

Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport

Nitrogen From source to effect

Albert Bleeker

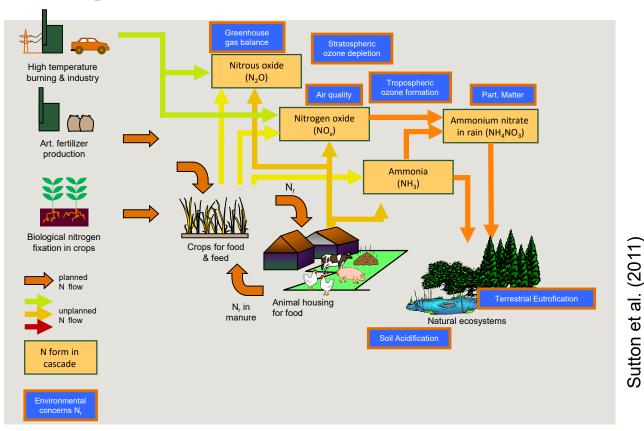


Nitrogen in the air

- The atmosphere consists of 78% non reactive N_2
- Reactive nitrogen, N_r, :
 - By-product during burning of (fossil) fuels for transport and energy production (traffic and industry), <u>nitrogen oxides, NO_x</u>
 - For production of art. fertilizer N_2 is converted to <u>ammonia</u>, <u> NH_3 </u>: for food production (agriculture)

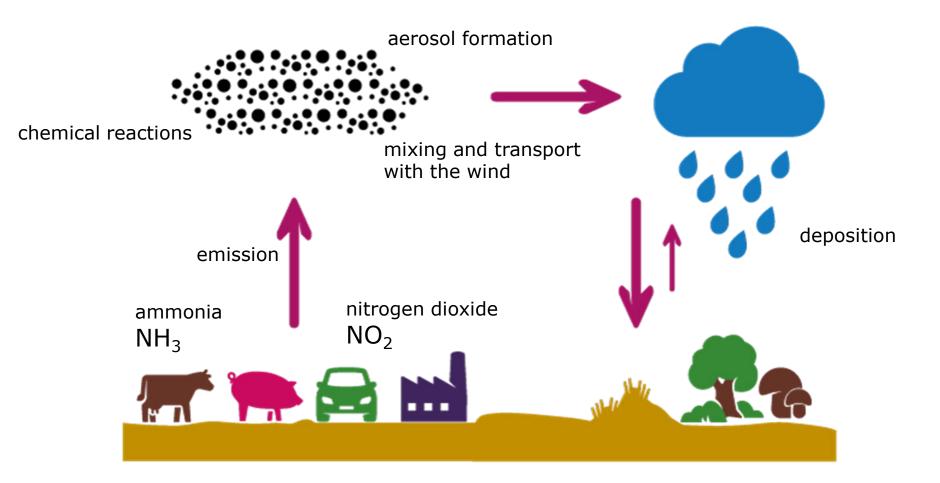


Nitrogen: from source to effect





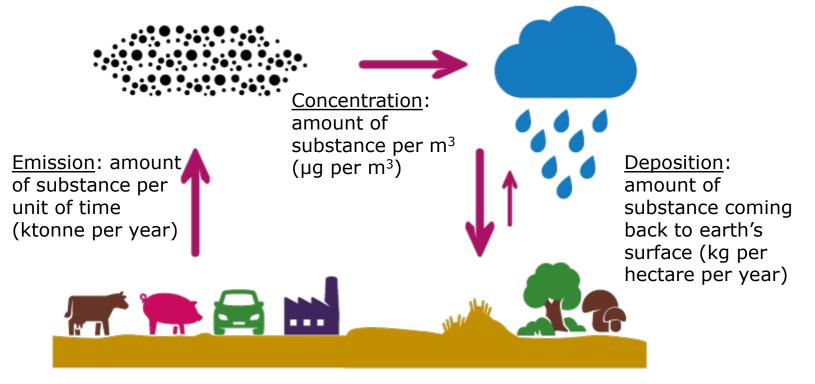
What happens in the air?



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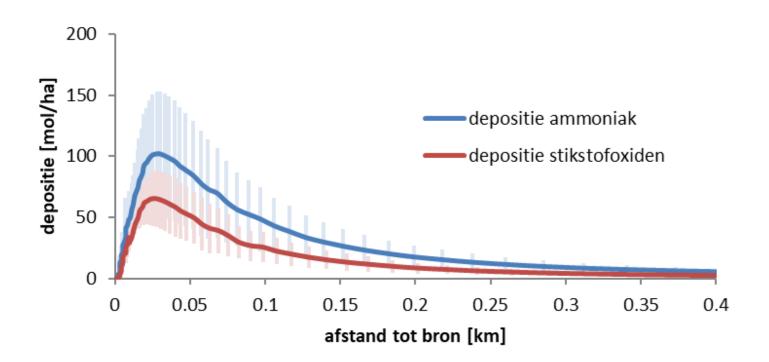


From *emission* via *dispersion/transport* to <u>concentration</u> and <u>deposition</u>



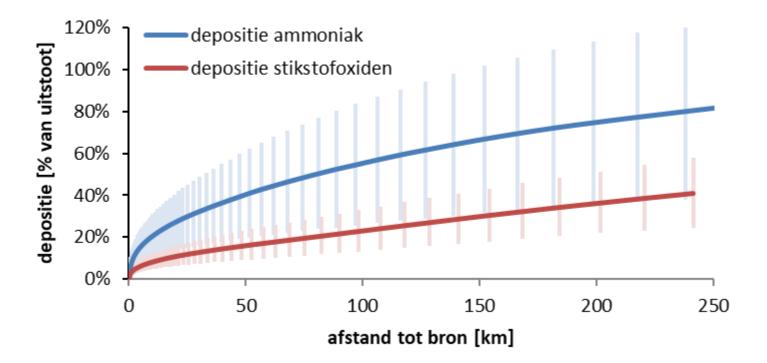


Transport distance





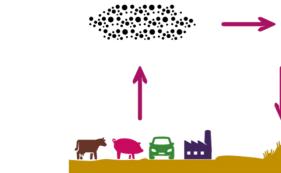
Transport distance

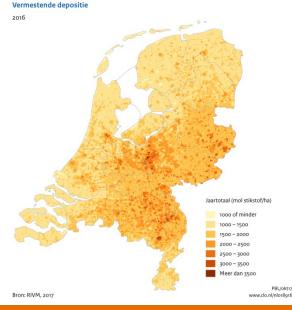




How do we monitor nitrogen?

- Emissions
- Measurements
- Model calculations
 - Measurements:
 Determining levels,
 Validation/calibration of model calculations
 - Model:
 - National 'pictures' Contribution sources Look into the future

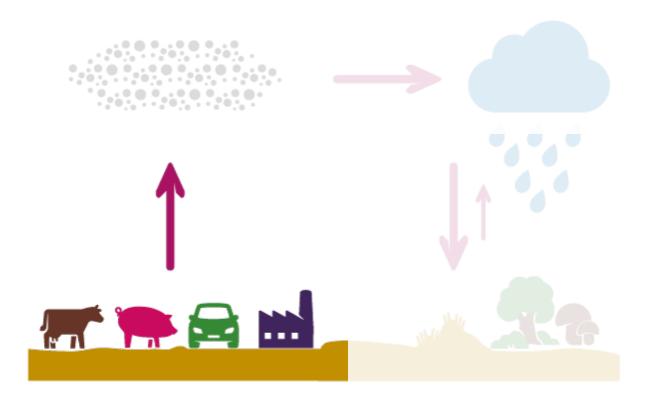








Emission registration



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Emission registration

- Since 1974 about 350 substances
- RIVM coordinates

(cooperation with CBS, PBL, Deltares, RWS, WenR, WecR, Livestock Research (WUR), TNO, Fugro et cetera)

• Official source for international reporting

• All data can be found on <u>www.emissieregistratie.nl</u>



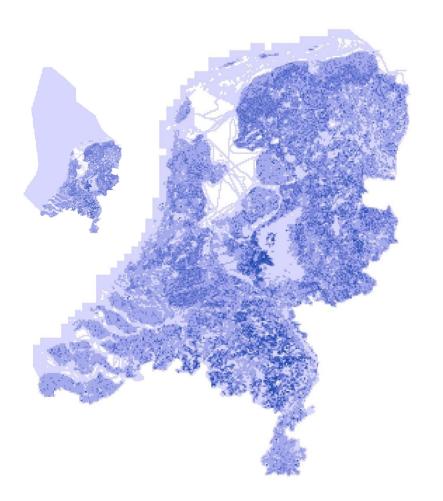
Determining emissions

- Emissions are determined following guidelines laid down in *international guidebooks*
- Diffuse sources: emission = emission factor * activity data
 - Emission factor based on measurements
 - Activity data mostly statistical data
- Point sources: registered
 - Emissions for about 3000 companies
 - Registered by companies
 - Checked and approved by authorities
 - <u>www.e-mjv.nl</u>

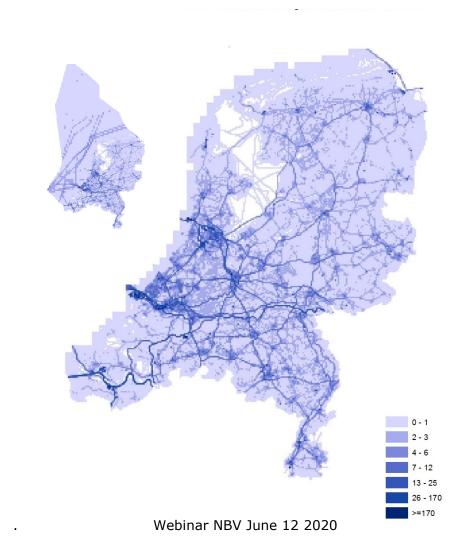
Nitrogen emissions



Ammonia emission



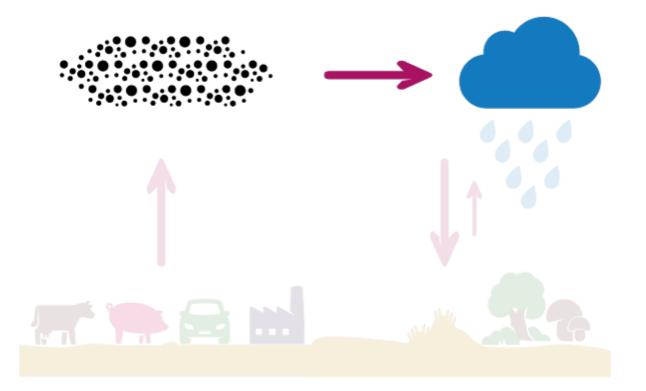
Nitrogen oxides emission



Source: RIVM/Emissieregistratie, 2019

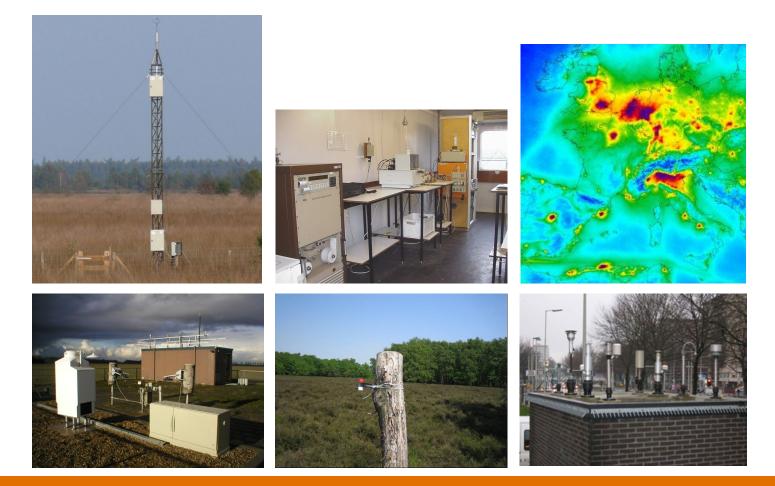


Measuring concentration and deposition



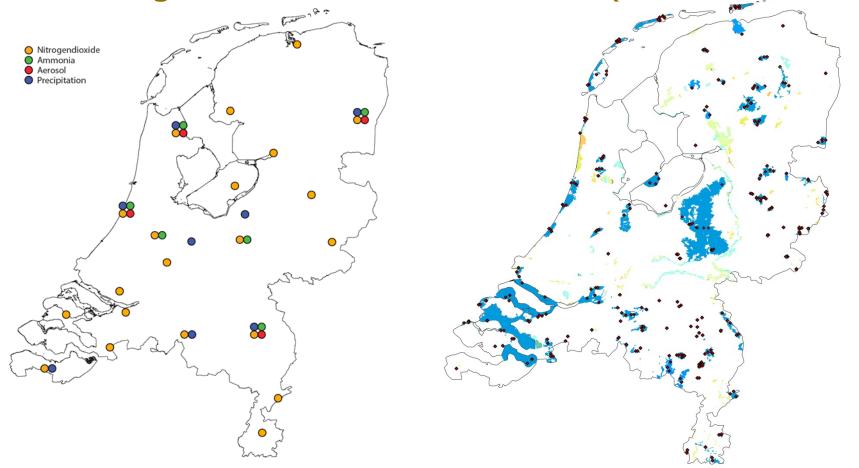


Measuring concentrations: how?





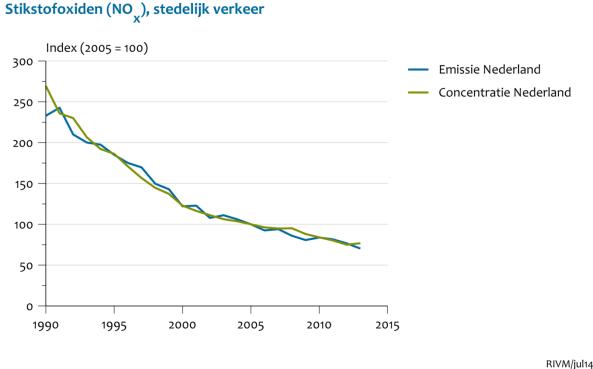
Measuring concentrations: where? (LML and MAN)



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Evaluating trends emission-concentrations: NO_x

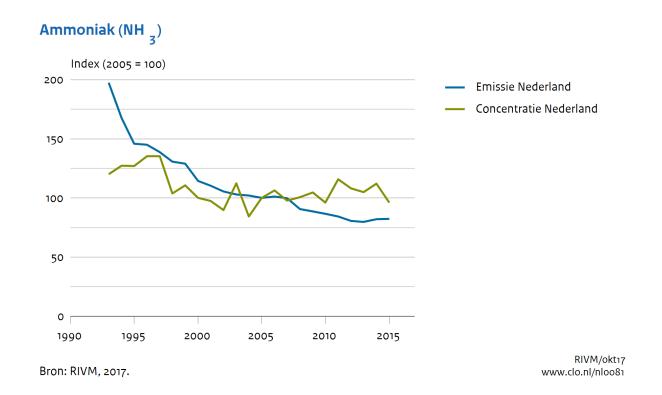


www.clo.nl/nloo8111

Bron: RIVM, 2014.



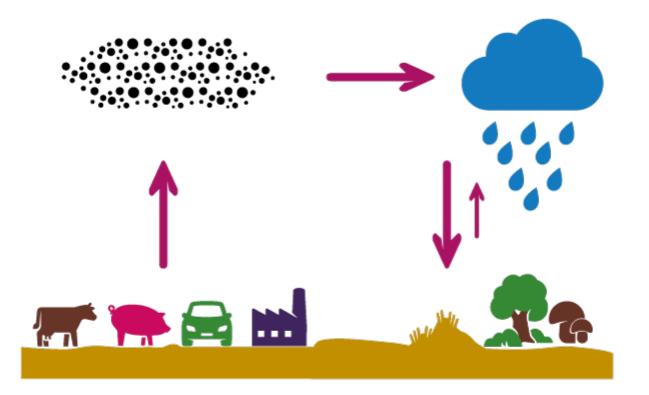
Evaluating trends emissions-concentrations: NH₃



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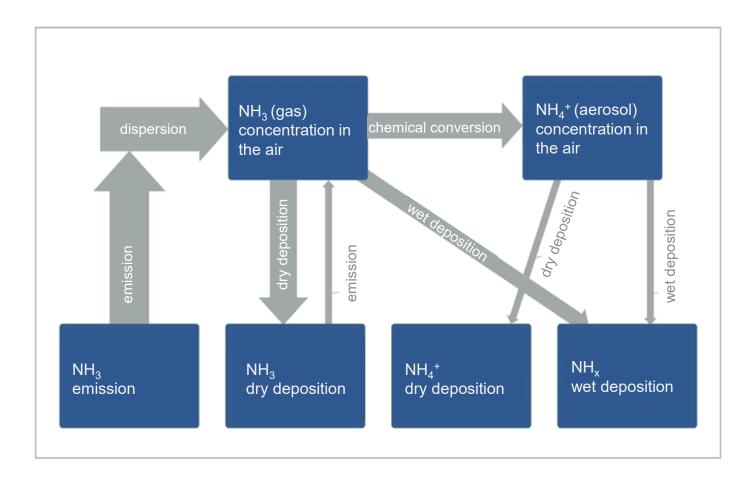
Modeling processes: concentration and deposition



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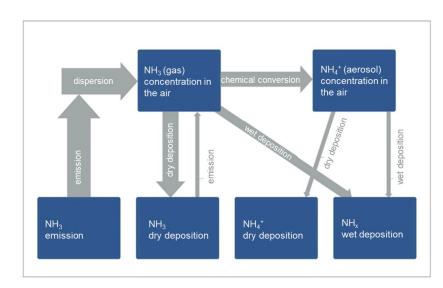
OPS: model based on atmospheric processes

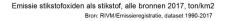


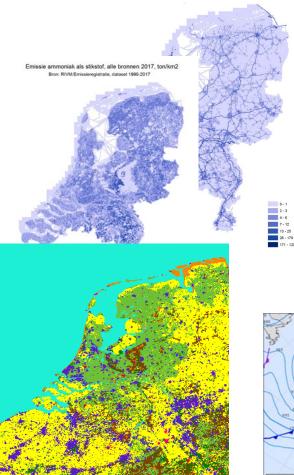
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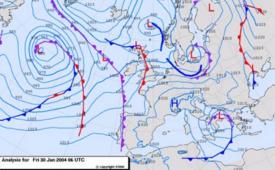


Input for calculations





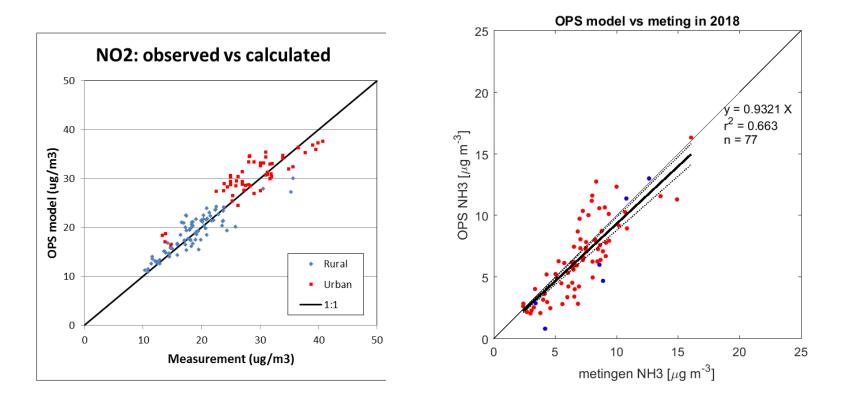








Model validation and calibration

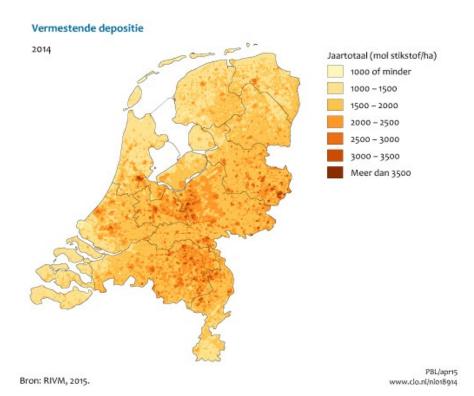


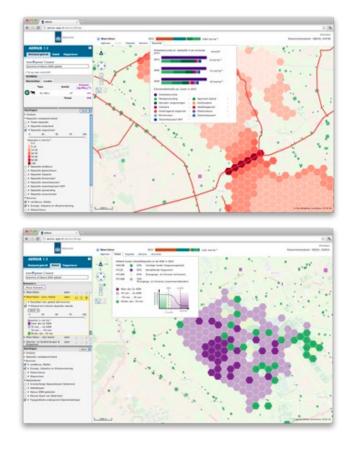
Model validation: comparison with measurements Model calibration: correction for systematic deviations (based on validation)



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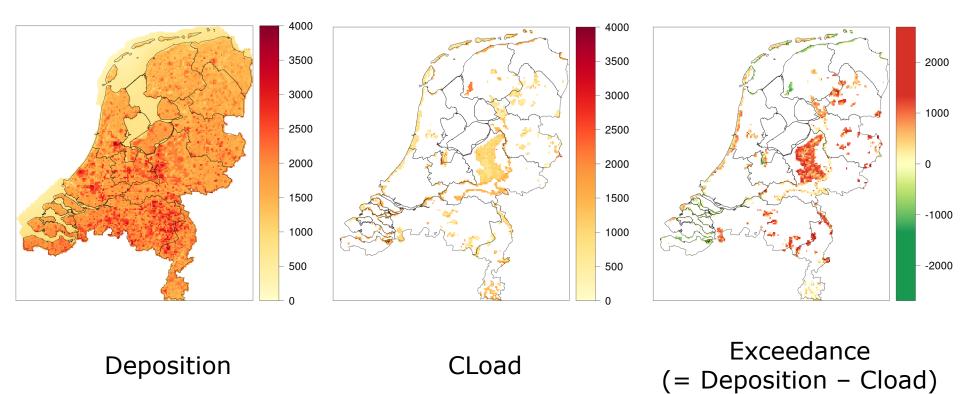
Deposition on a 1x1 km or ha resolution







Exceedance of critical loads





Final remarks

- The whole chain from source to effect is currently monitored
 - Emission
 - Concentration
 - Deposition
- However, uncertainties are present in monitoring (over the whole chain) and, in some cases, can be very large (e.g. dry deposition)
- Therefore, monitoring should be further improved (a.o. dry deposition measurements, emission inventories, satellite images, etc.)
- Furthermore, it should be better indicated in what way uncertainties play a role in policy support



•More information on

- •www.emissieregistratie.nl
- •man.rivm.nl
- www.luchtmeetnet.nl
- •www.aerius.nl
- •www.rivm.nl/stikstof

THANK YOU