



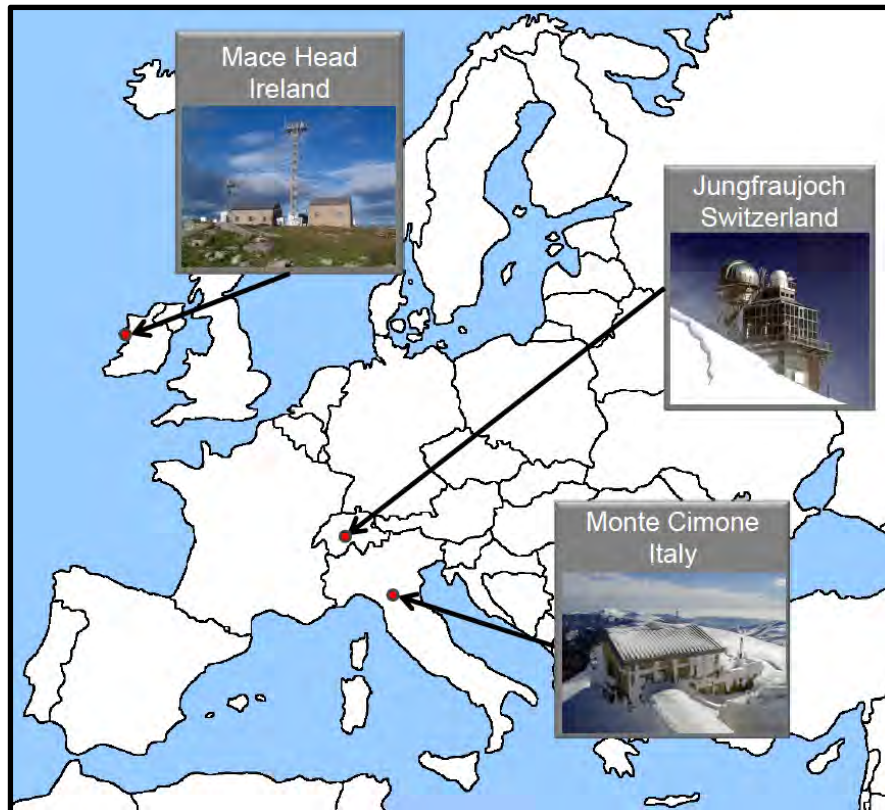
Top-down estimation of European halocarbon emissions with four independent inversion systems

Dominik Brunner, Stephan Henne (Empa)

Rona Thompson (NILU)

Timothy Arnold, Alistair Manning (UKMO)

Halocarbon measurements in Europe



Montreal Protocol Species

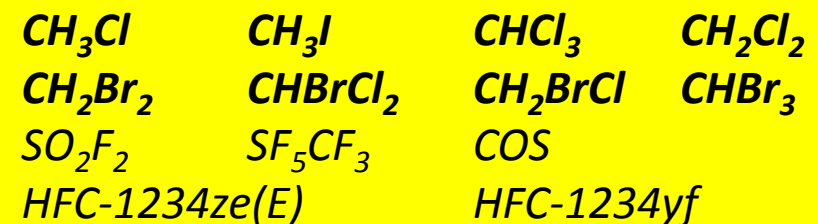
- CFCs: Chlorofluorocarbons
- Halones: (containing bromine)
- Halogenated solvents and CH_3Br
- HCFCs: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

Kyoto Protocol Species

- HFCs: Hydrofluorocarbons
- PFCs: Perfluorocarbons
- SF_6

Others

$C_2 - C_7$ hydrocarbons



Halocarbon and SF₆ inversions in INGOS



Objectives

- To provide improved top-down estimates of European halocarbon emissions
- To compare the results of four well established inversion systems
- To better quantify uncertainties beyond analytical (mathematical) uncertainties

Setup of model experiments

- Observations from Jungfraujoch, Mace Head & Monte Cimone
- Joint modeling protocol:
 - Common set of observations including uncertainty
 - Common a priori emissions
 - Common output: gridded output, country estimates, time series
- Not fixed: a priori and model-data uncertainties, background treatment

Inverse modeling of halocarbons and SF₆



Lagrangian transport model based inversion systems:

Group	Model	Method	Meteorology	References
Empa	FLEXPART	extKF	ECMWF analyses 0.2° x 0.2°, 3hrly	<i>Brunner et al., 2012</i>
Empa2	FLEXPART	Bayesian	ECMWF analyses 0.2° x 0.2°, 3hrly	<i>Stohl et al. 2009;</i> <i>Vollmer et al. 2009</i>
NILU	FLEXPART	Bayesian	ECMWF analyses 0.2° x 0.2°, 3hrly	<i>Thompson et al., 2014</i>
UKMO	NAME	Bayesian	UKMO analyses 25 x 25 km ² , 3hrly	<i>Manning et al., 2011</i>

Joint experiments:

ID	Trace gas	A priori inventory	Time period
H11v3	HFC-125	EDGARv4.2 2008	2011
H12v3	HFC-134a	EDGARv4.2 2008	2011
H13v3	SF₆	EDGARv4.2 2008	2011
H14v3	HFC-125	constant a priori	2011

Emissions in Switzerland in CO₂-equivalents

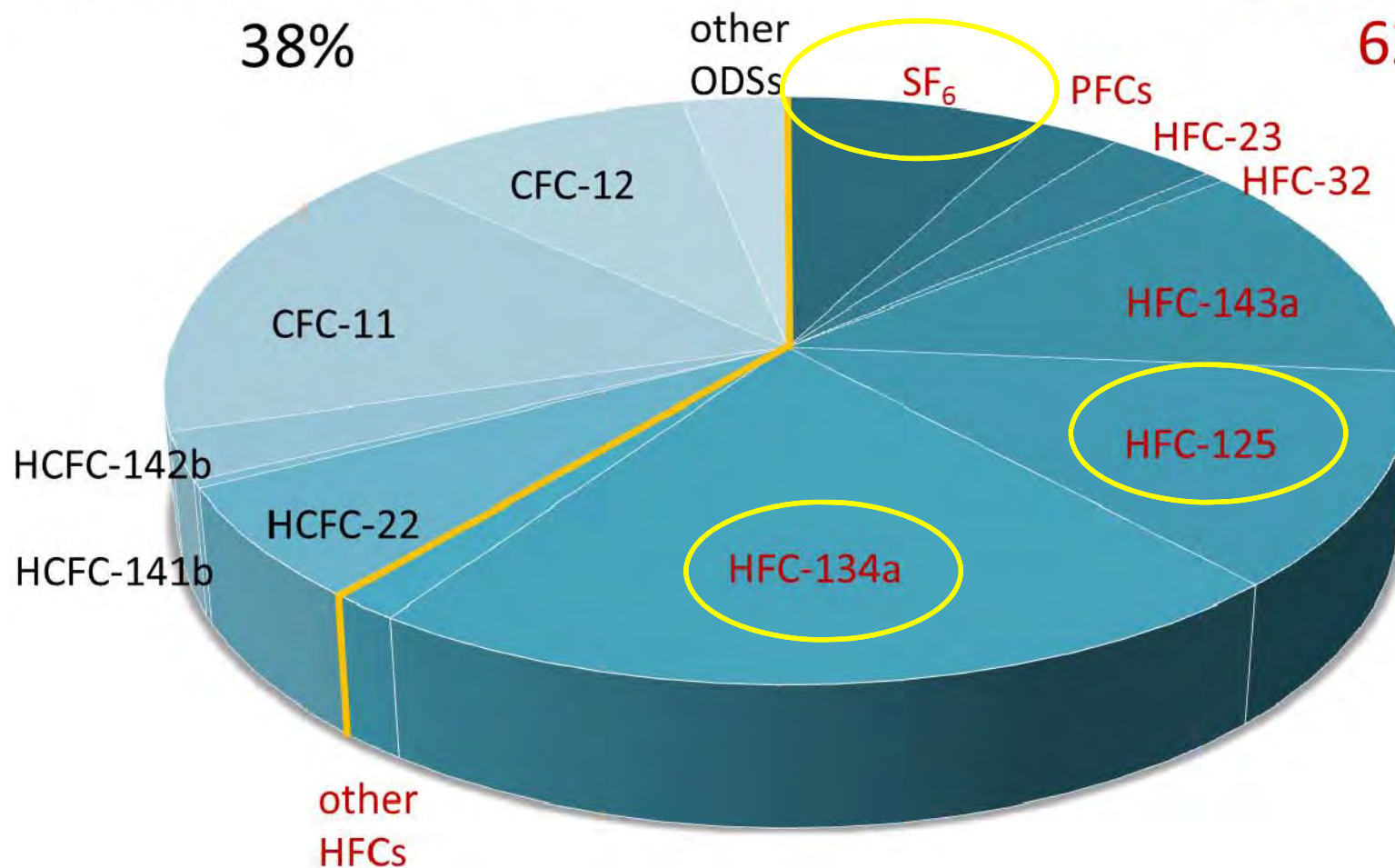


Montreal Protocol

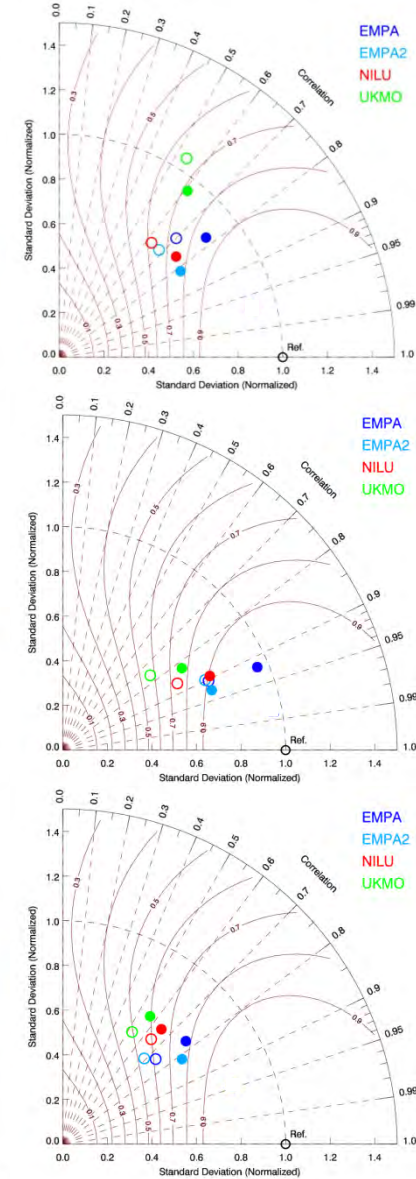
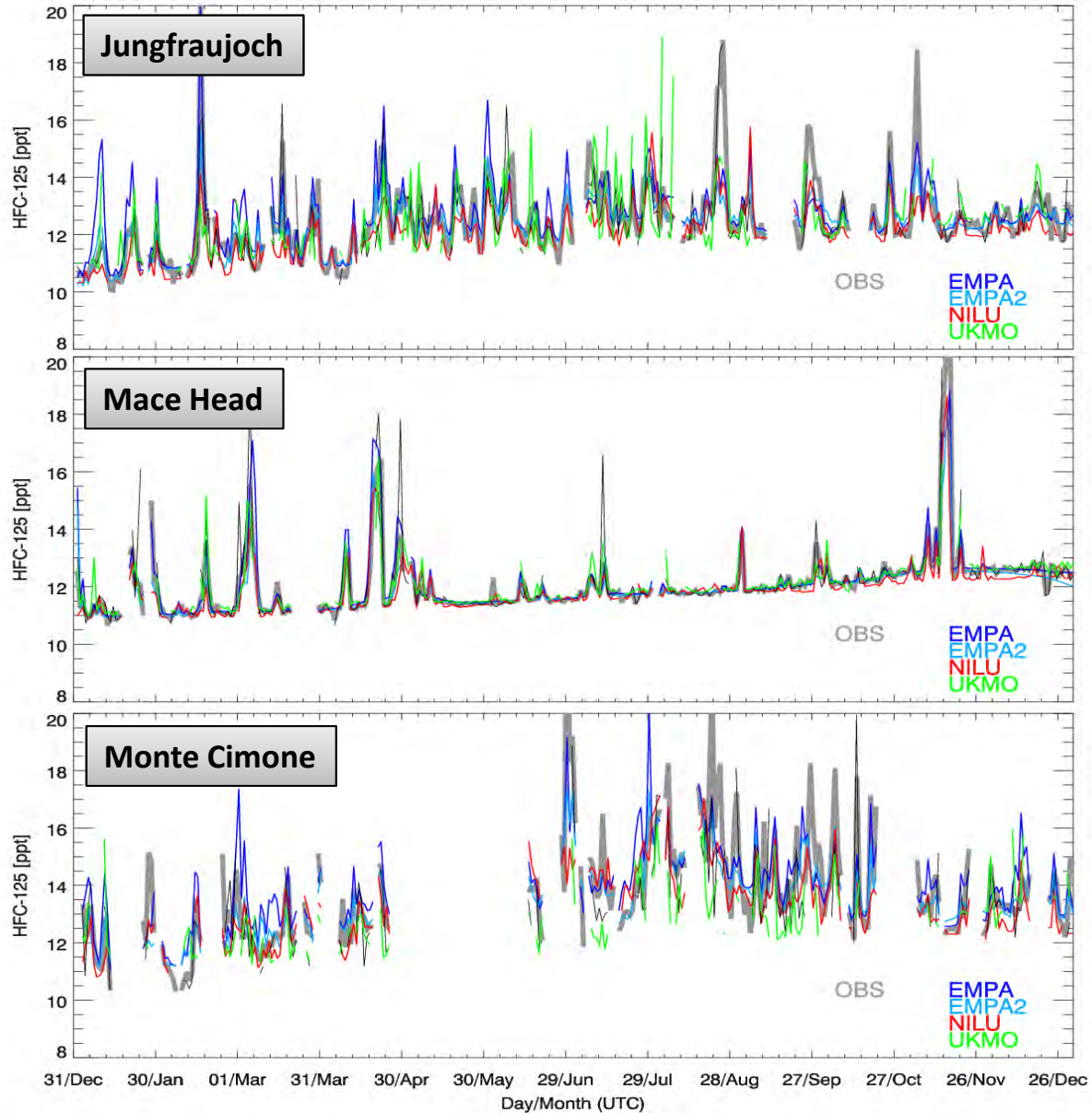
38%

Kyoto Protocol

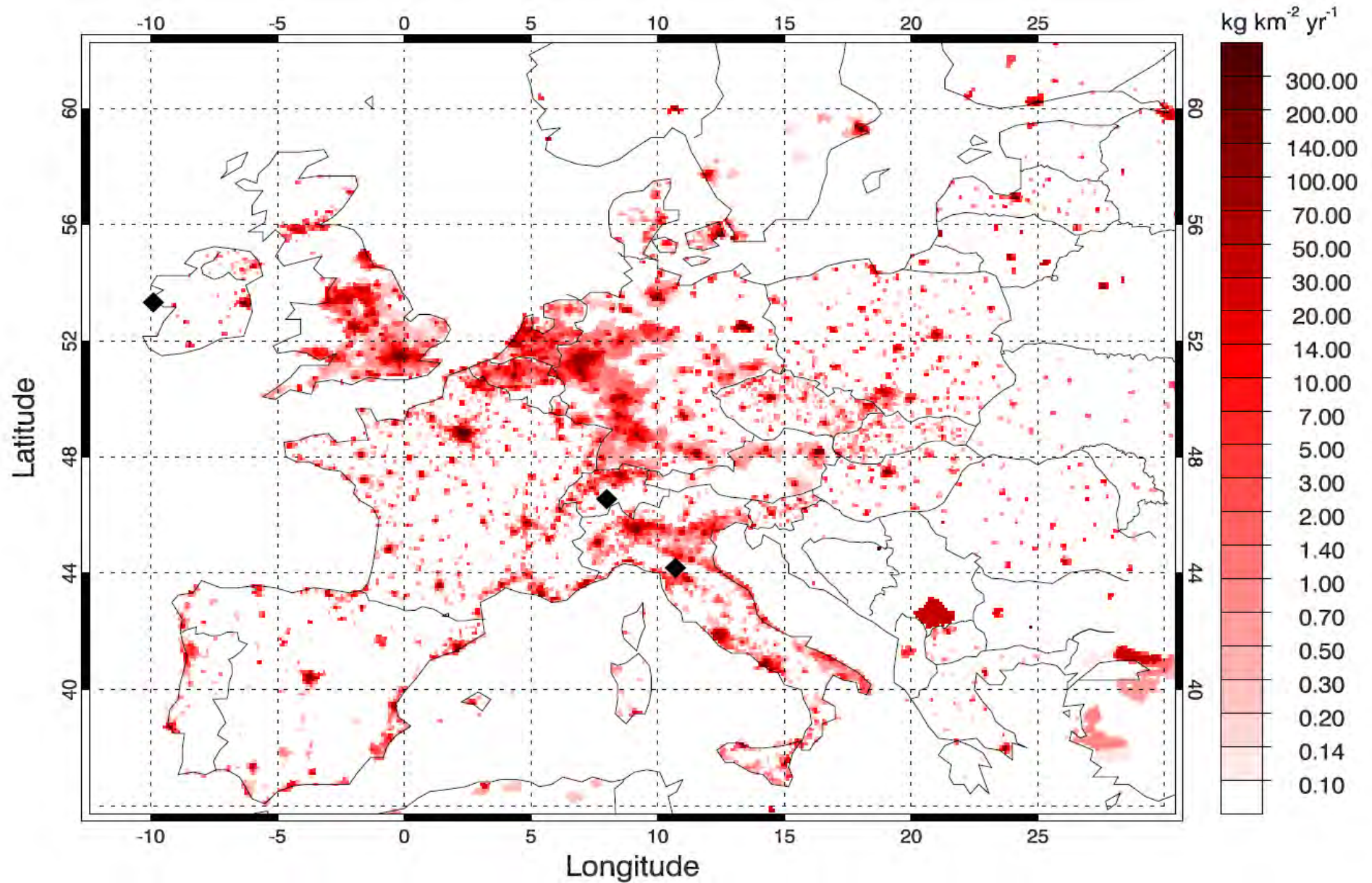
62%



HFC-125: a posteriori time series



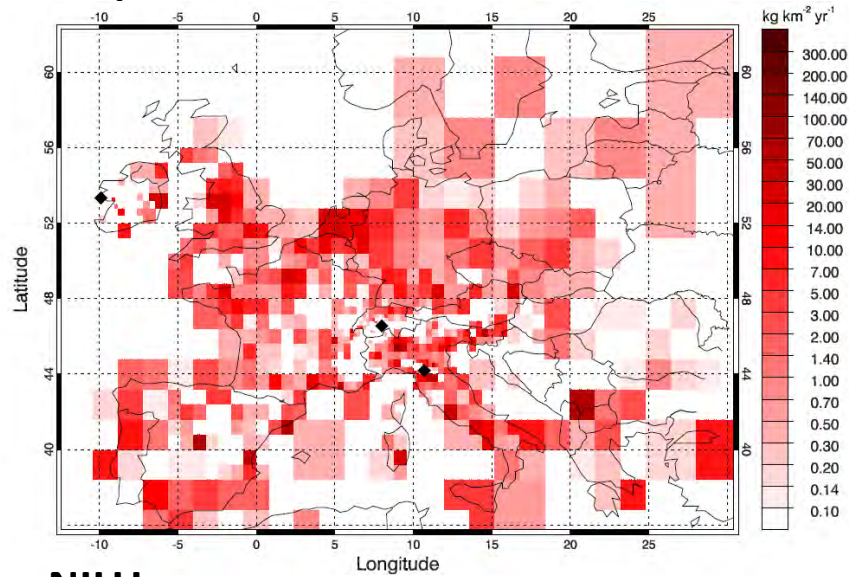
HFC-125: A priori emissions (EDGAR v42)



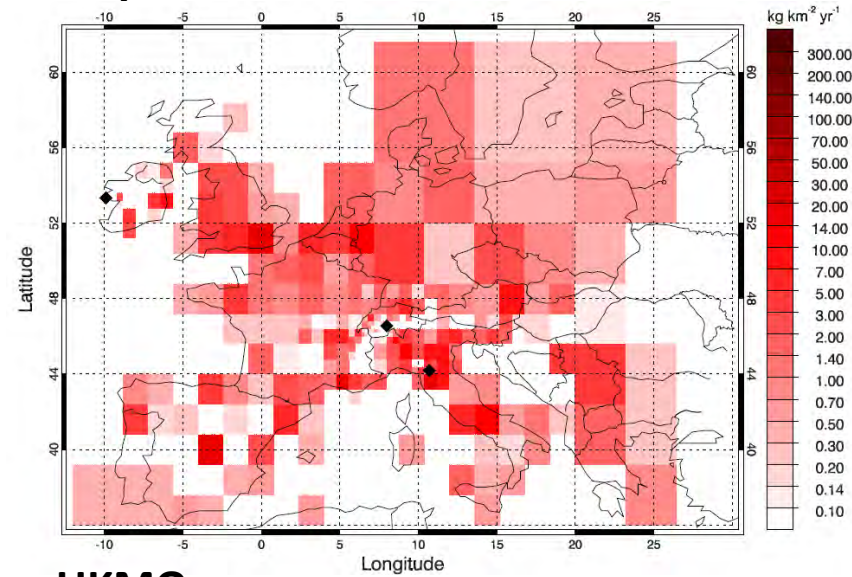
HFC-125: A posteriori emissions



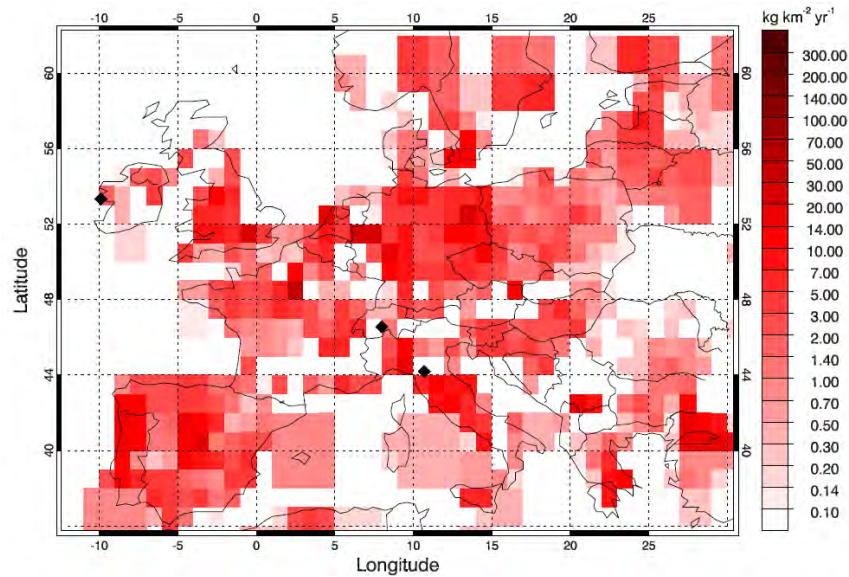
Empa



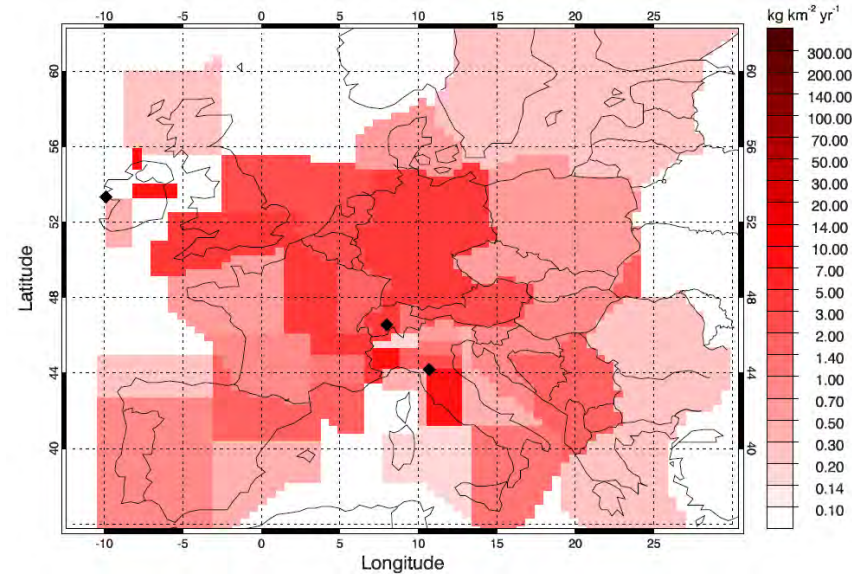
Empa2



NILU



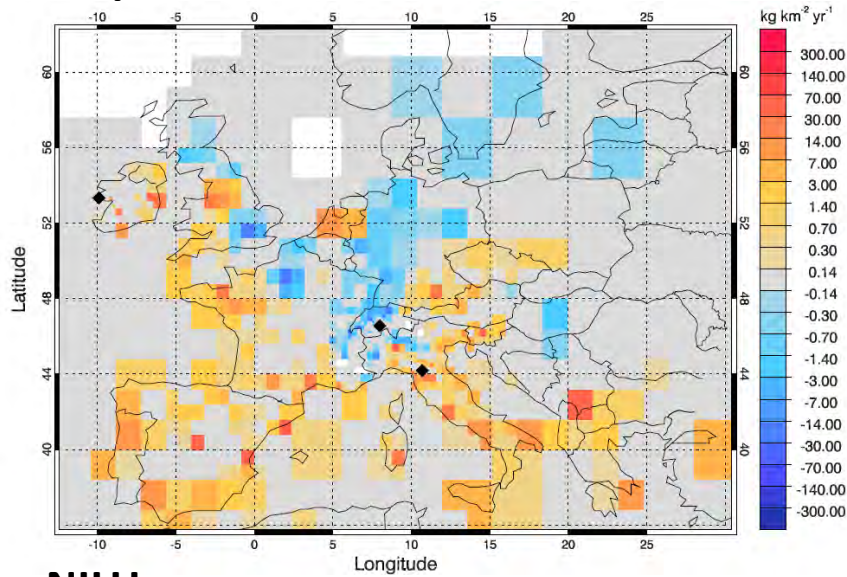
UKMO



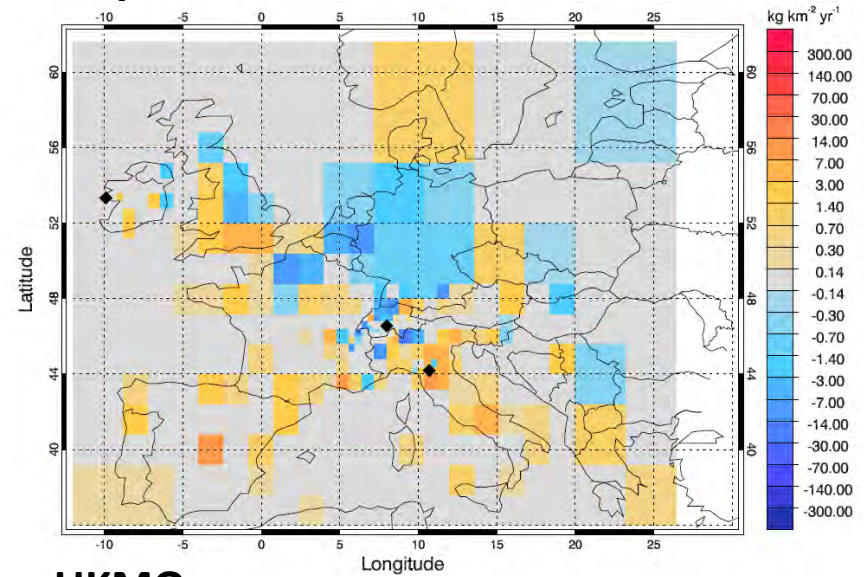
HFC-125: Difference a posteriori – a priori



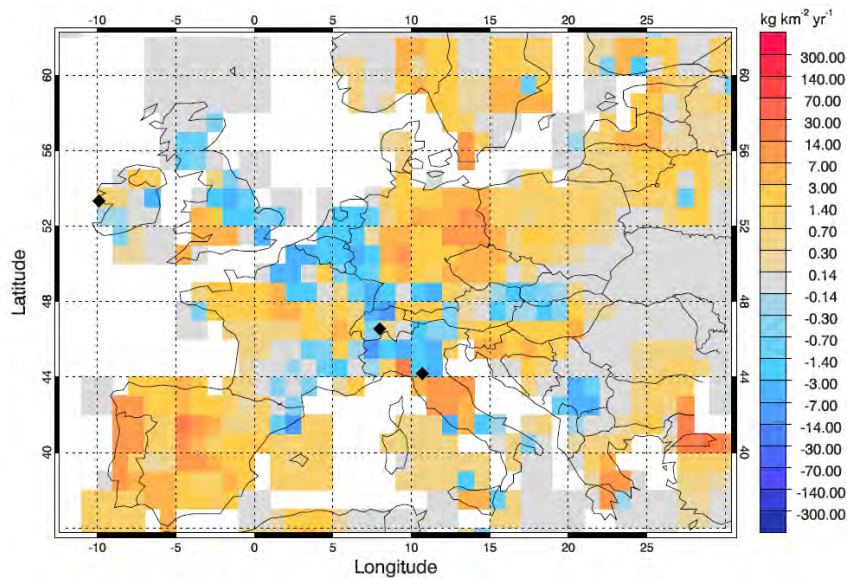
Empa



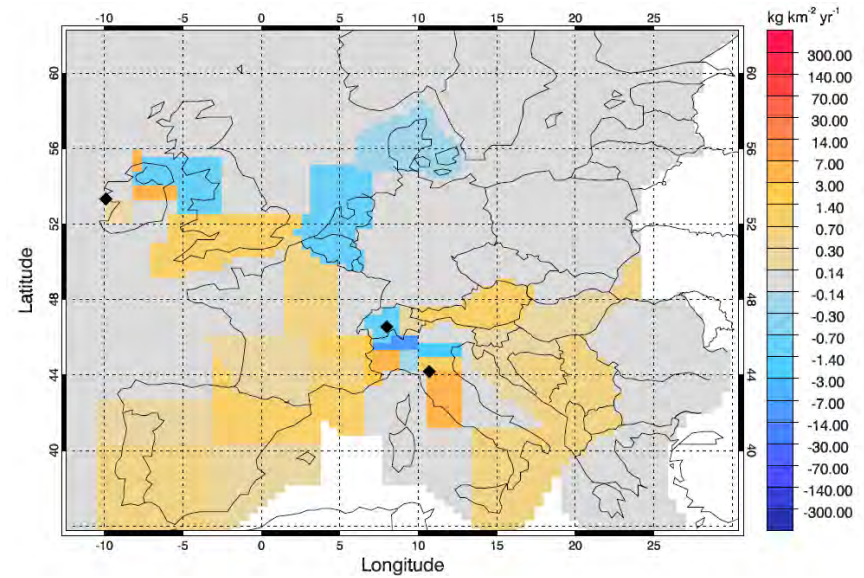
Empa2



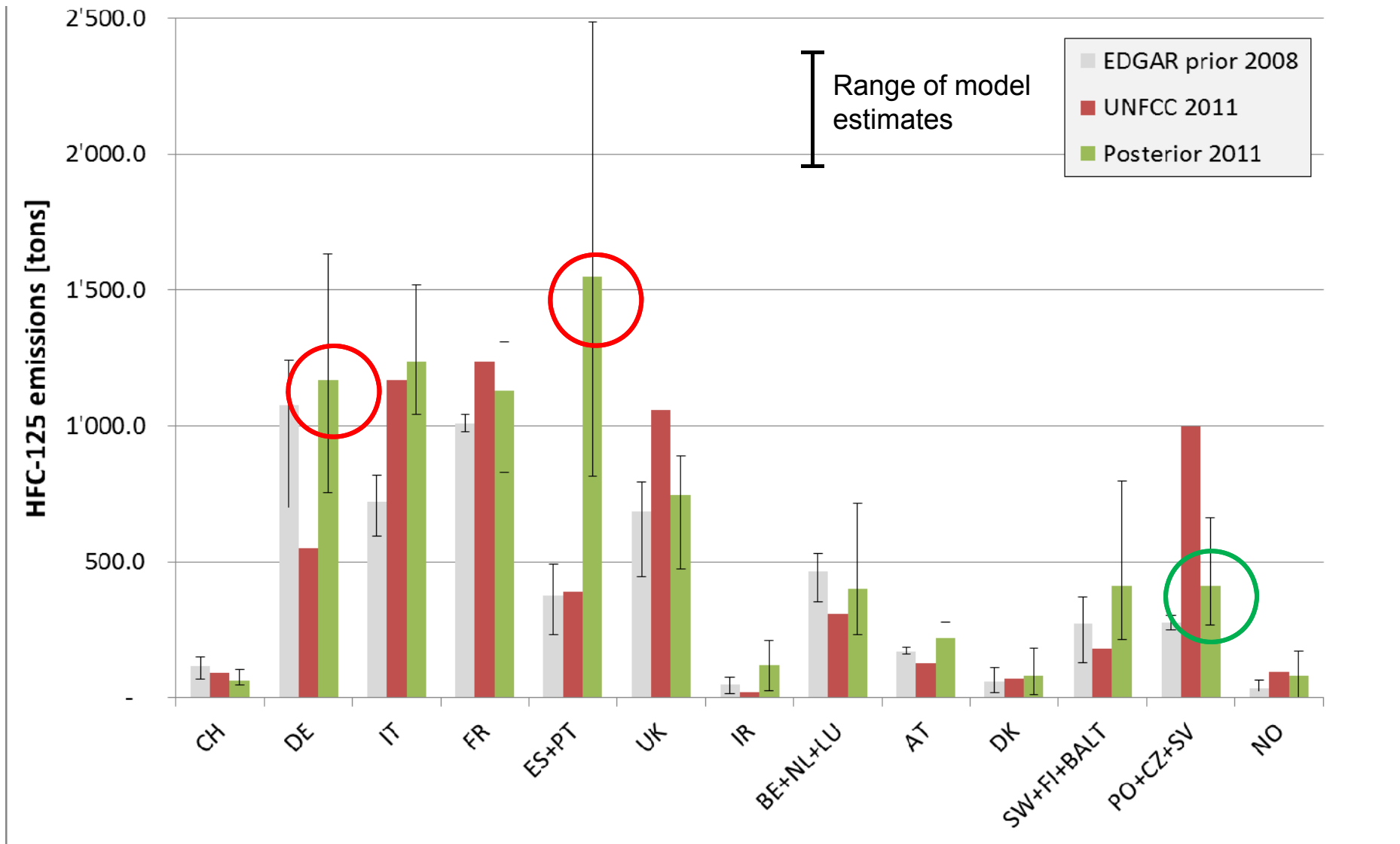
NILU



UKMO



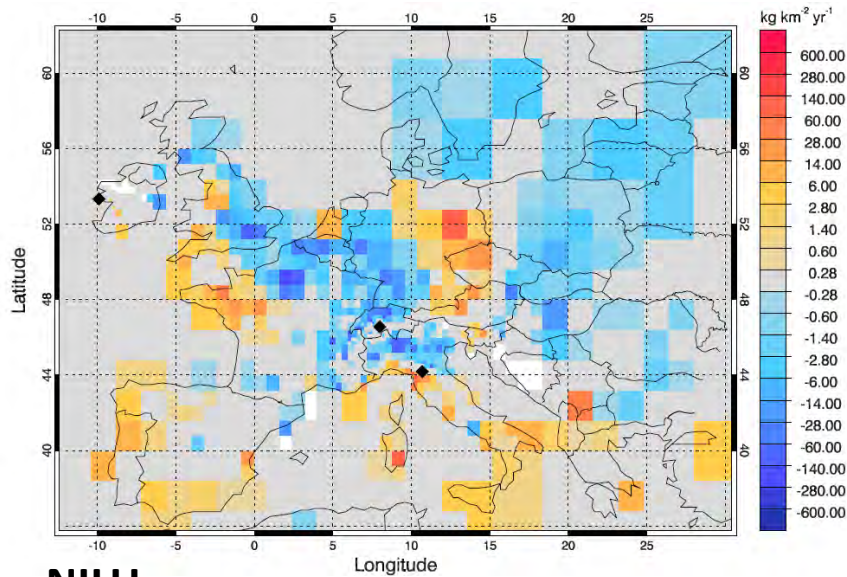
HFC-125 emissions per country



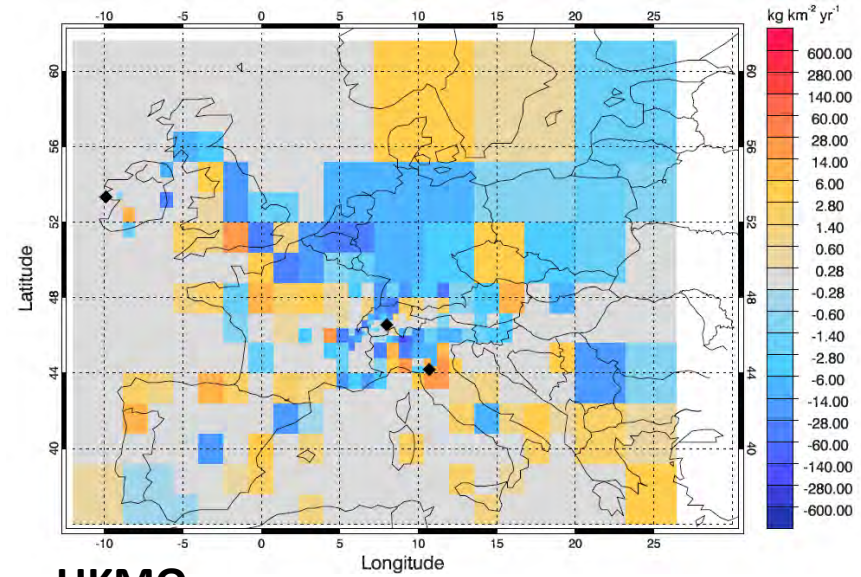
HFC-134a difference a posteriori – a priori



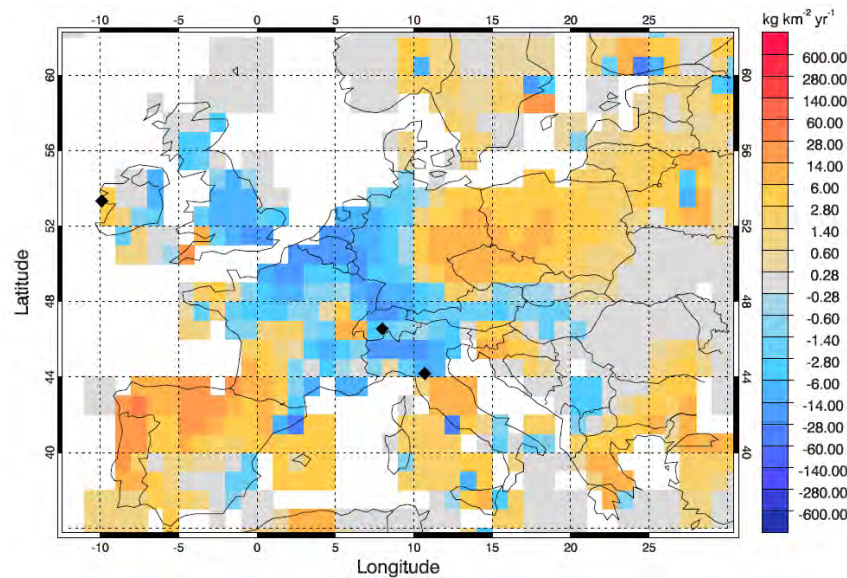
Empa



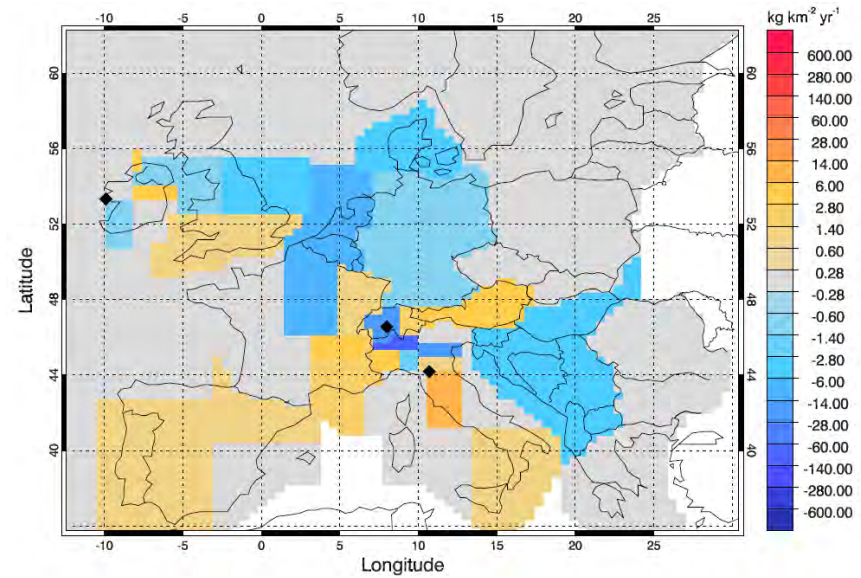
Empa2



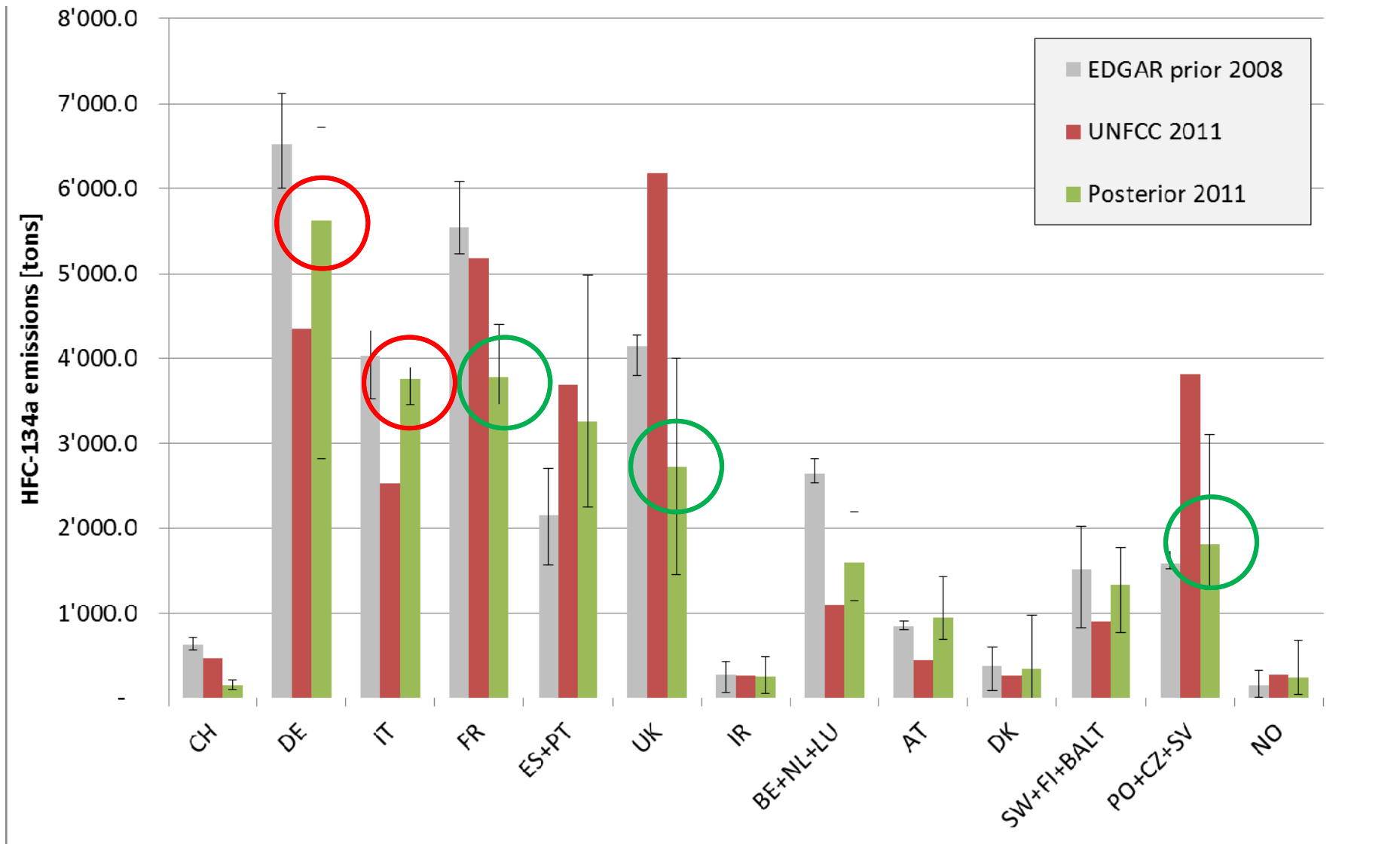
NILU



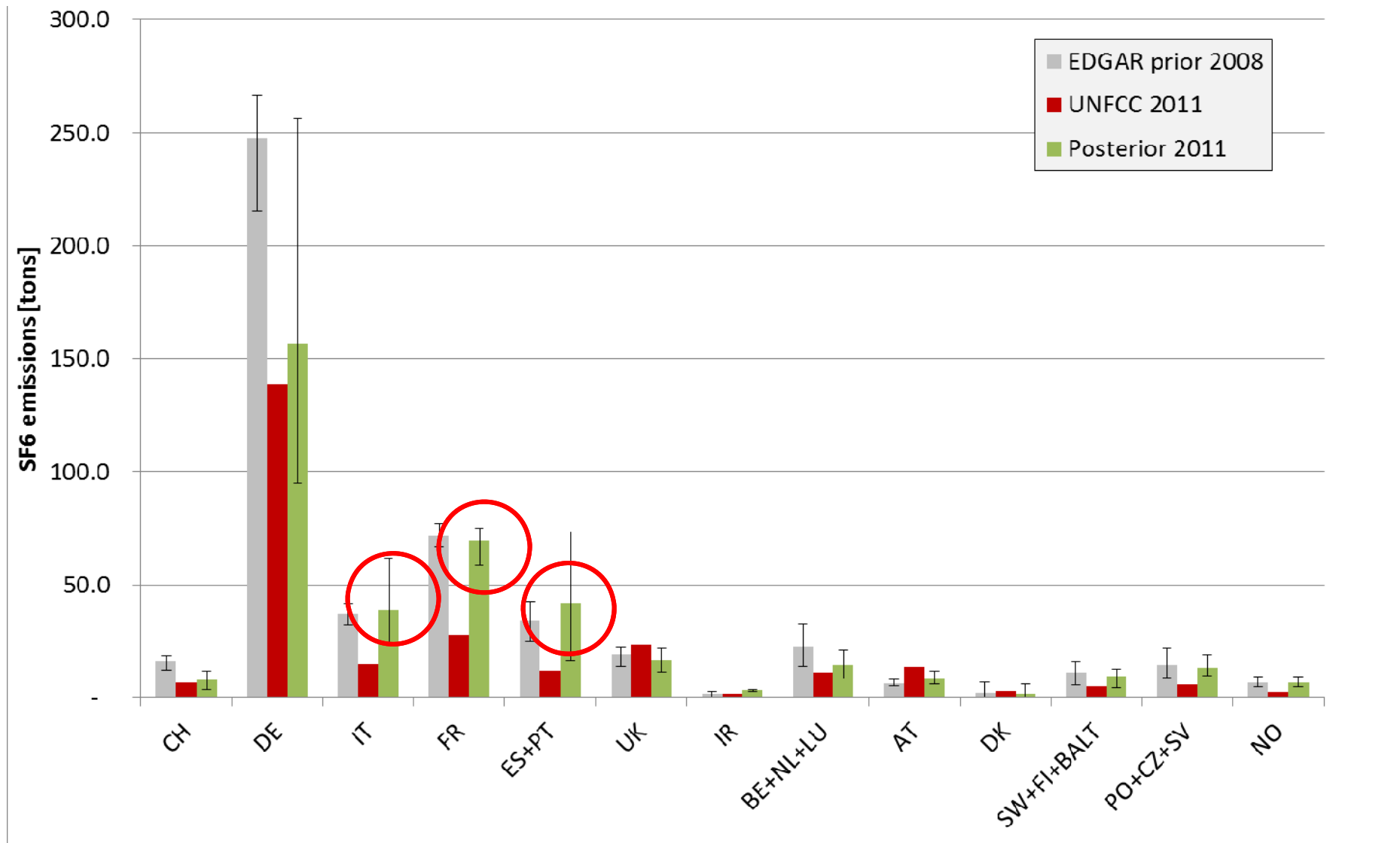
UKMO



HFC-134a emissions per country



SF₆ emissions per country



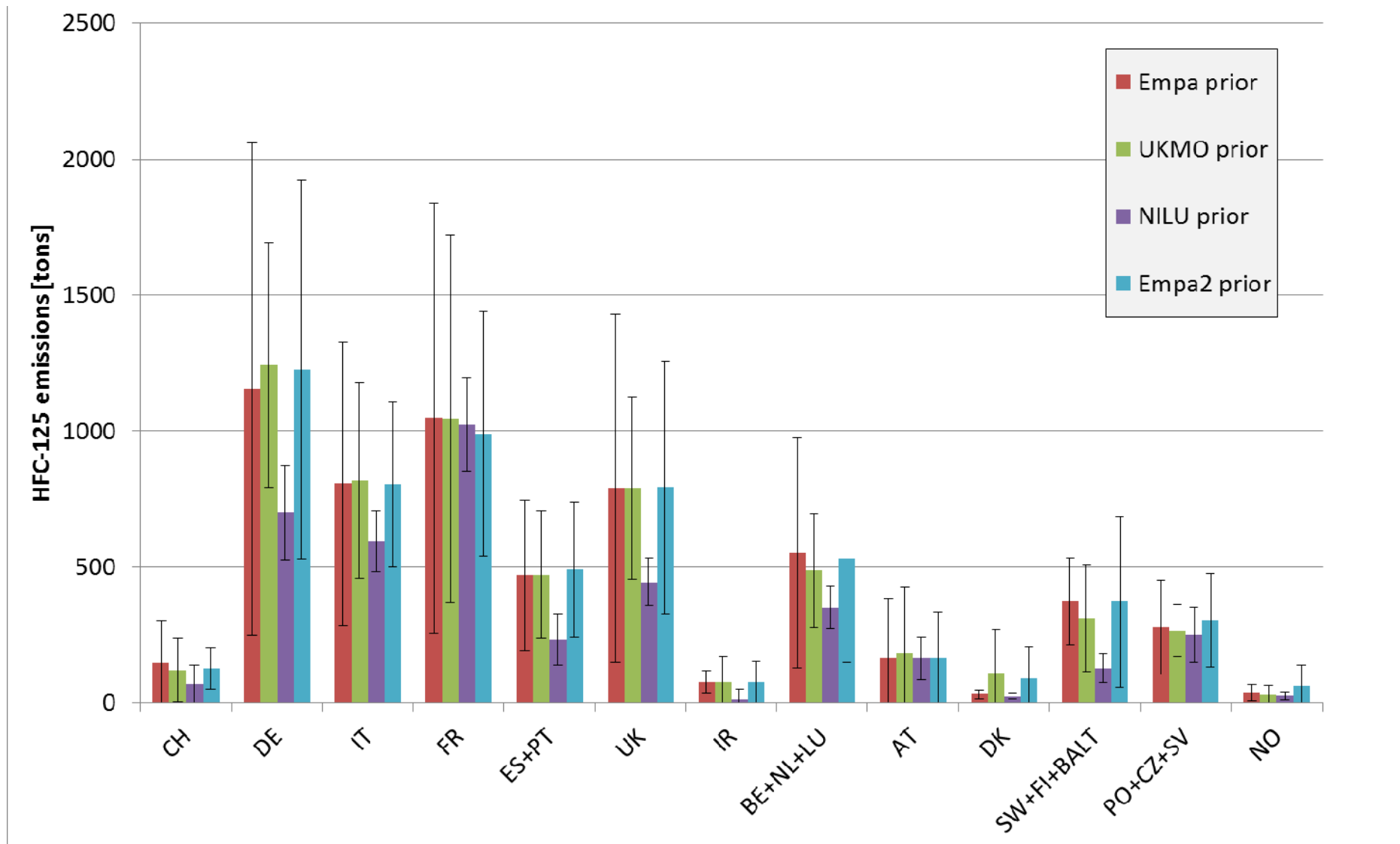
Conclusions



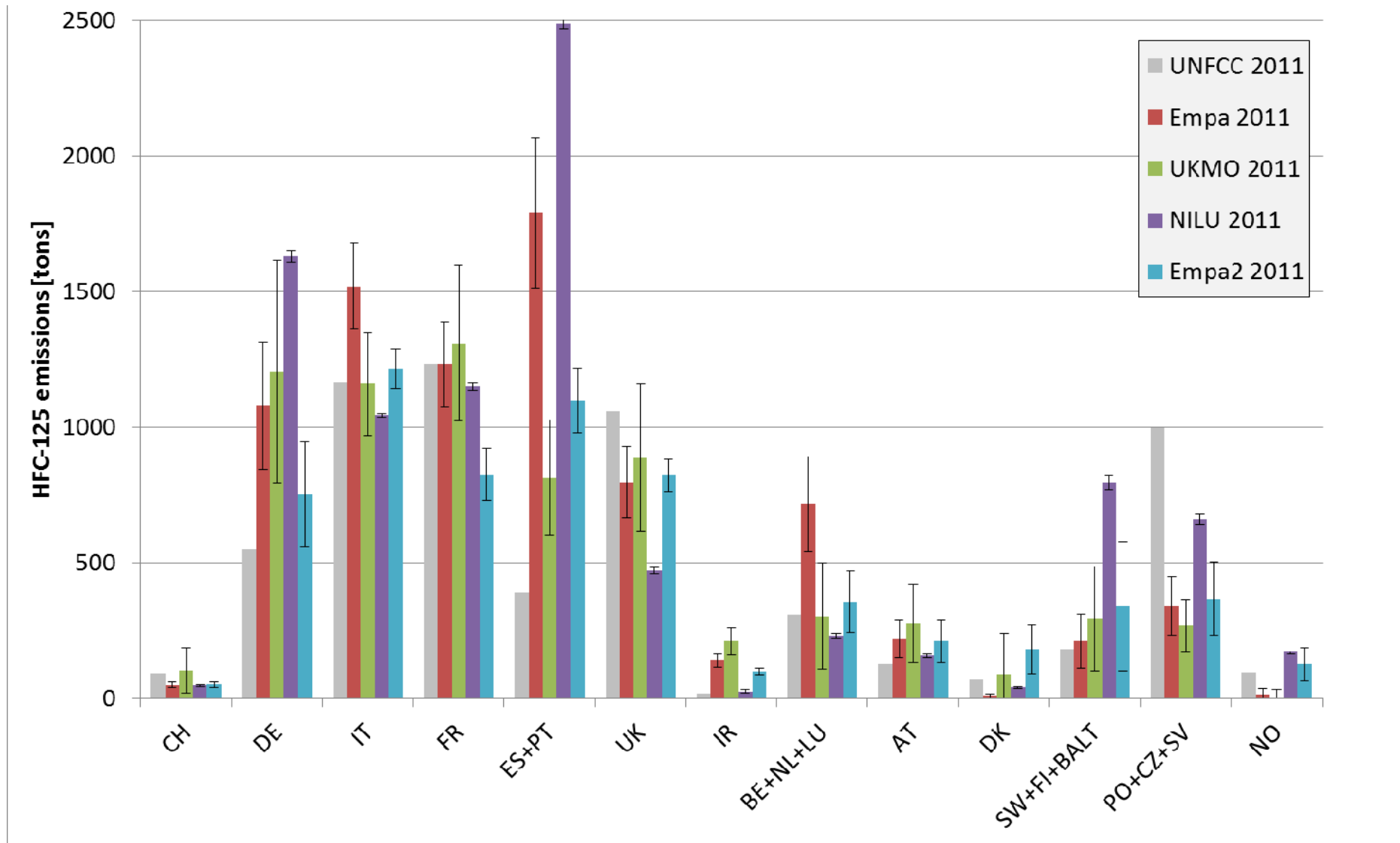
- First comprehensive intercomparison of regional-scale halocarbon inversions
- Significant differences in setup
 - inversion schemes: extKF vs. Bayesian, error covariances, baseline treatment
 - different reduced/irregular inversion grids
 - transport models: FLEXPART vs. NAME
- Emission amplitudes well constrained by 3 sites at large scales
- ... but spatial pattern of emissions only weakly constrained.
Network not dense enough!
- Mountain sites still difficult to simulate, potential for systematic errors
- Nevertheless, inversions show potential for country-scale estimates, especially for large countries not too distant from measurement sites
- Total emissions (sum over 22 countries considered):

	EDGAR v42	UNFCCC	Mean Models	Range
	(2008)	(2011)	(2011)	
HFC-125	5316	6300	7608	6450 - 8926
HFC-134a	30406	29482	25820	22755 - 28602
SF₆	492	267	390	319 - 540

HFC-125 emissions per country: A priori



HFC-125 emissions per country: A posteriori



HFC-125, HFC-134a and SF₆

