

Patra, P. K., E. J. Dlugokencky, J. W. Elkins, G. S. Dutton, Y. Tohjima, M. Sasakawa, A. Ito, R. F. Weiss, M. Manizza, P. B. Krummel, R. G. Prinn, S. O'Doherty, D. Bianchi, C. Nevison, E. Solazzo, H. Lee, S. Joo, E. A. Kort, S. Maity, and M. Takigawa, 2022: Forward and inverse modelling of atmospheric nitrous oxide using MIROC4-atmospheric chemistry-transport model. *J. Meteor. Soc. Japan*, **100**, 361-386.

<https://doi.org/10.2151/jmsj.2022-018>

**Plain Language Summary:** Atmospheric nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) contributes to global warming and stratospheric ozone depletion. Here we aim to better estimate the global and regional  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions from different sources using high-quality atmospheric observations, JAMSTEC's atmospheric chemistry-transport model (MIROC4-ACTM) and known (a priori)  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions due to natural soil, agricultural land, other human activities and sea-air exchange. Regional  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions are optimised by Bayesian inverse modelling for 84 partitions of the globe at monthly intervals for the period 1997-2019. Our best estimate global land and ocean emissions are  $14.30 \pm 0.20$  and  $2.91 \pm 0.27 \text{ TgN yr}^{-1}$ , respectively, for 2010-2019 (2010s), corresponding to  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  lifetime of about 127 yr.

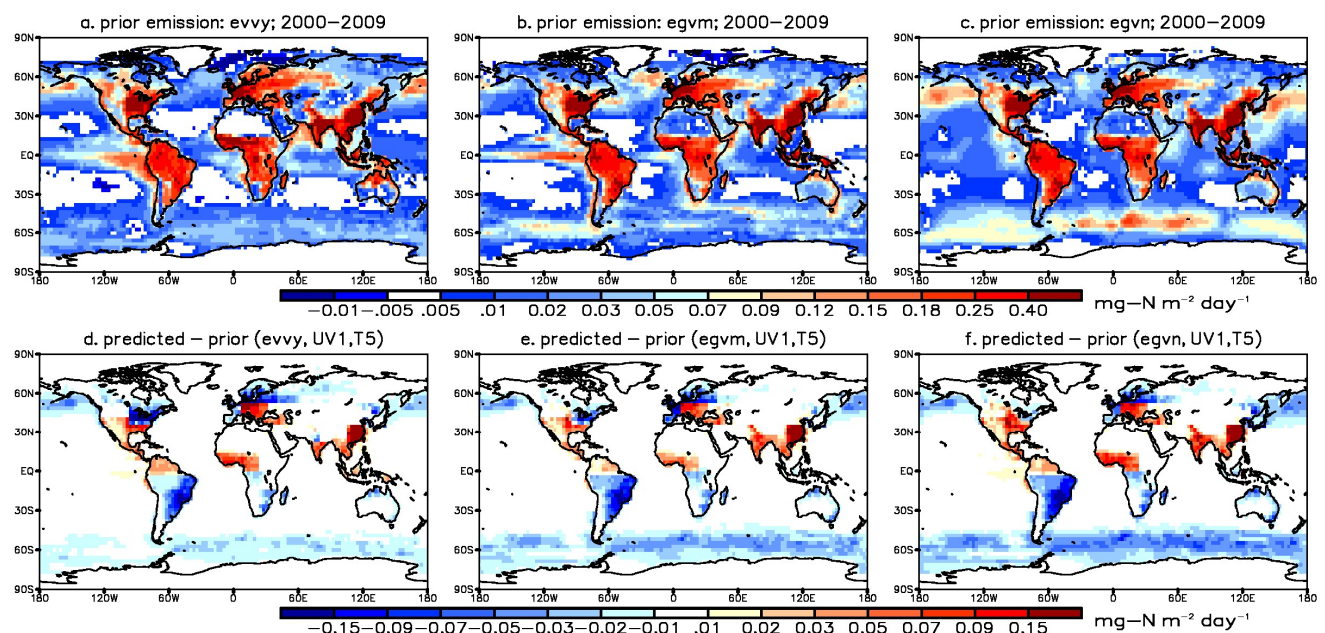


Figure 1. Maps of a priori  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emission distributions for 3 cases (top row), and the predicted increments by the inversions relative to a priori emissions (bottom row). The predicted increments for land regions are similar for all three inversion cases and but differ for the Southern Ocean region.

- Global land and ocean emission variabilities show significant correlation with El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). Global land emissions increased by 10% in 2010s from  $13 \text{ TgN yr}^{-1}$  in 2000s.
- The most recent ocean emission estimation (Fig. 1a), with lower emissions in the Southern Ocean regions, fits better with that predicted by the inversions, i.e., lower increments (Fig. 1d).
- Regional land emissions show increases over much of the America, Central Africa, and Asia regions between the 2000s and 2010s. Only Europe and Japan recorded a slight decrease in  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emissions.