

Aircraft observations of NH₃ from agricultural sources

Lara Noppen¹, Lieven Clarisse¹, Frederik Tack², Thomas Ruhtz³, Alexis Merlaud², Martin Van Damme^{1,2}, Franco Miglietta⁴, Michel Van Roozendaal², Dirk Schuettemeyer⁵ and Pierre Coheur¹

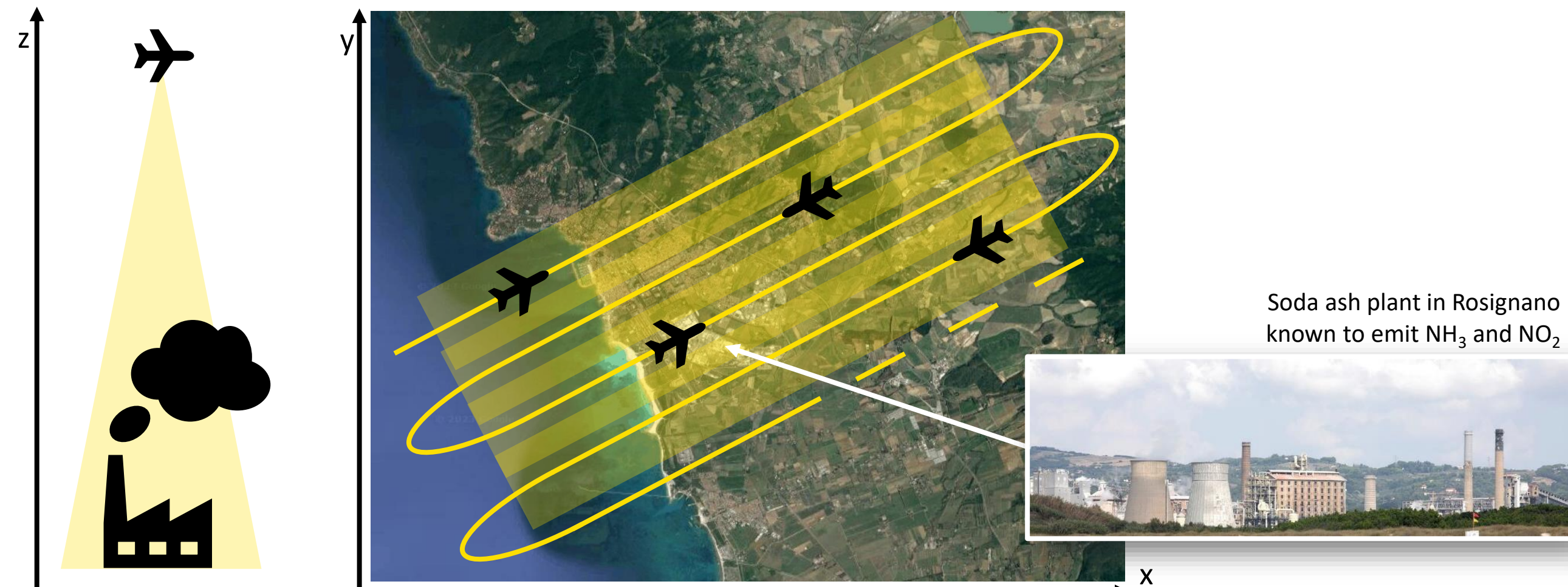
(1) Spectroscopy, Quantum Chemistry and Atmospheric Remote Sensing (SQUARES), Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium
(2) Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA-IASB), Brussels, Belgium
(3) Institute for Space Sciences, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
(4) Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Toscana, Italy
(5) European Space Agency (ESA-ESTEC), Noordwijk, the Netherlands

ULB



1. Aircraft & satellite observations

- The nitrogen cycle is heavily perturbed by excess anthropogenic emissions of reactive nitrogen components (Nr)
 - Detrimental consequences on air quality, environment and climate
 - Effective monitoring of Nr is essential
- Main Nr species (ammonia (NH₃) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)) are currently monitored from space at a spatial resolution of ~ 10 × 10 km² → Only the strongest and most isolated point sources have been identified and quantified
- The satellite Nitrosat was selected to enter phase 0 of ESA's 11th Earth Explorer call to map NH₃ and NO₂ globally at a spatial resolution of ~ 500 × 500 m²
 - Dozens of aircraft demonstration flights in Europe since 2020 to measure:
 - NH₃ in the infrared (800-1350 cm⁻¹) with the Telops HyperCam LW spectrometer at 4 m spatial and 1.2-1.6 cm⁻¹ spectral resolution
 - NO₂ in the visible (280-550 nm) with the SWING+ instrument from BIRA at 170 m spatial and 0.7 nm spectral resolution

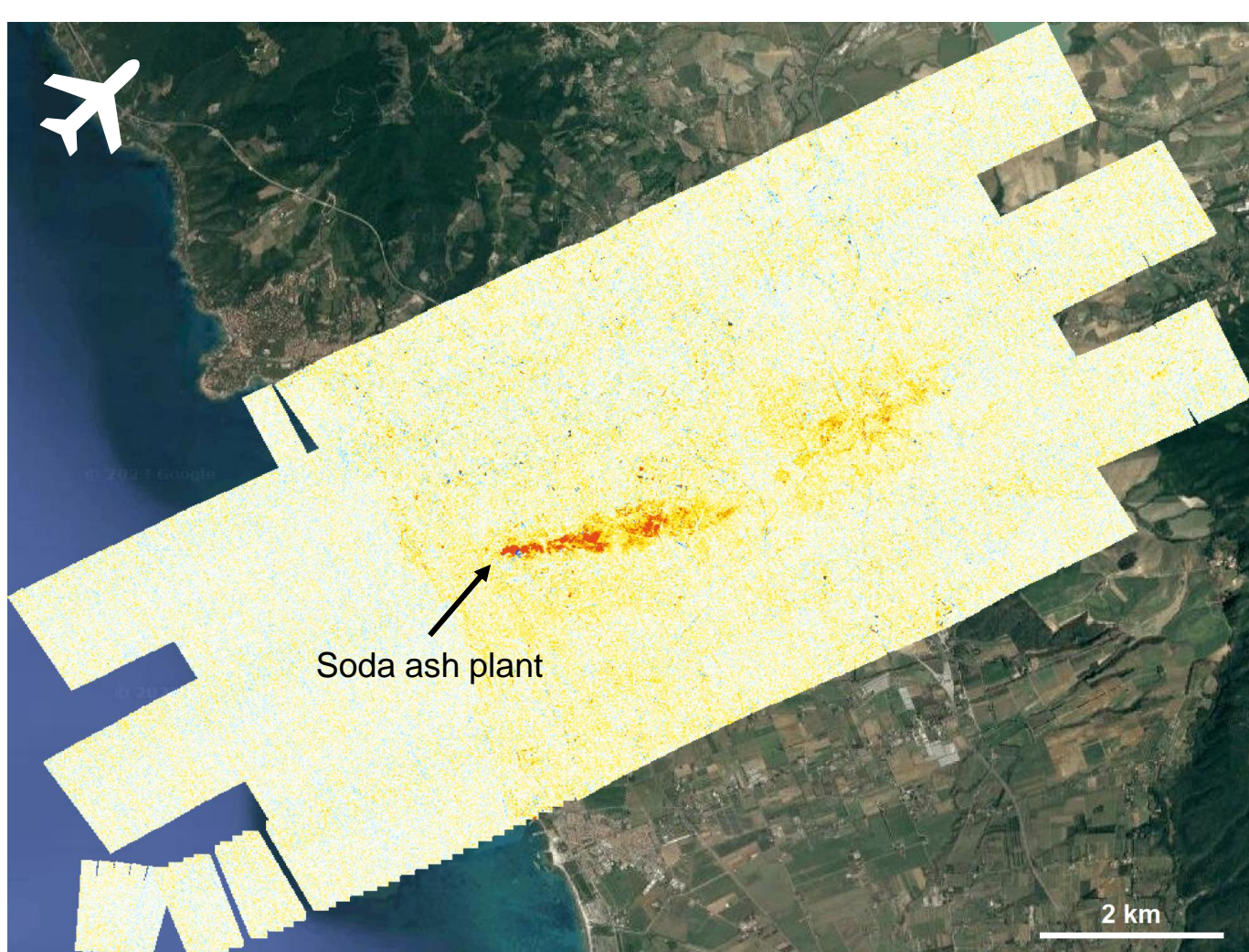


2. Soda ash plant

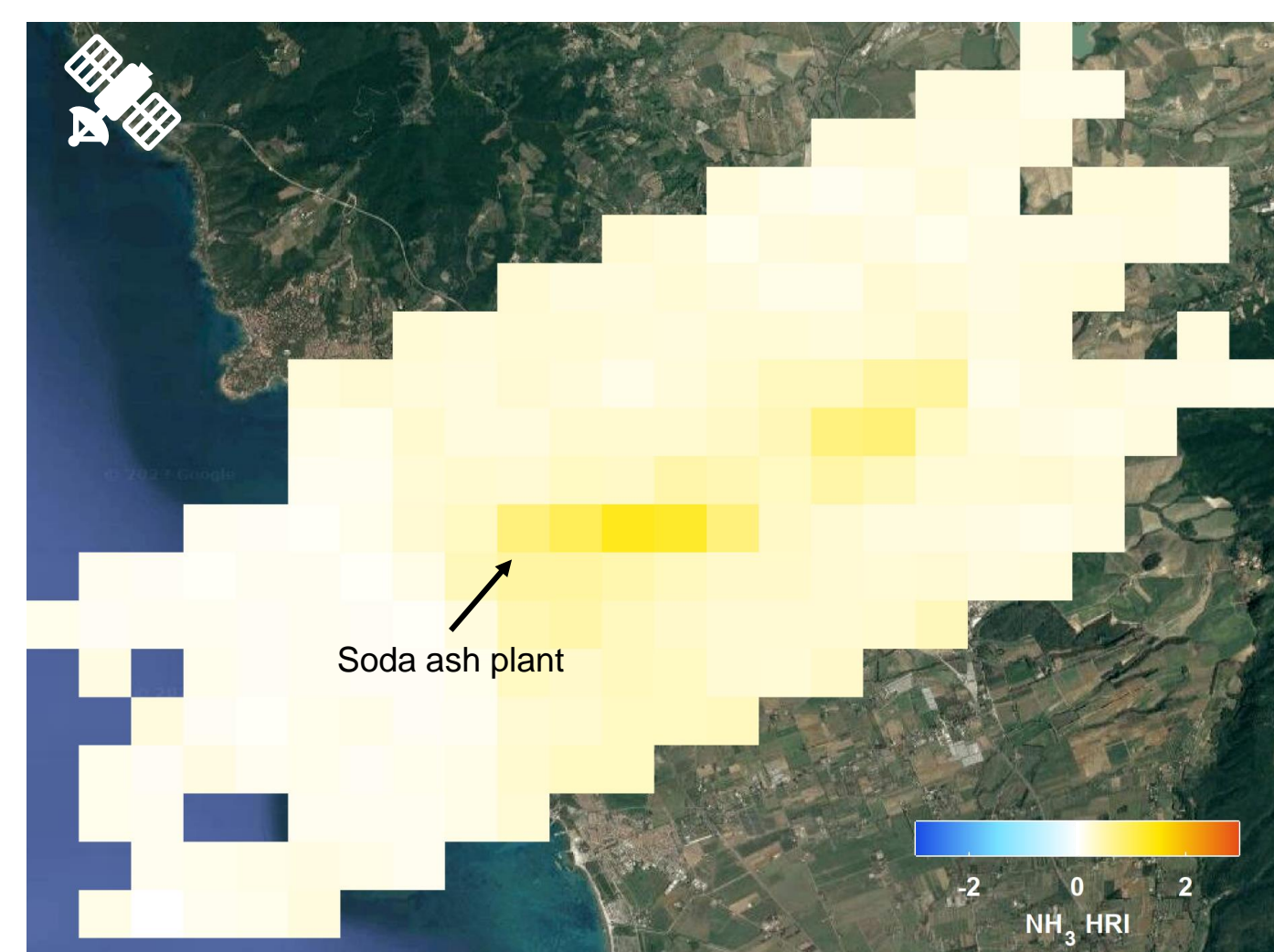
See L. Noppen et al. (2023) for more airborne observations of NH₃ industrial emissions and fluxes retrievals

- Detection of NH₃ in the spectra measured with HyperCam LW based on a hyperspectral range index (HRI) that quantifies the spectral signature of NH₃ in a given spectral range → Ex: NH₃ HRI distribution over Rosignano (Italy)

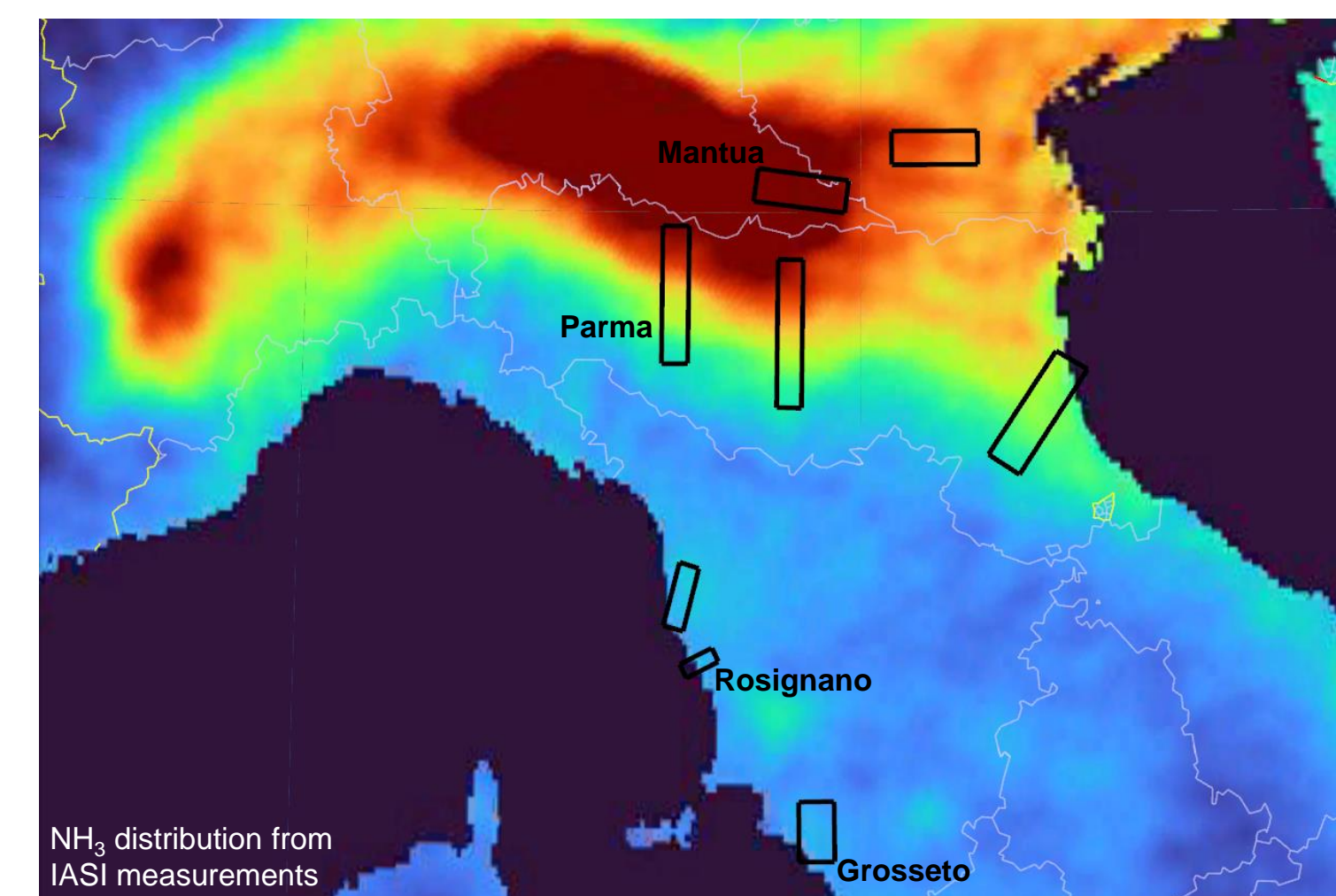
→ At native spatial resolution (~ 4 × 4 m²)



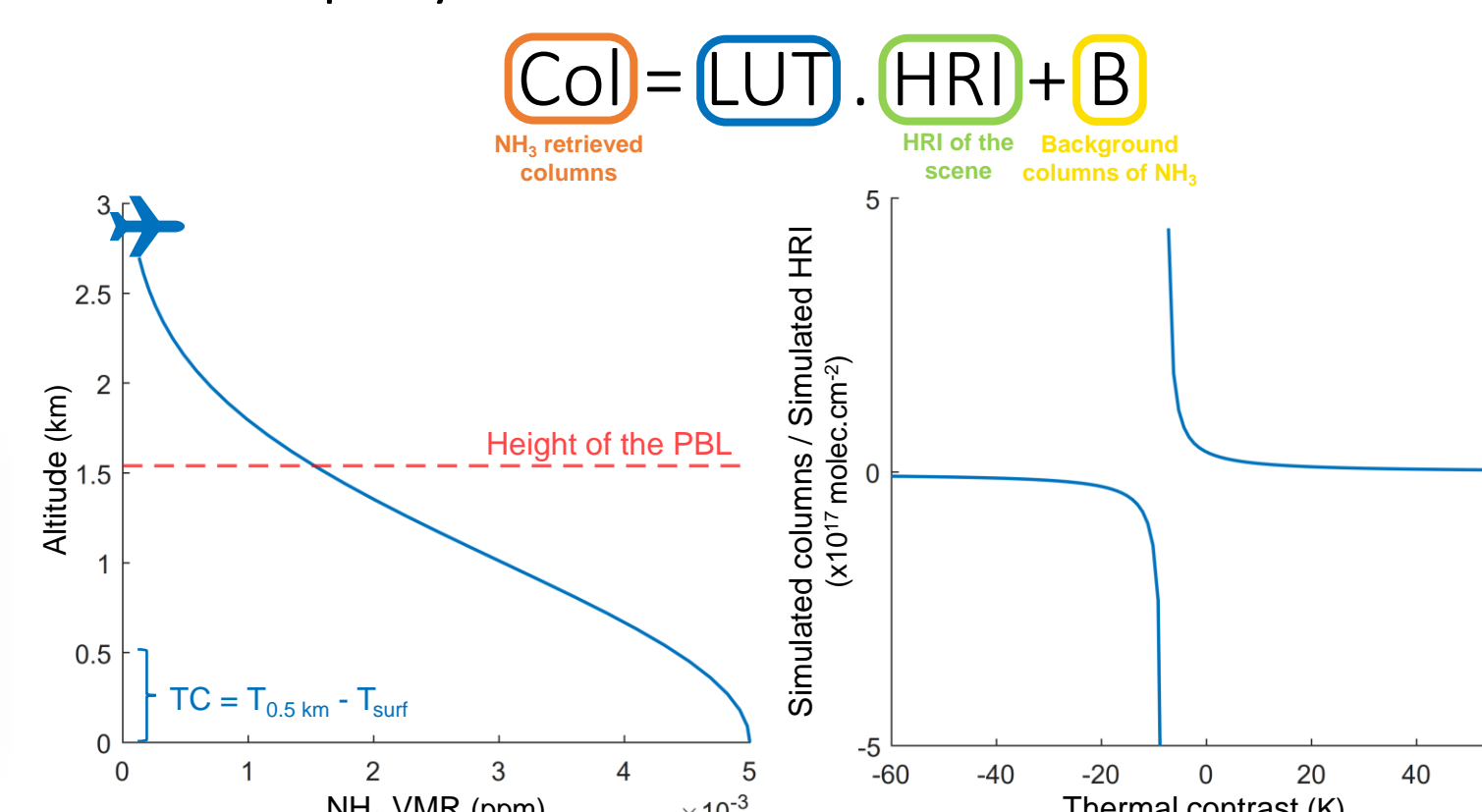
→ At hypothetical satellite resolution (~ 500 × 500 m²)



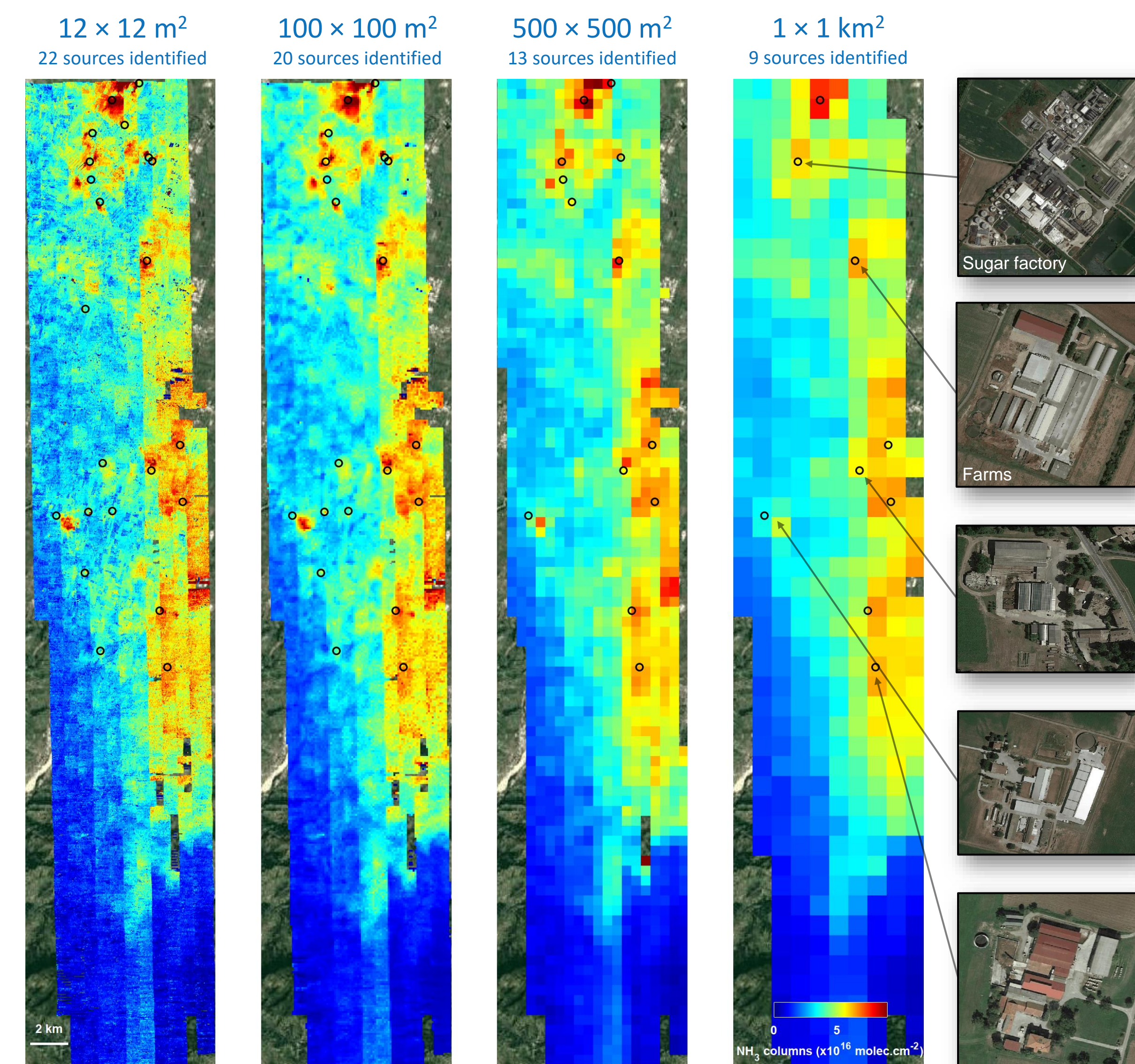
3. Agricultural point sources



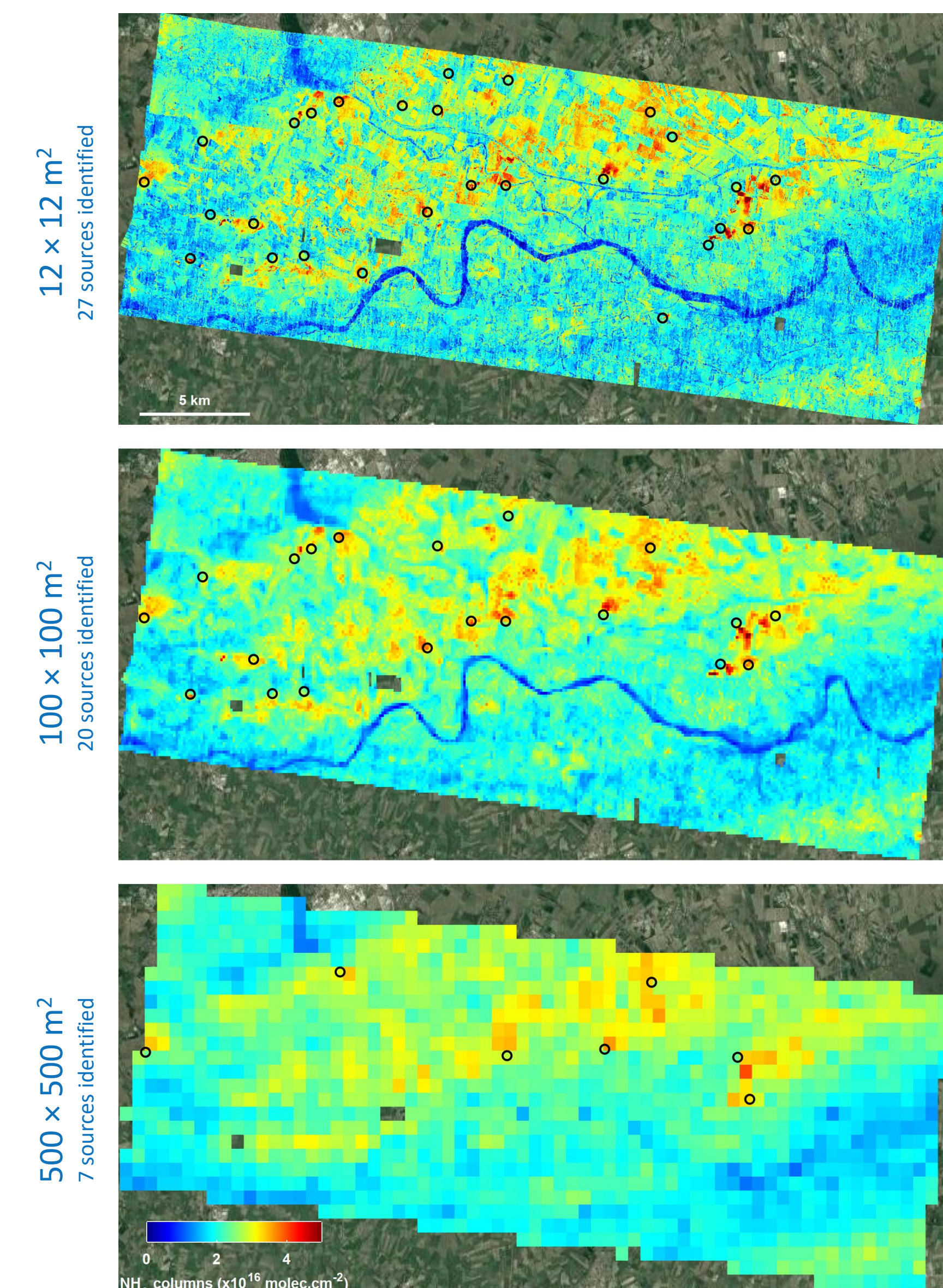
- Main target of airborne campaigns in 2022: the Po Valley in Italy → Largest (agricultural) hotspot of NH₃ in Europe
- Conversion of HRIs to NH₃ total columns using theoretical lookup tables (LUT) set up by radiative transfer simulations:



→ Ex: NH₃ column distributions from measurements performed over Parma computed at various hypothetical satellite footprints



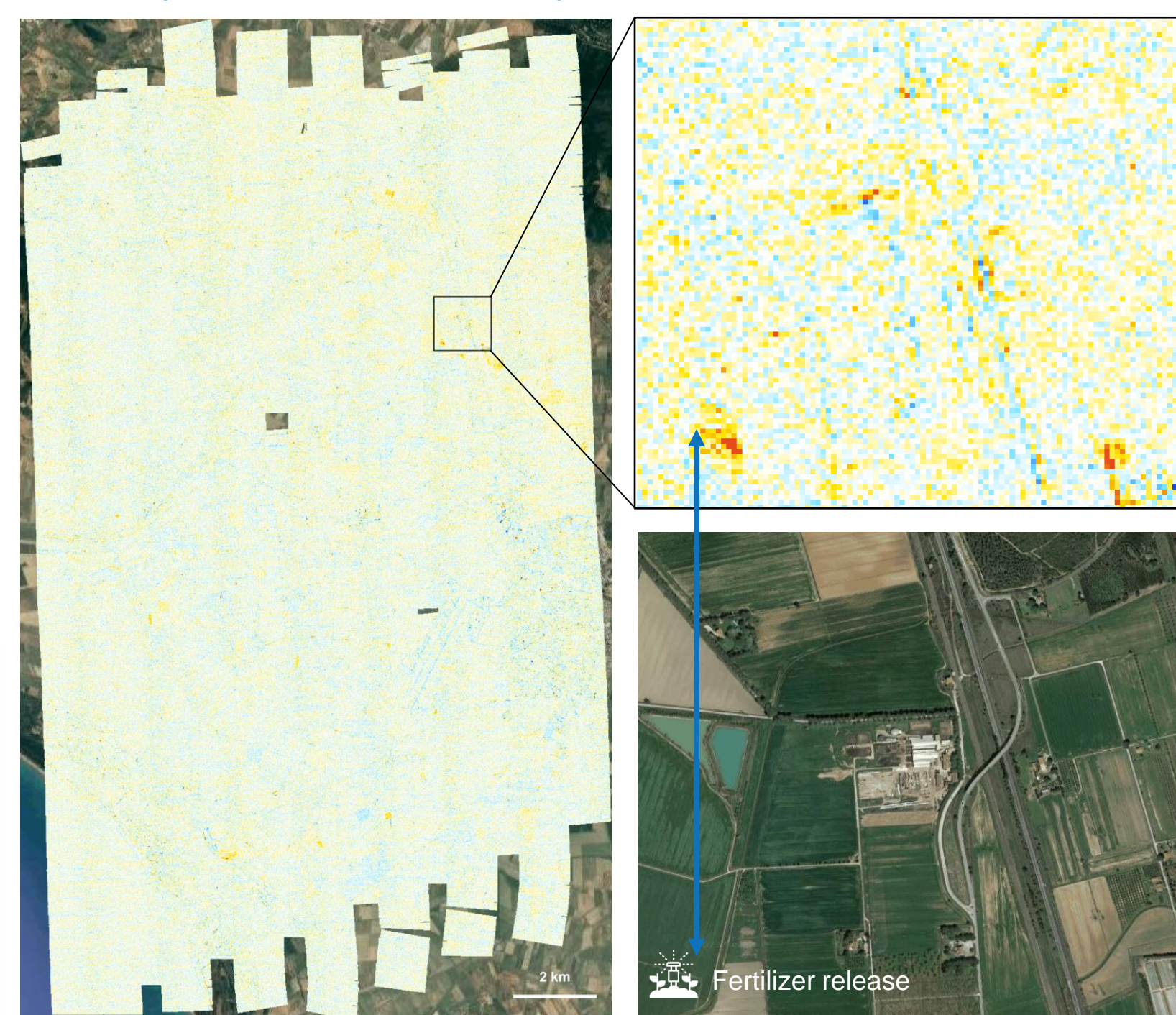
→ Ex: NH₃ column distributions over Mantua



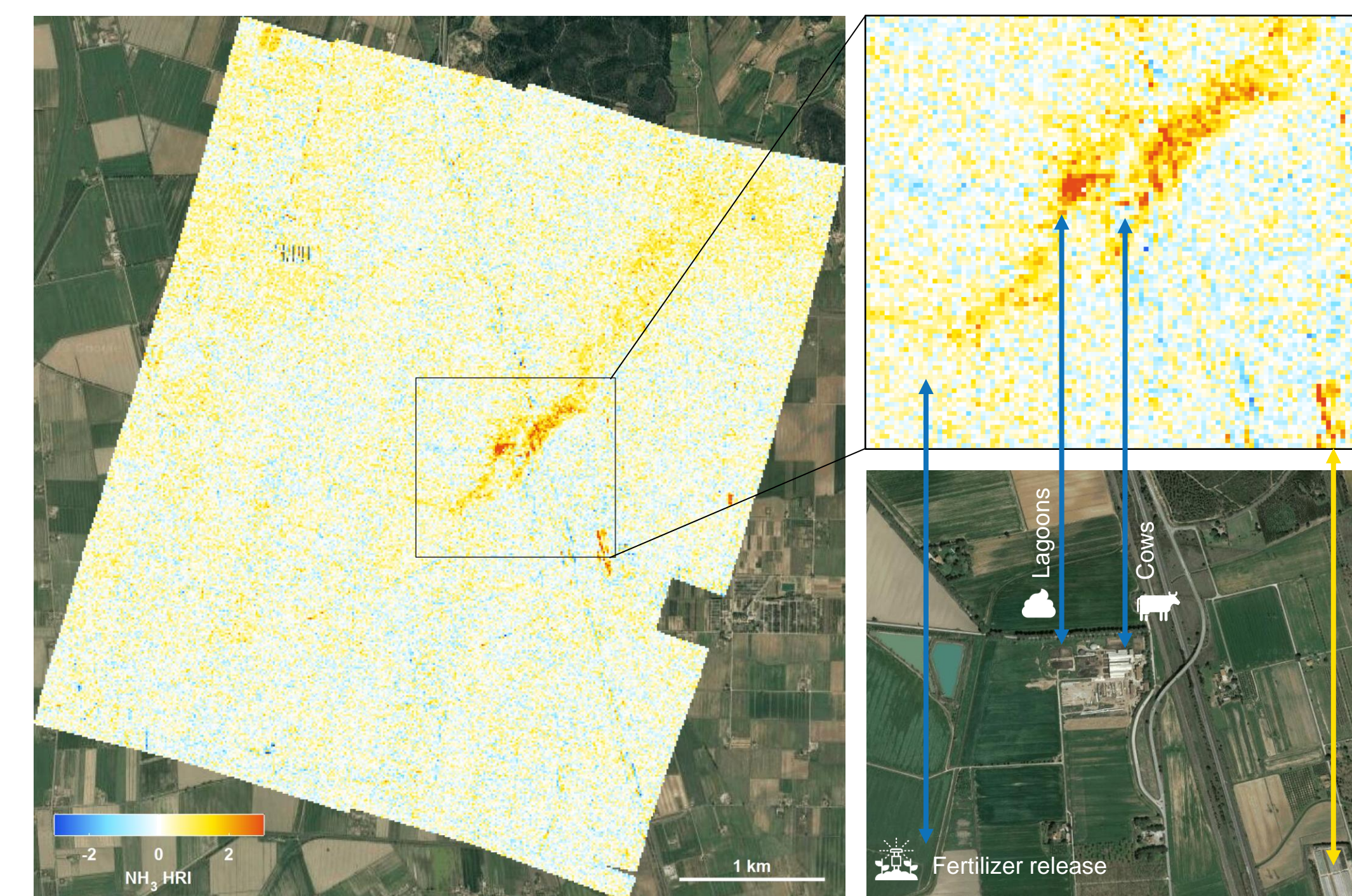
4. Nitrogen fertilizer release experiment

- Nitrogen fertilizer release experiment organized in Grosseto in collaboration with a farmer using a sprinkler

→ Day of the release experiment



→ Day after the release experiment



- The day after the spreading, NH₃ had time to dry up and volatilize → plume
- Different contributions:
 - The fertilizer release
 - The farm in the downwind direction, through the animals and the lagoons where their manure is stored

→ Greenhouses → false signal, no NH₃ in the spectra

References

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