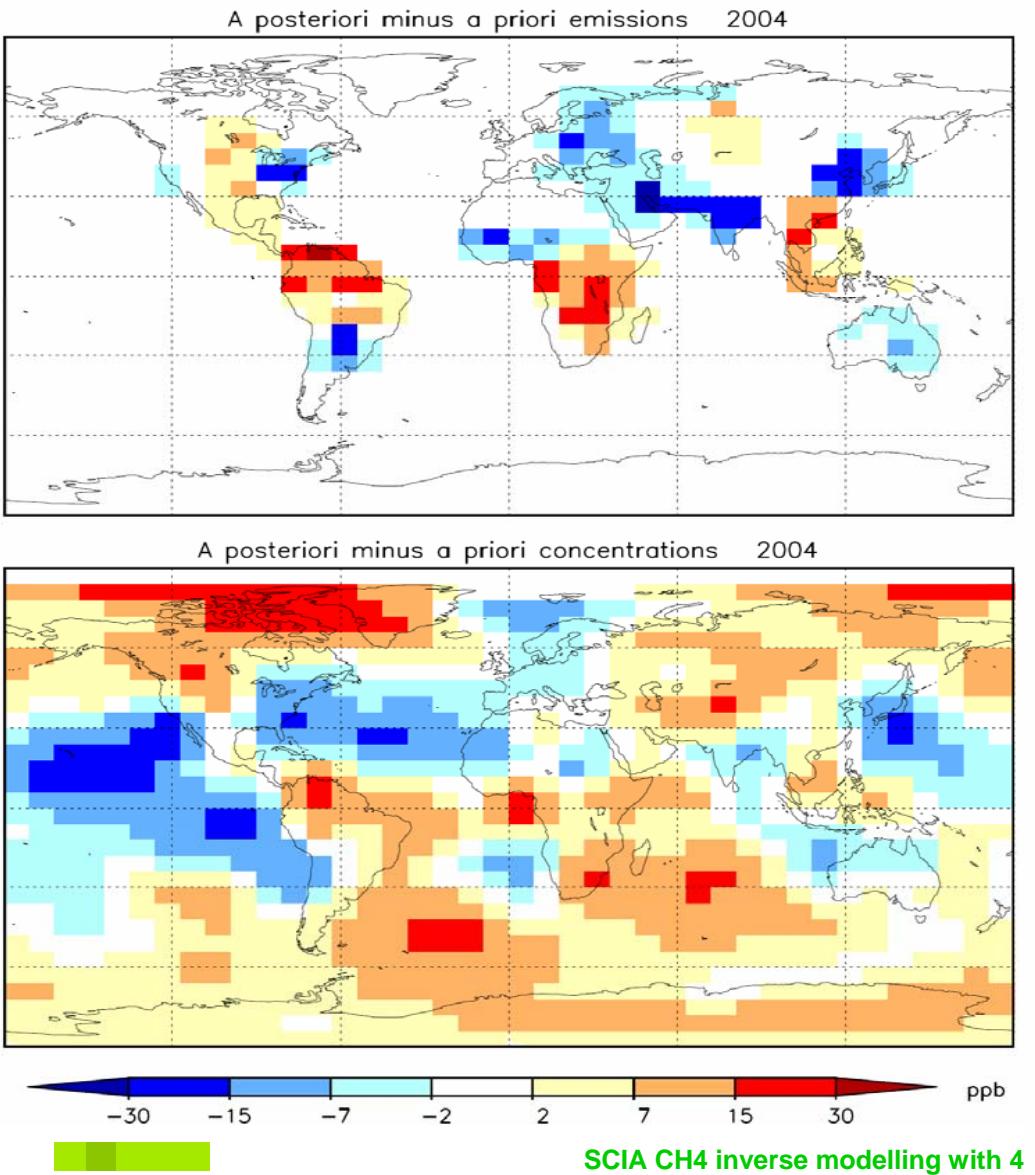
[Muller, 2006]



Inversion real SCIA data

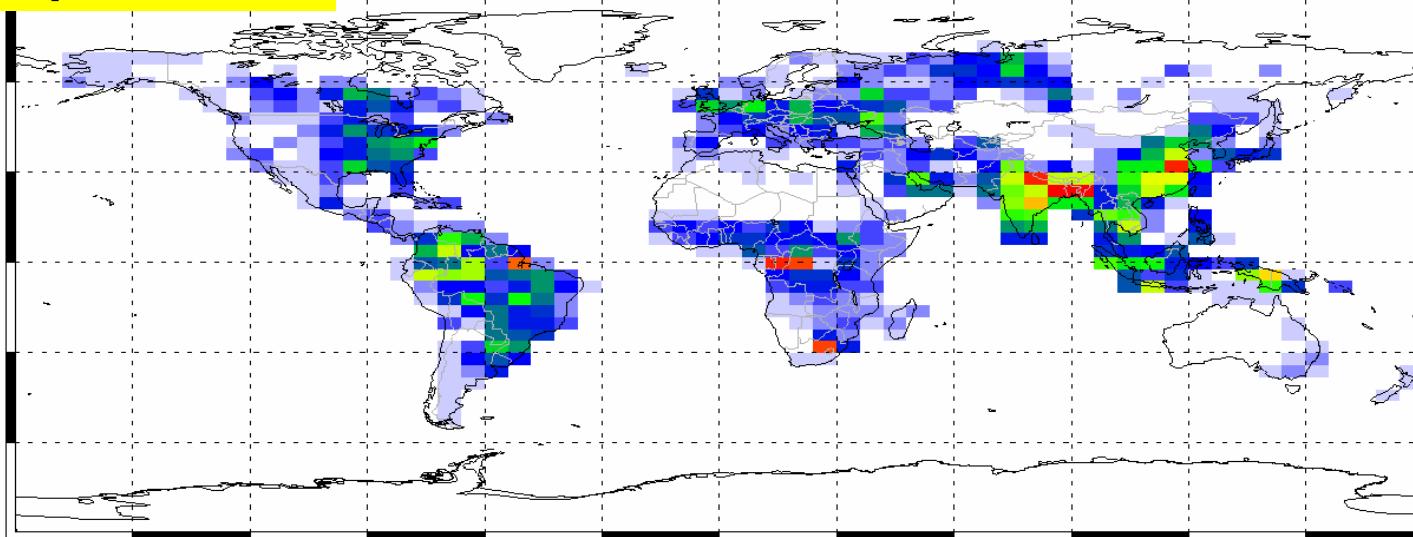
- Model: TM4 at 9x6 degrees x 25 levels
- Dataset:
 - CH₄/CO₂ from Univ. Heidelberg
 - Year: 2004
 - So far: **no** model CO₂ correction, and averaging kernels **neglected**
- Error assumptions
 - Prior emissions: 50% uniformly; spatial correlations L=1500 km
 - Prior initial concentrations: ~1-2%; same spatial correlations
 - Observations: uncorrelated, typical precision single obs. 1-2%

Analysis increments

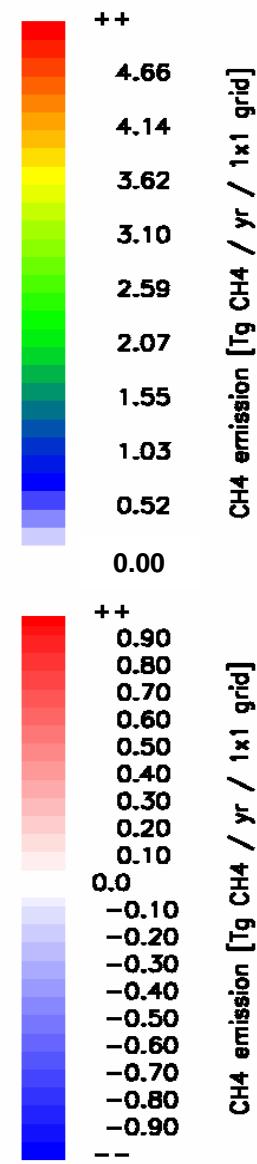
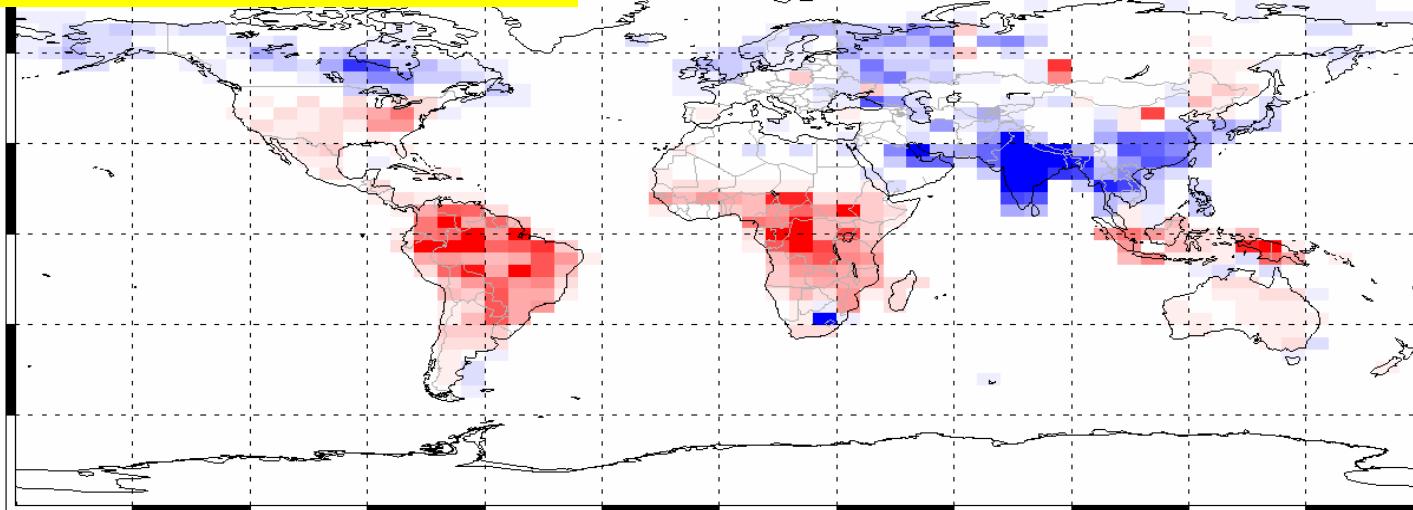




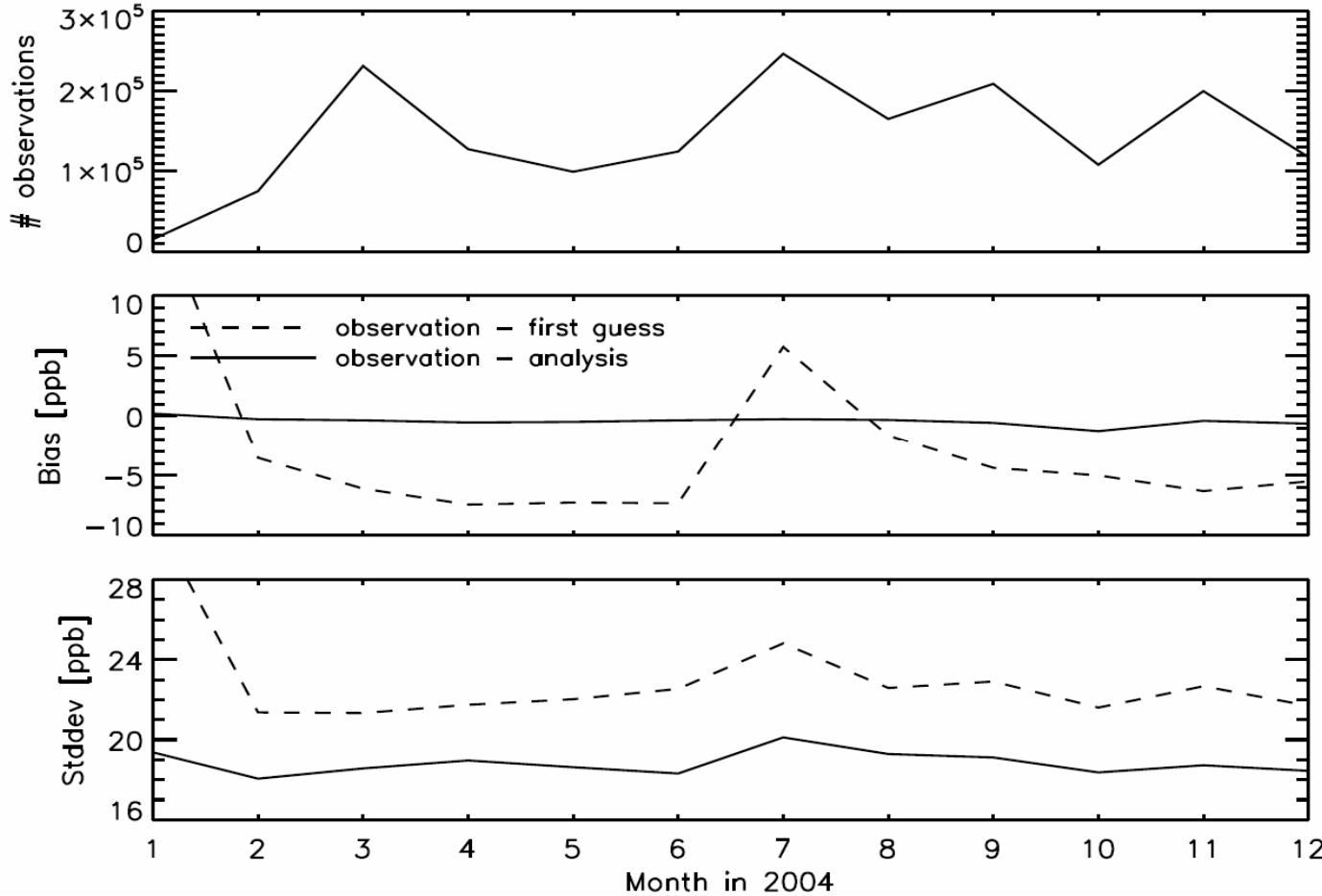
a priori



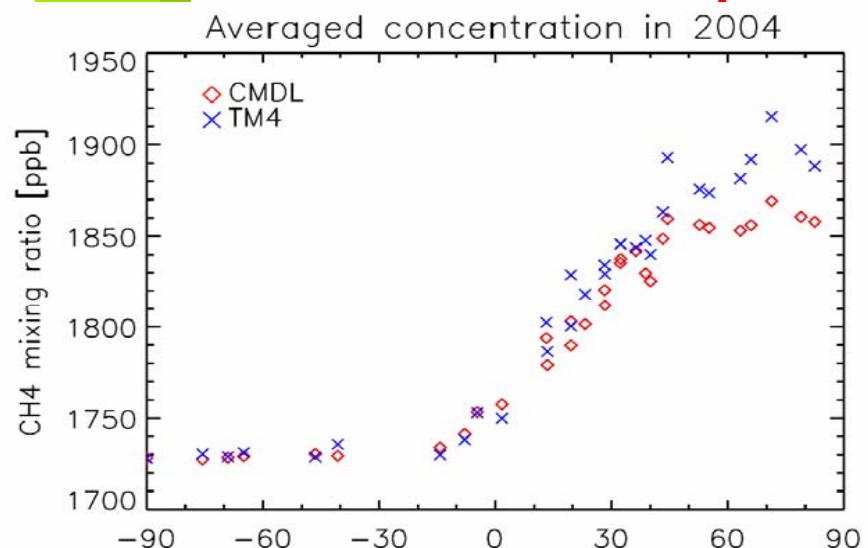
a posteriori increment



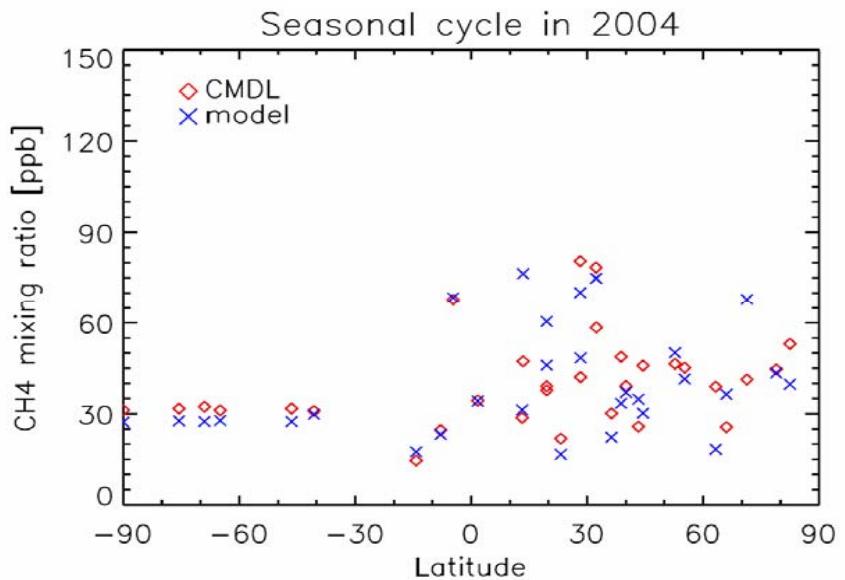
Global assimilation statistics



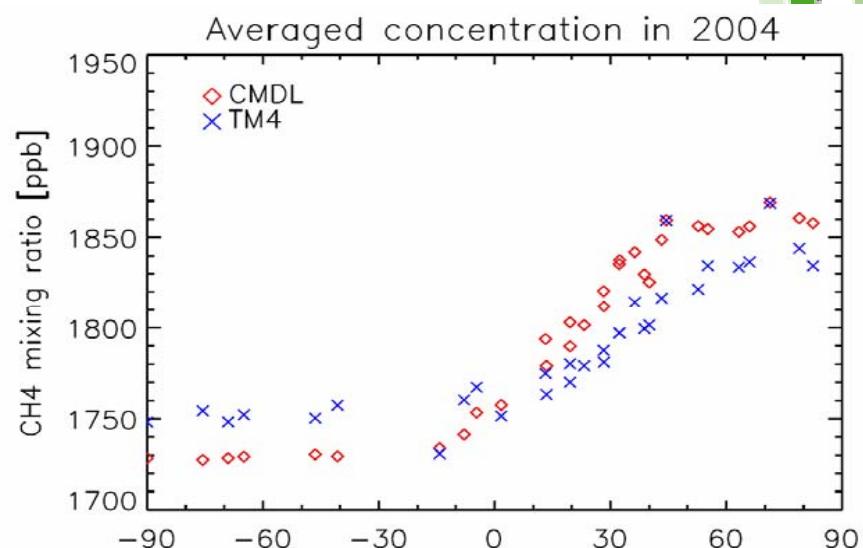
Comparison with flasks



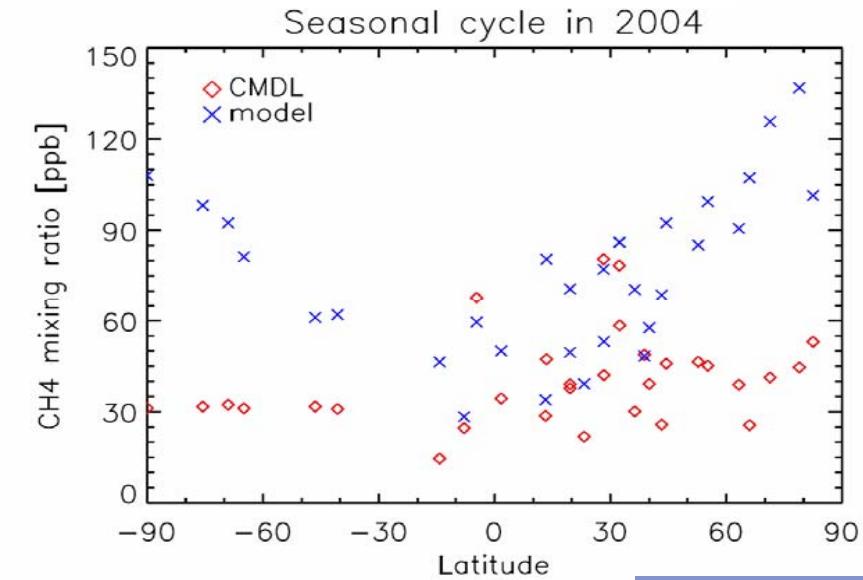
Free run



ng
1



Assimilation



006