

Inverse Modeling Working Group

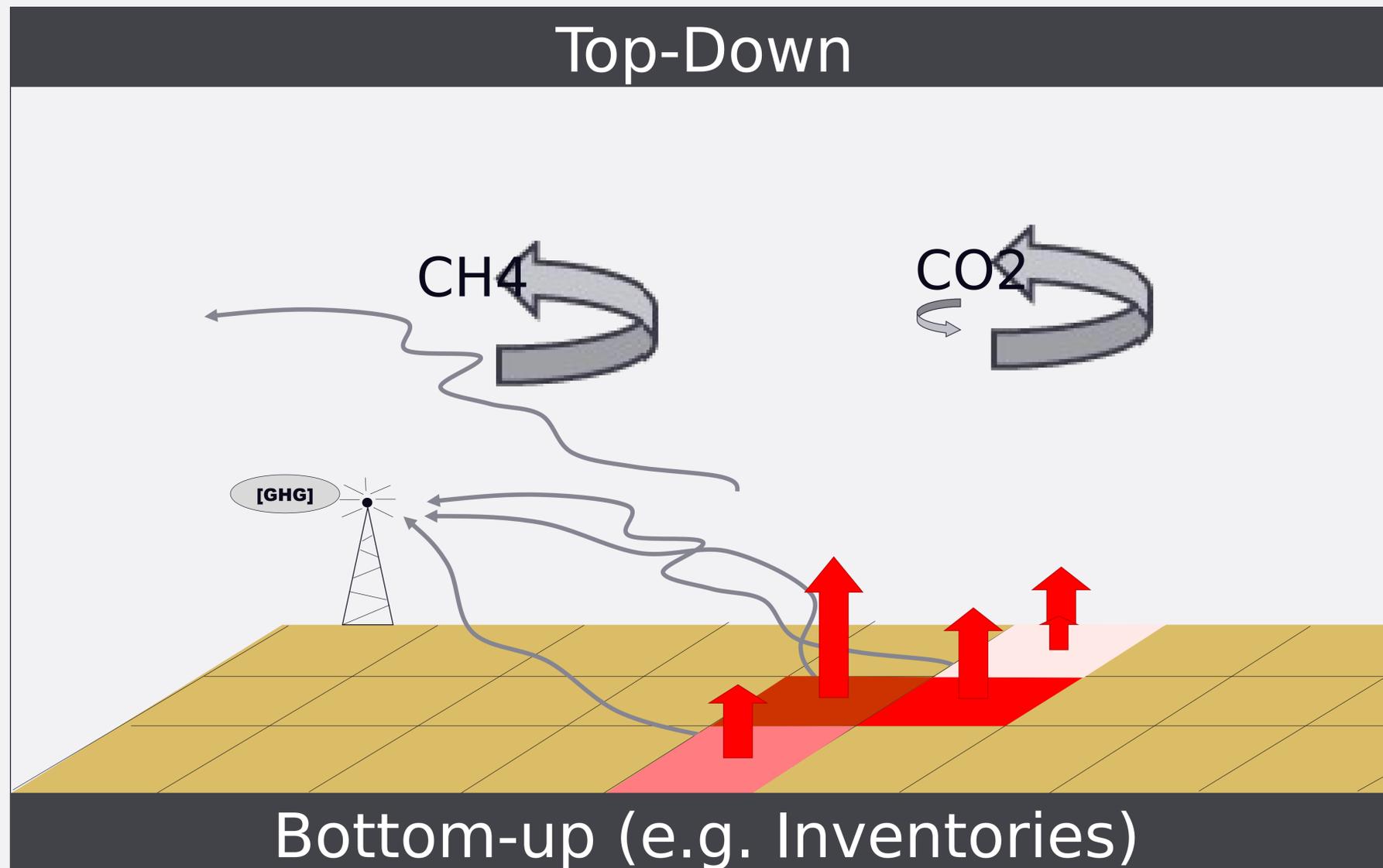
Participants: Sharon Gourджи, Israel Lopez-Coto,
Subhomoy Ghosh, Kuldeep Prasad, Tom Oda, Thomas
Lauvaux, Yuyan Cui, Mathias Falk, Vineet Yadav, Maryanne
Sargent, Liza Diaz, Thomas Nerhkorn, Eric Kort, Ben
Fasoli*, Ariel Stein*
10/25/2018

Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program,
Special Programs Office

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Top Down

ex. atmospheric inversions



Why observations so important: “**observations generally tied to a standard so that CO2 measured in New Zealand can be compared to a CO2 measurement in Europe**”
Felix Vogel

Why?

Inverse modeling working group

the *chicken versus the egg* dilemma

Questions:

What answers can inverse models help inform both now and in the future given the state of research?

Methods

Output:

So called “ipad phenom”, aka sometimes a number starts a conversation (*L. Sugar*)

Inverse modeling working group

the *chicken* versus the *egg* dilemma

Questions:

What answers can inverse models help inform both now and in the future given the state of research?

Methods

Output:

So called “apple approach”, aka sometimes a number starts a conversation (*L. Sugar*)

How do/could urban emissions inform city-scale needs?

- (1) How much GHG has the city emitted over the course of the year;
- (2) What are the sector's (e.g. traffic, industry, etc.) contribution to the emissions produced within a city?
- (3) How do these emissions vary in time?
- (4) What are the spatial patterns of emissions within a city and where are GHG hot-spots including, unpredictable failures such as leaking infrastructure, located?
- (5) Can a mitigation activity (either by an industry or a city-wide initiative) be detected?

How do/could urban emissions inform city-scale needs?

Baltimore City Boundaries

- (1) How much GHG has the city emitted over the course of the year;
- (2) What are the sector's (e.g. traffic, industry, etc.) contribution to the emissions produced within a city?
- (3) How do these emissions vary in time?
- (4) What are the spatial patterns of emissions within a city and where are GHG hot-spots including, unpredictable failures such as leaking infrastructure, located?
- (5) Can a mitigation activity (either by an industry or a city-wide initiative) be detected?

LL Crane Power Plant

Herbert Wagner Power Plant

Brandon Shores Power Plant

Inventories:

Purple Rectangles = 10km² Vulcan 2002

Blue Dots = 1km² ACES centroids 2013/2014

Black Points = 200m² Hestia centroids 2010-2014

City of Baltimore CAP (2010)

hourly

annual

How do/could urban emissions inform city-scale needs?

- (1) How much GHG has the city emitted over the course of the year;
- (2) What are the sector's (e.g. traffic, industry, etc.) contribution to the emissions produced within a city?
- (3) How do these emissions vary in time?
- (4) What are the spatial patterns of emissions within a city and where are GHG hot-spots including, unpredictable failures such as leaking infrastructure, located?
- (5) Can a mitigation activity (either by an industry or a city-wide initiative) be detected?

Redo with ACES

LL Crane Power Plant

Herbert Wagner Power Plant
Brandon Shores Power Plant

**Many "back of the envelop" assumptions
Not exactly apples to apples comparison

Hestia:
Compliments of Gurney Lab
DRAFT – Not for redistribution or publication

Categories are based on "sectors"

How do/could urban emissions inform city-scale needs?

- (1) How much GHG has the city emitted over the course of the year;
- (2) What are the sector's (e.g. traffic, industry, etc.) contribution to the emissions;
- (3) How do emissions vary over time and space?
- (4) What are the major GHG hot-spots including, unpredictable failures such as leaking infrastructure, located?
- (5) Can a mitigation activity (either by an industry or a city-wide initiative) be detected?

Are atmospheric observations consistent with what we “think” we know?

Herbert Wagner Power Plant
Brandon Shores Power Plant

**Many “back of the envelop” assumptions
Not exactly apples to apples comparison

Hestia:
Compliments of Gurney Lab
DRAFT – Not for redistribution or publication

Categories are based on “sectors”

How do urban emissions translate into national totals?

ex. question for urban inverse modelers

Production Numbers



ONLY CONUS!
Could be different with more updated Vulcan product

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

Gurney, K.R., D. Mendoza, Y. Zhou, B. Seib, M Fischer, S. de la Rue du Can, S. Geethakumar, C. Miller (2009) The Vulcan Project: High resolution fossil fuel combustion CO2 emissions fluxes for the United States

How do urban emissions translate into national totals?

ex. question for urban inverse modelers

Commercial & Residential
17%

Transportation
44%

Are atmospheric observations consistent with what we “think” we know?

Commercial & Residential
13%

Transportation
47%

Industry 40%

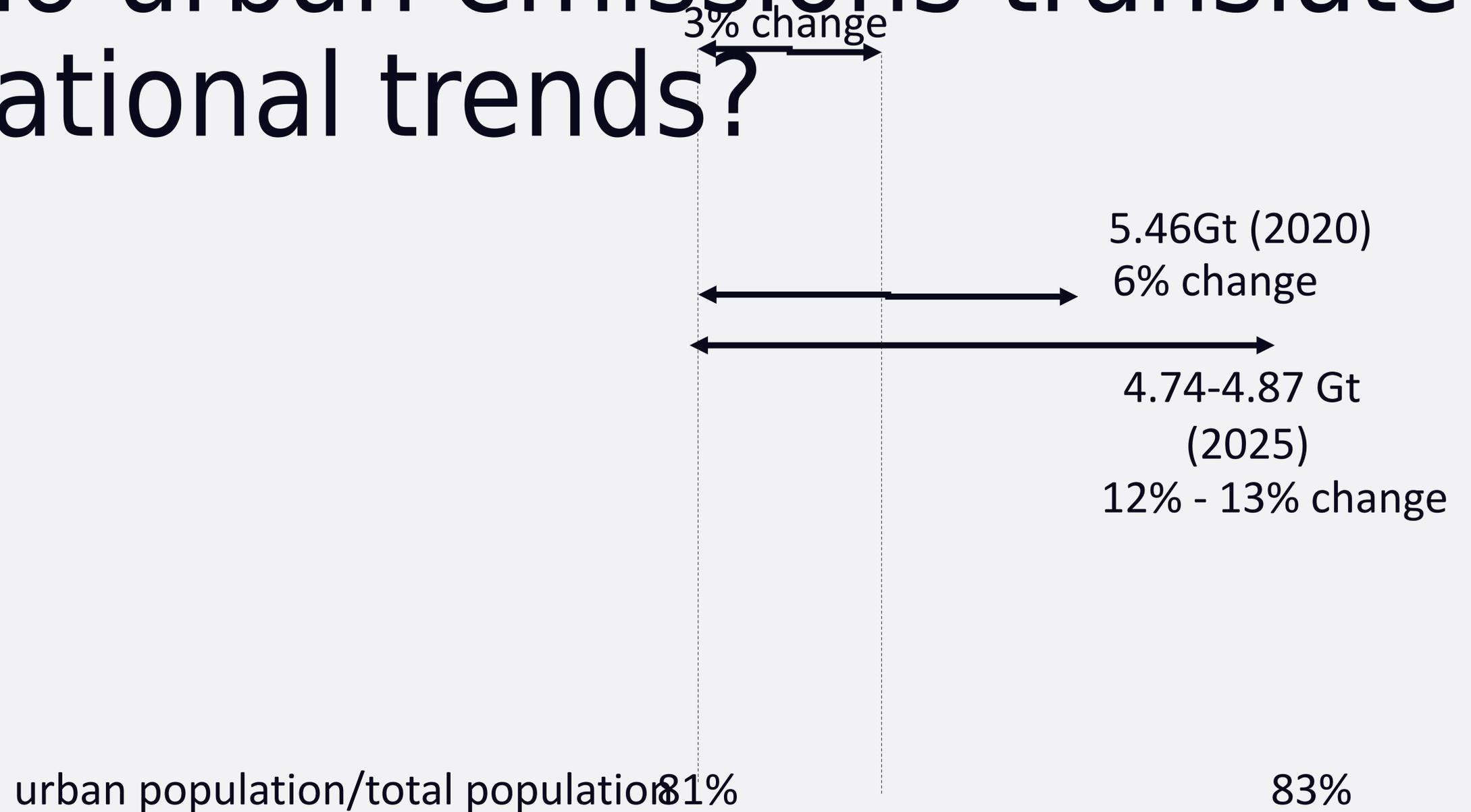
ONLY CONUS!
Could be different with more updated Vulcan product

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

Gurney, K.R., D. Mendoza, Y. Zhou, B. Seib, M Fischer, S. de la Rue du Can, S. Geethakumar, C. Miller (2009) The Vulcan Project: High resolution fossil fuel combustion CO2 emissions fluxes for the United States

How do urban emissions translate into national trends?

e.x.



<https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/USA>

IPCC Categories

How much of trend **driven** by urban emissions?

How do urban emissions translate into national trends?

e.x.

3% change

5.46Gt (2020)

6% change

Are atmospheric observations consistent with what we “think” we know?

urban population/total population 81%

83%

<https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/USA>

IPCC Categories

How much of trend **driven** by urban emissions?

Challenges to estimating emissions at urban scale

Are atmospheric observations consistent with what we “think” we know?

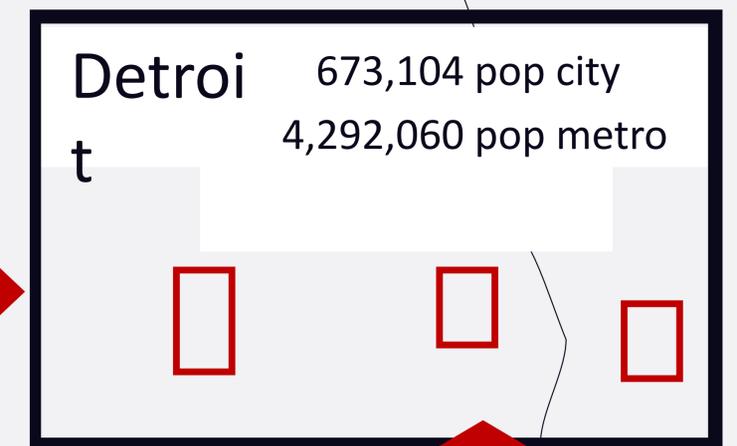
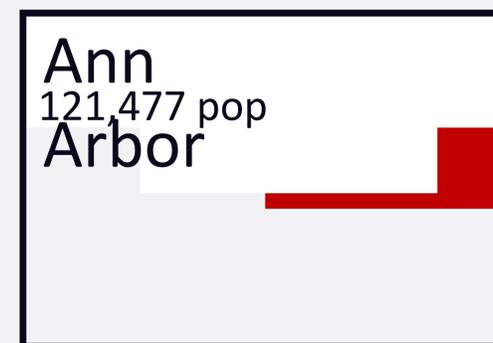
Ann Arbor
121,477 pop

Detroit
673,104 pop city
4,292,060 pop metro

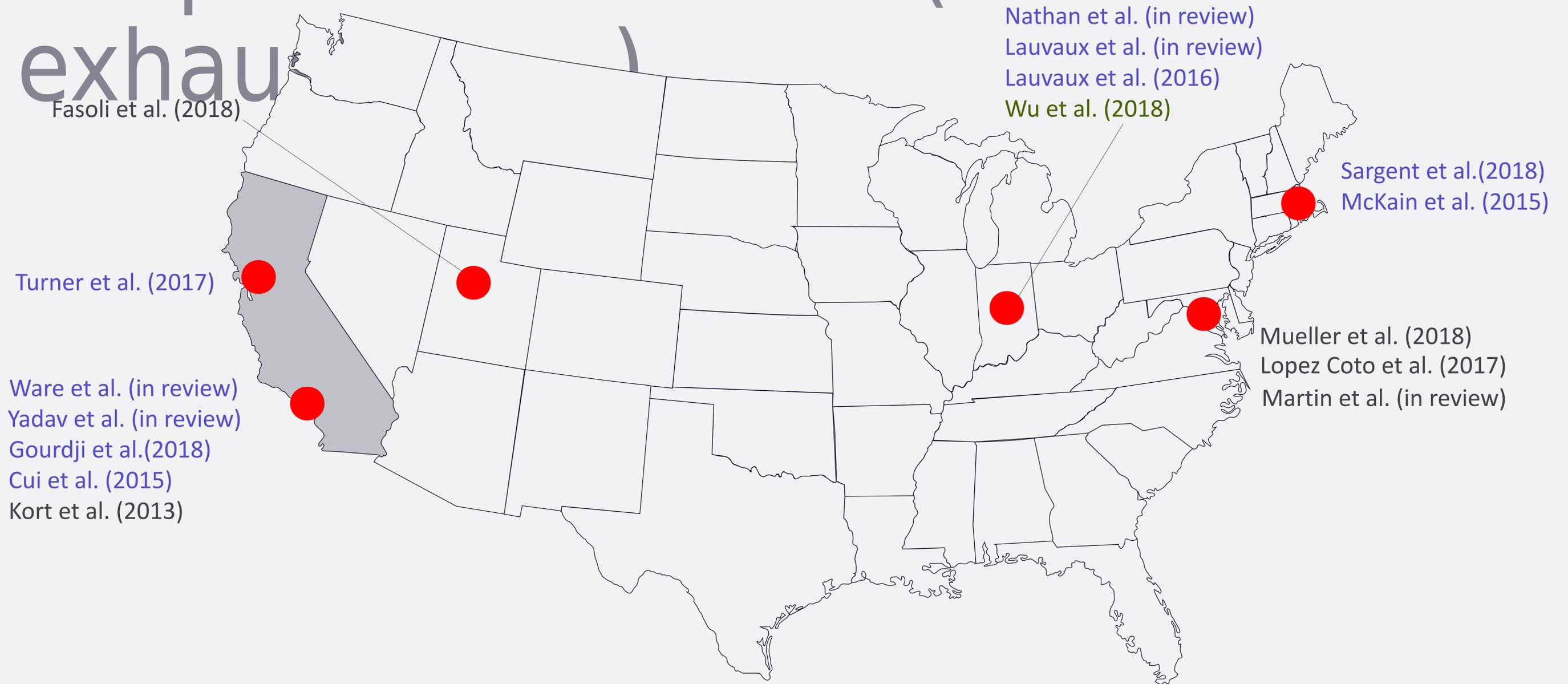
Challenges to estimating emissions at urban scale

Inverse Modeling Challenges @ city-scales:

1. Incoming air (aka background)
2. Disentanglement of cities
3. Transport and dispersion modeling
4. High-frequency measurements
5. Observational coverage time/space
6. Observational integration
7. Model representations
8. Metrics
9. Consistency
10. Transparency



Urban inverse modeling ex. published works (not exhaustive)



Real Data (emission estimates)

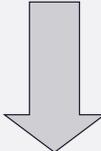
Synthetic Experiment

Method Component

Not exclusive

Urban inverse modeling

ex. Discussion topics

 Partially informed
...

Inversions in the Washington
DC/Baltimore area using FLAGG-MD
data
5 Flight campaigns Feb 2016/ 2
aircrafts

Lopez Coto et al., “GHG flux inversions in
the Washington DC / Baltimore
metropolitan area: FLAGG-MD 2016 flight
campaign”, in prep. (and poster)

Urban inverse modeling

ex. Discussion topics



The north-east corridor: Baltimore / Washington
urban greenhouse gas measurements project
Lightning talk (A. Karion)

Inverse Modeling Workshop timeline & Diagnosis

2017



2018



Why didn't succeed

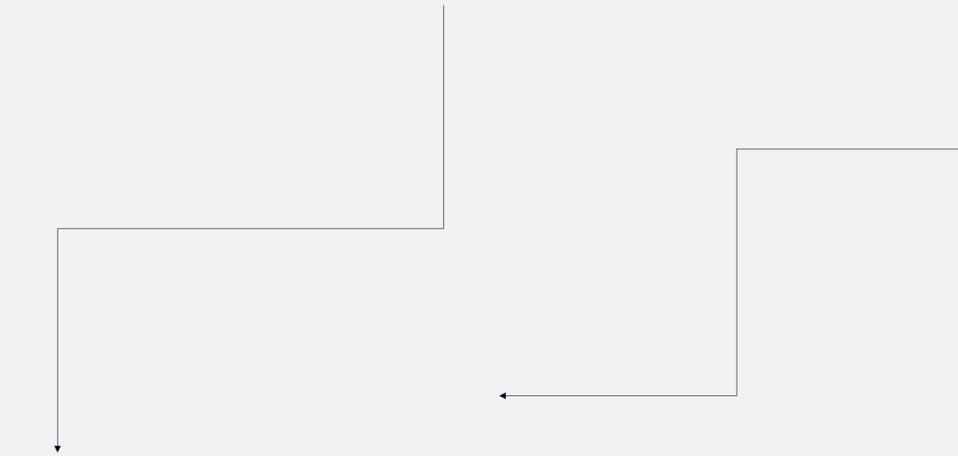
- Small number of practitioners;
- Not many practitioners are engaged in this process;
- Dedicated facilitator;
- Unique platform; and,
- Funding?

Overcoming Challenges

Municipal Planning Organization



City with climate pledge



**States with
Climate Action
Plans**

Counties



**How do we bring our
research/knowledge
to various
stakeholders who
represent a variety of
spatiotemporal scales?**

Inversion estimation domain



Overcoming Challenges

MPO's

City with climate pledge

States with Climate Action Plans

Counties

How do we bring our research/knowledge to various stakeholders who represent a variety of scales?

Inversion estimation domain

49% of 300 most populated cities in CONUS have emission reduction targets

BUT median size of city with climate pledge is approx. 100K people!