





Atmospheric concentration measurements and analyses assisting national-scale greenhouse gas inventory reporting

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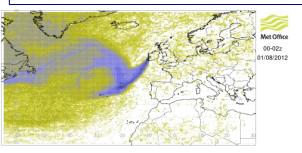
IG3IS team



Estimating national emissions using observations

To understand the recent history of the air arriving at measurement stations

Atmospheric Transport Model



To estimate the surface emissions that best describe the observations

Prior Knowledge

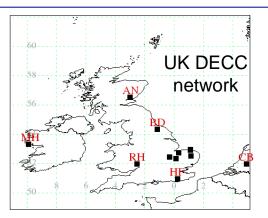
With Estimated Uncertainties

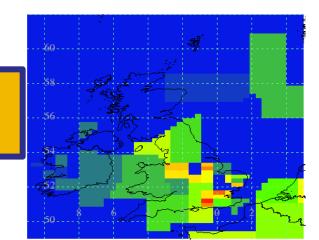
Inverse Modelling System

Estimate of surface emissions

Uncertainties Estimated

Atmospheric Observations of GHG

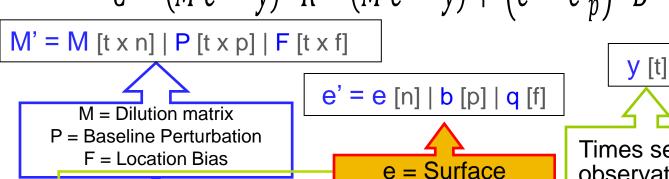




Inverse Modelling System

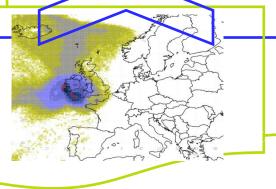
$$C = (M'e' - y)^T R^{-1} (M'e' - y) + (e' - e'_p)^T B^{-1} (e' - e'_p)$$

Emissions



 $e'_{D} = e_{D} | b_{D} | q_{D}$

Times series observations $e_p = Prior$ **Emission**



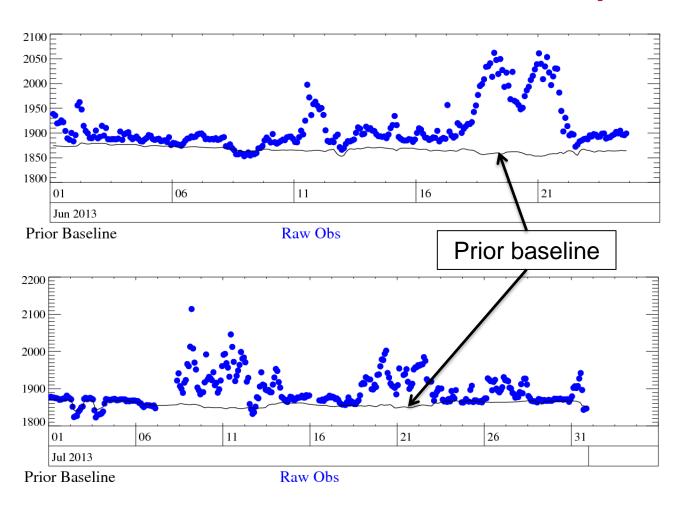
B [n' x n'] : Prior uncertainty

Air history maps from transport model

R [t x t] : Model-Obs uncertainty

Time-series of relative contributions of each surface source to each observation **Uncertainty Analysis Matrix** $A = (M'^T R^{-1} M' + B^{-1})^{-1}$

Raw Methane Observations (examples)



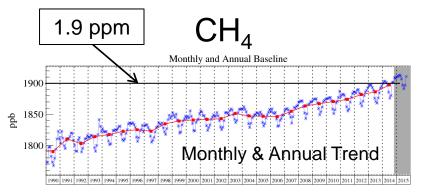
Tacolneston: June 2013

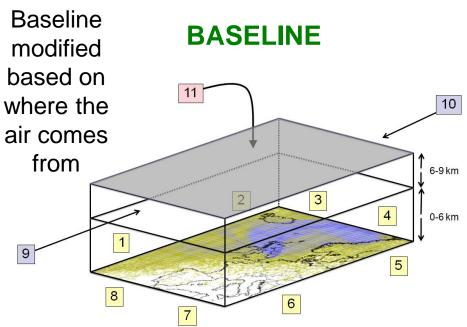
Mace Head: July 2013





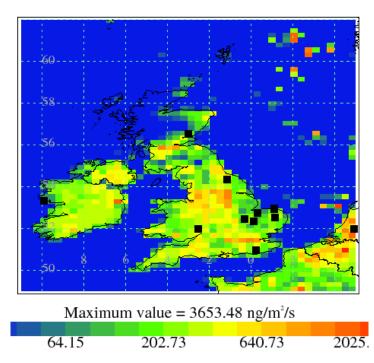
Prior knowledge





Inversion modelling can identify areas of the inventory where further investigation can help improve the inventory

INVENTORY EMISSIONS

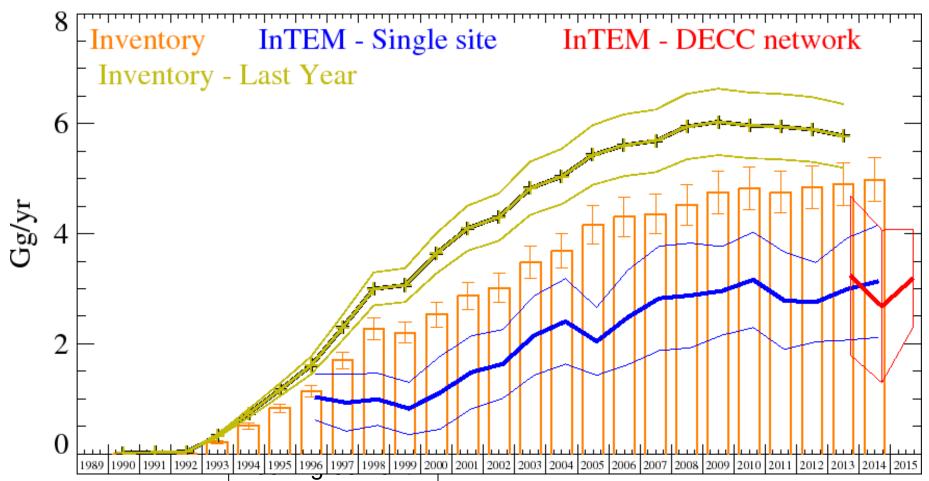






Inventory: UNFCCC

UK HFC-134a



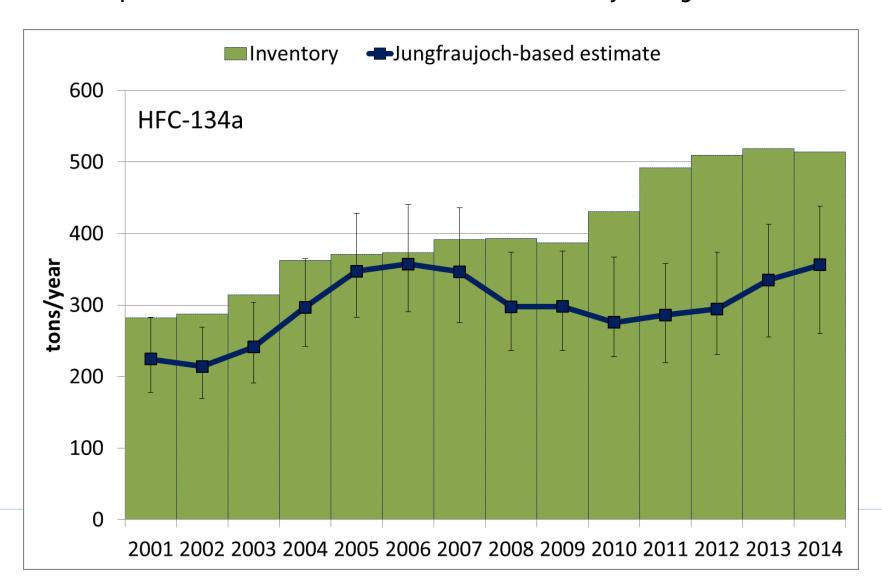




Switzerland's Greenhouse Gas Inventory

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Annex 5: Additional information A 5.1 Independent verification of the National Swiss Inventory for F-gases



Conclusions

Atmospheric Measurements and Inverse Modelling can help national governments improve their national-scale inventory reporting

Effective method to prioritise improvements to an inventory



