

Greenhouse gas analyses at global background stations

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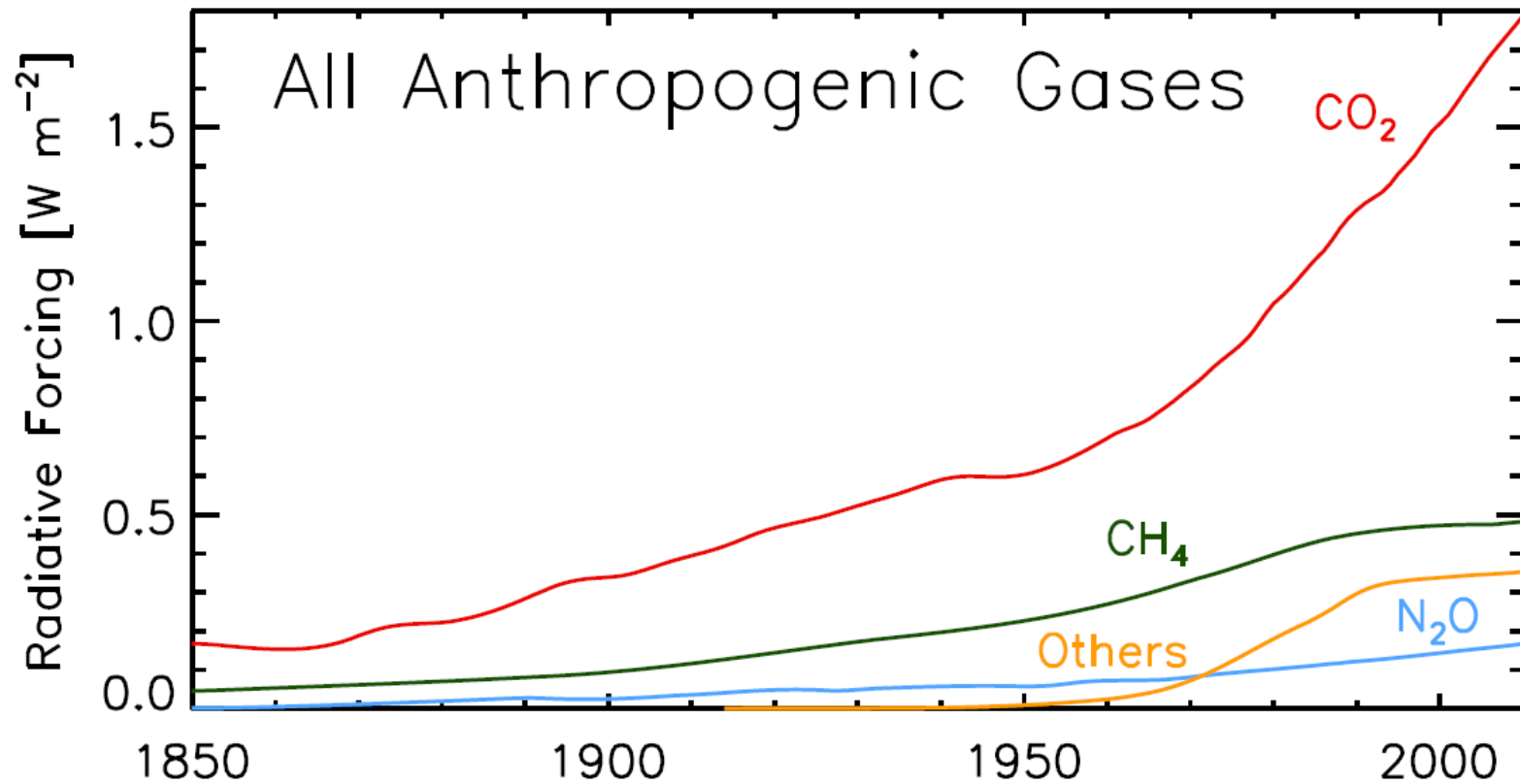


Jungfraujoch, 3580 m asl.

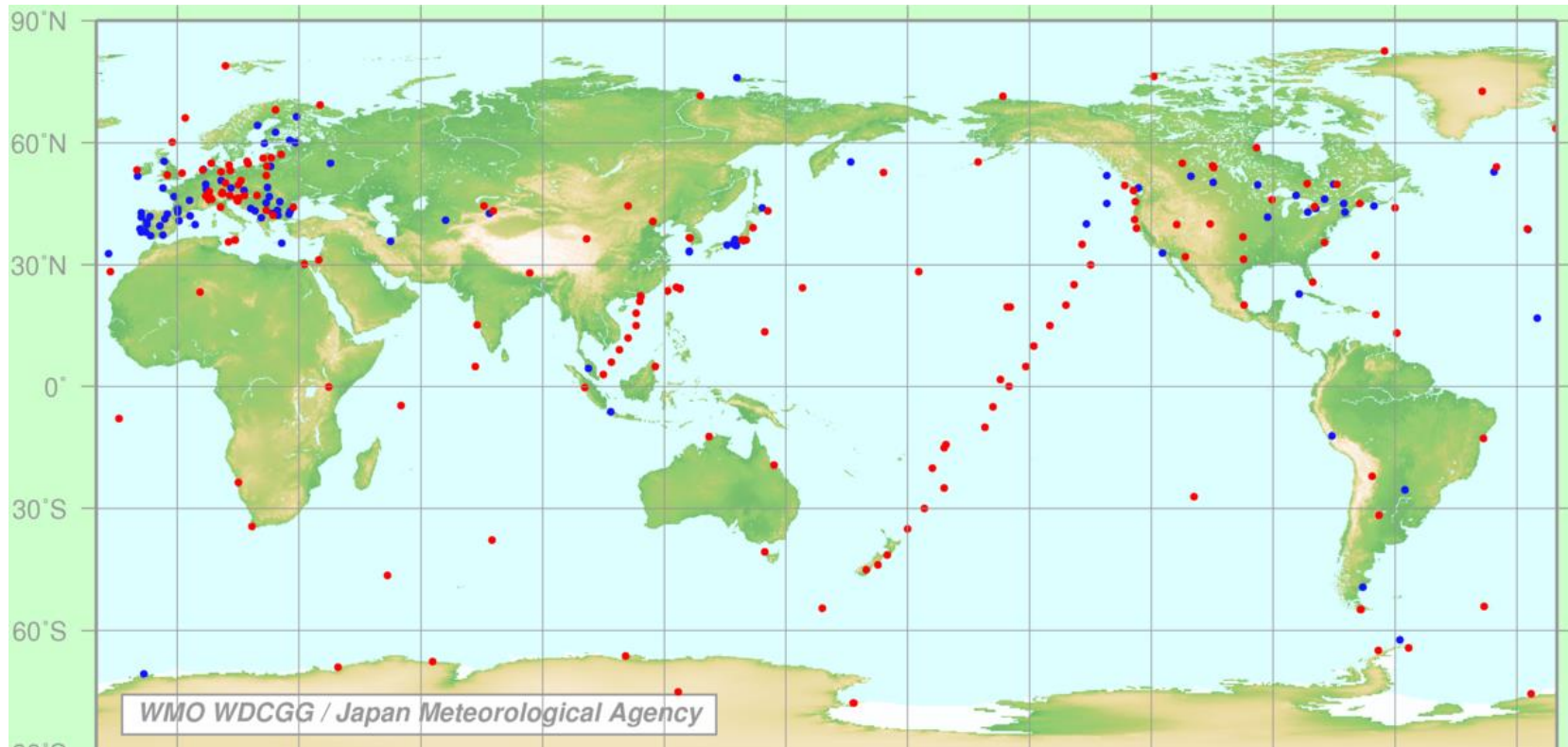


Materials Science & Technology

The major anthropogenic greenhouse gases



in-situ observations of CO₂/CH₄/N₂O submitted to WDCGG of GAW/WMO



As of April 2014, the WMO/GAW global atmospheric monitoring network consisted of 141, 123 and 49 fixed stations on the ground for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O respectively. About 13%, 13% and 18% of the stations perform both flask sampling and continuous measurements of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, respectively.

NOAA shipboard transects over the Pacific are planned to be re-established in 2014 or 2015

Global CO₂ measurements by NOAA



● Surface Flasks

✈ Airborne Flasks

▲ In Situ Tall Tower

□ In Situ Observatory

Regional networks

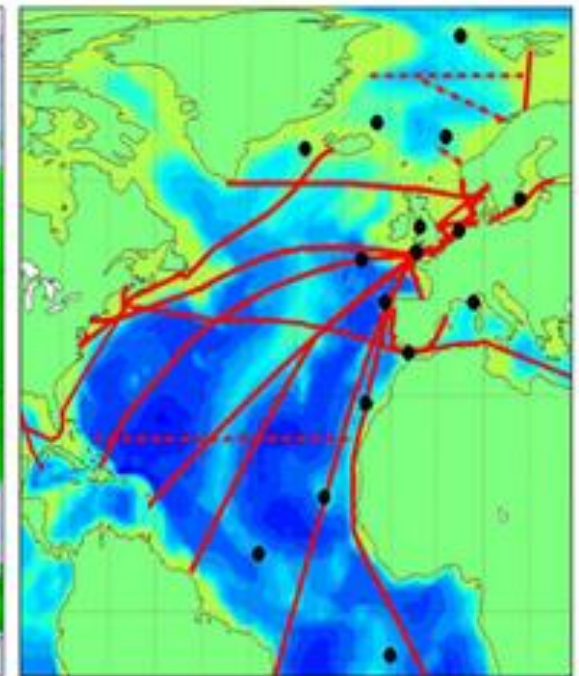
The envisaged ICOS network



Atmospheric network



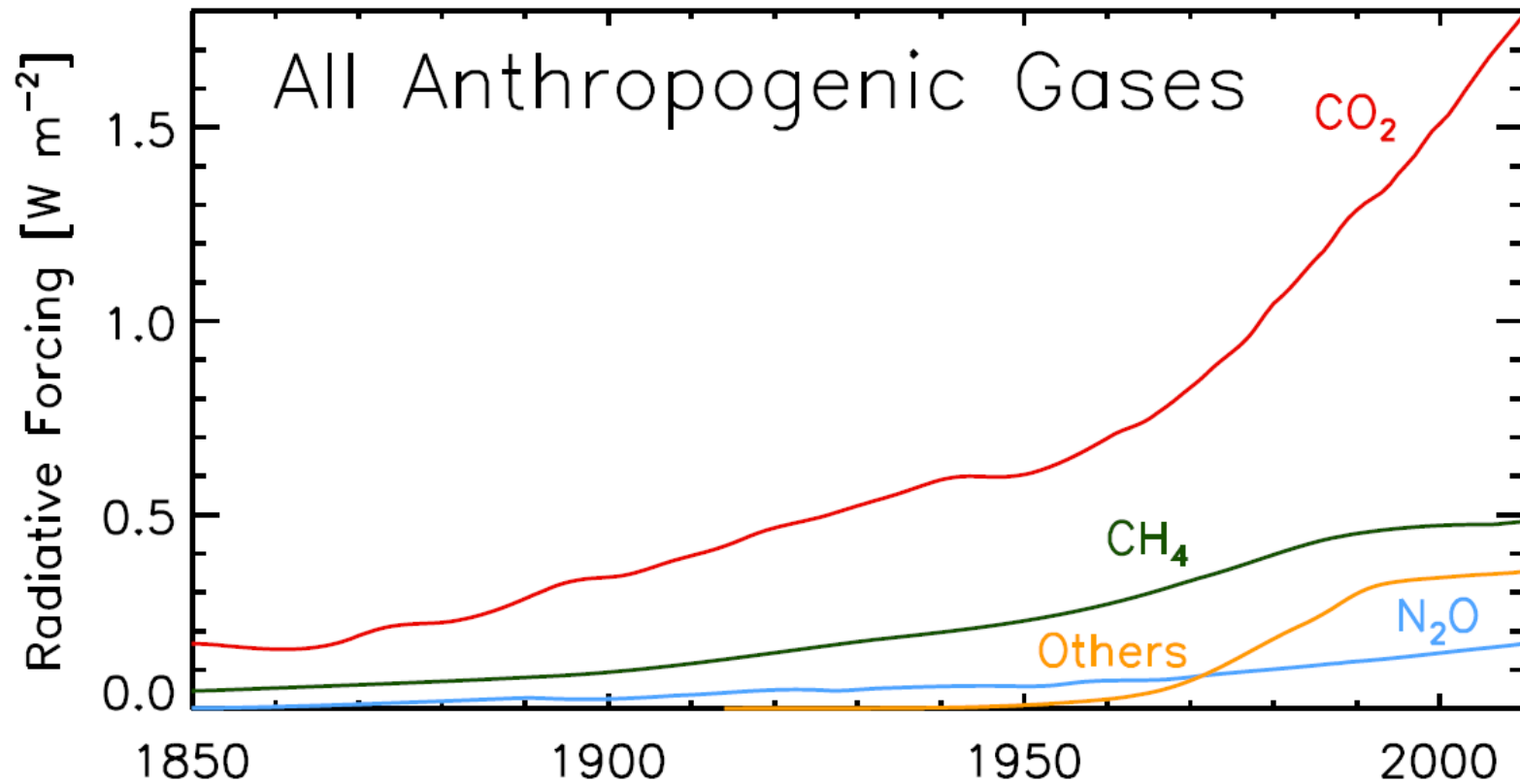
Ecosystem network



Marine network

Envisaged ICOS networks

The major anthropogenic greenhouse gases



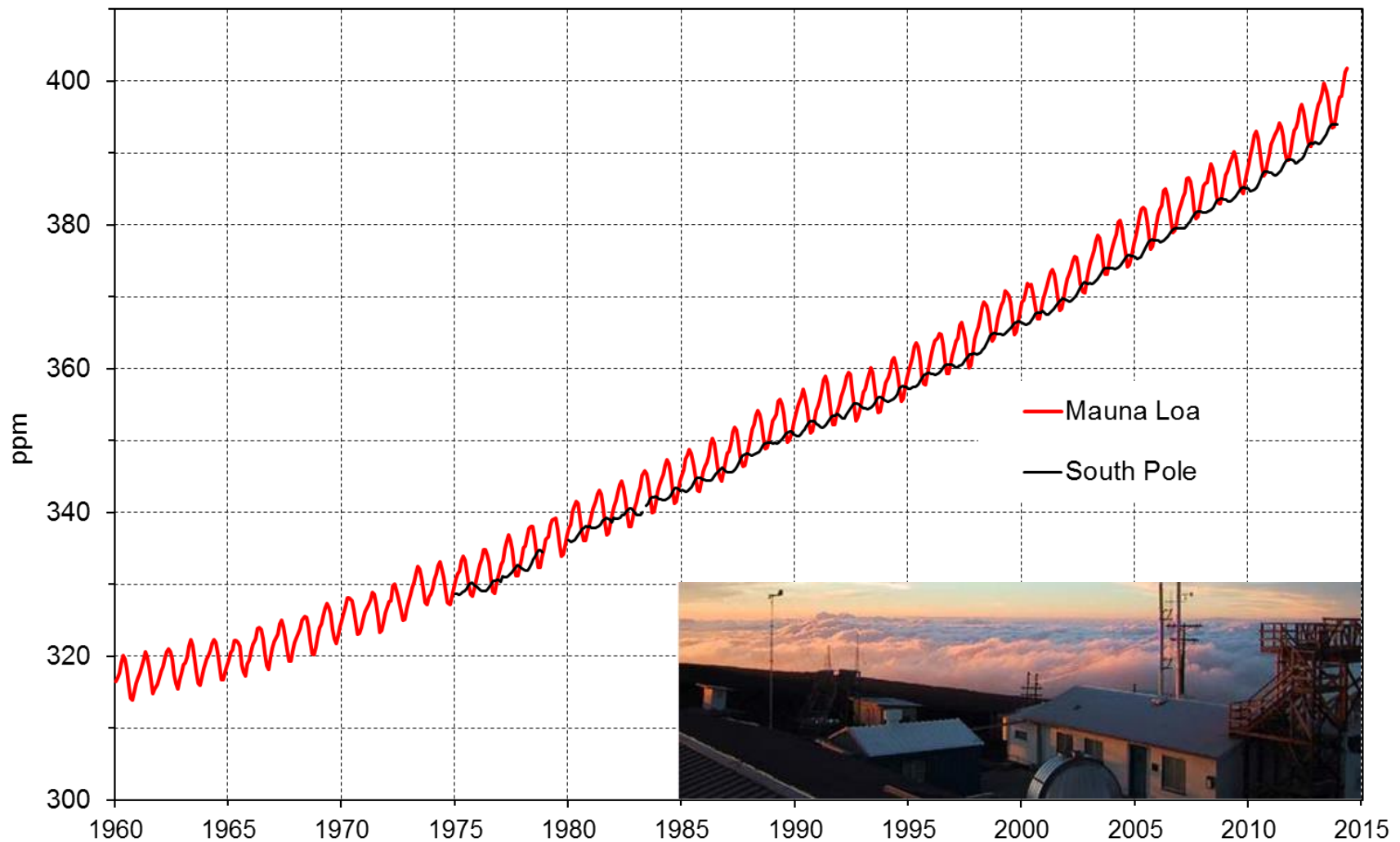
DQOs for GHG



GAW

Component	Compatibility goal	Extended compatibility goal	Range in unpolluted troposphere	Range covered by the WMO scale
CO₂	± 0.1 ppm (Northern hemisphere) ± 0.05 ppm (South. hemisphere)	± 0.2 ppm	360 - 450 ppm	250 – 520 ppm
CH₄	± 2 ppb	± 5 ppb	1700 – 2100 ppb	300 – 2600 ppb
CO	± 2 ppb	± 5 ppb	30 – 300 ppb	20 -500 ppb
N₂O	± 0.1 ppb	± 0.3 ppb	320 – 335 ppb	260 – 370 ppb
SF₆	± 0.02 ppt	± 0.05 ppt	6 – 10 ppt	1.1 – 9.8 ppt
H₂	± 2 ppb	± 5 ppb	450 – 600 ppb	140 –1200 ppb
δ¹³C-CO₂	± 0.01‰	± 0.1‰	-7.5 to -9‰ vs. VPDB	
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O₂/N₂	± 2 per meg	± 10 per meg	-250 to -800 per meg (vs. SIO scale)	

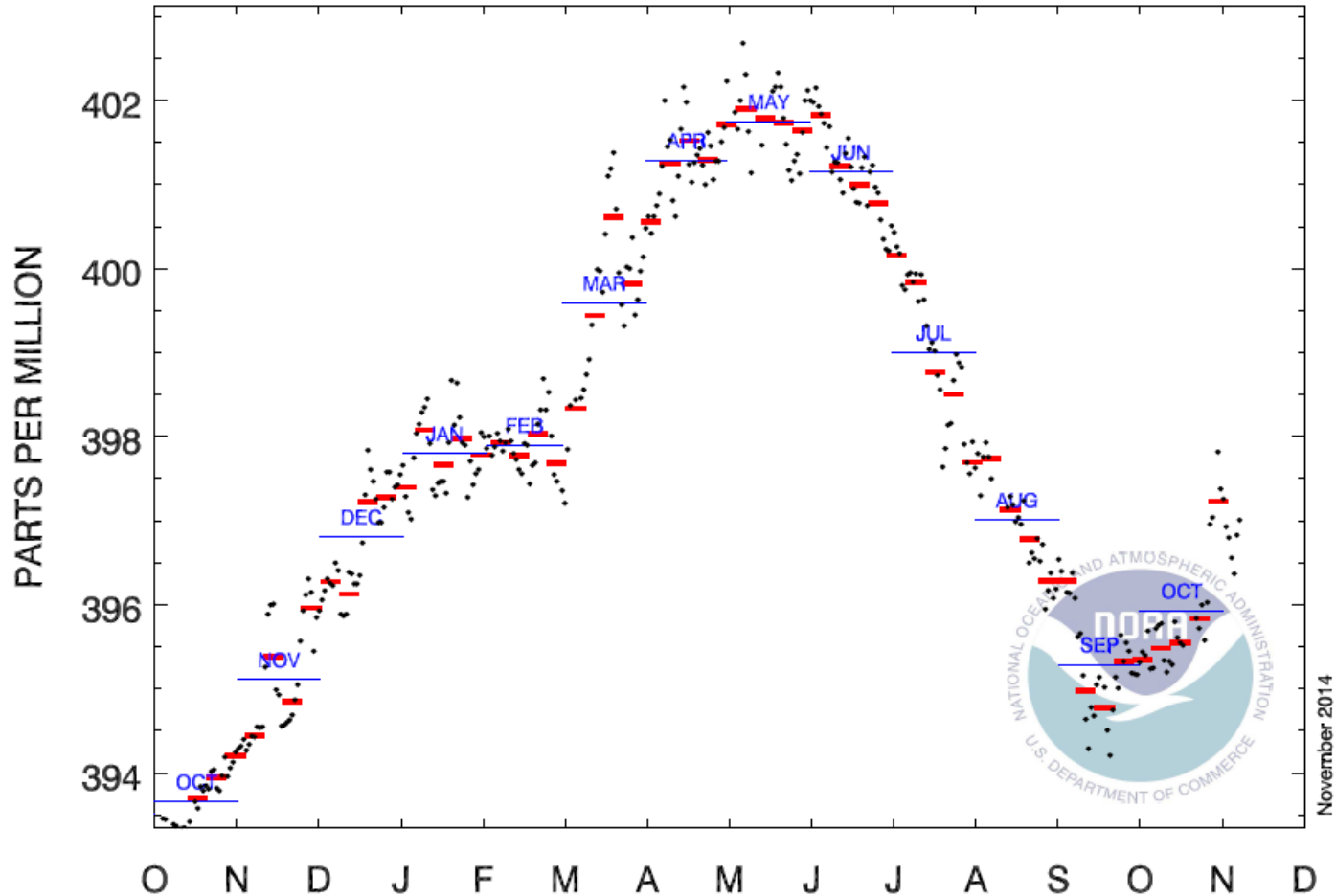
Mauna Loa: the most famous CO₂ record in the world



Mauna Loa

Different levels of integration

One year of CO₂ daily and weekly means at Mauna Loa

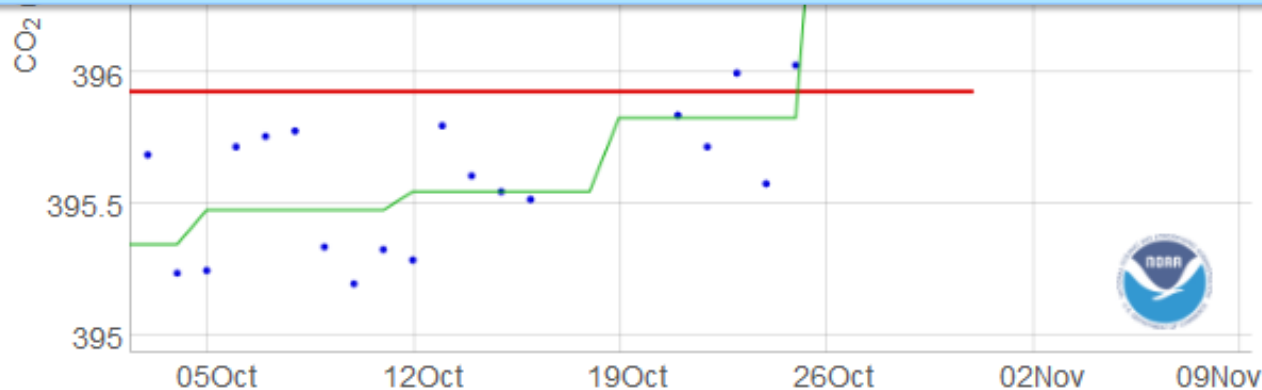


Mauna Loa

Different levels of integration

We require low variability within each hour and between successive hourly averages, as well as a degree of persistence of the likely valid "background" hours between successive days.

These data are still preliminary, pending recalibrations of reference gases and other quality control checks.



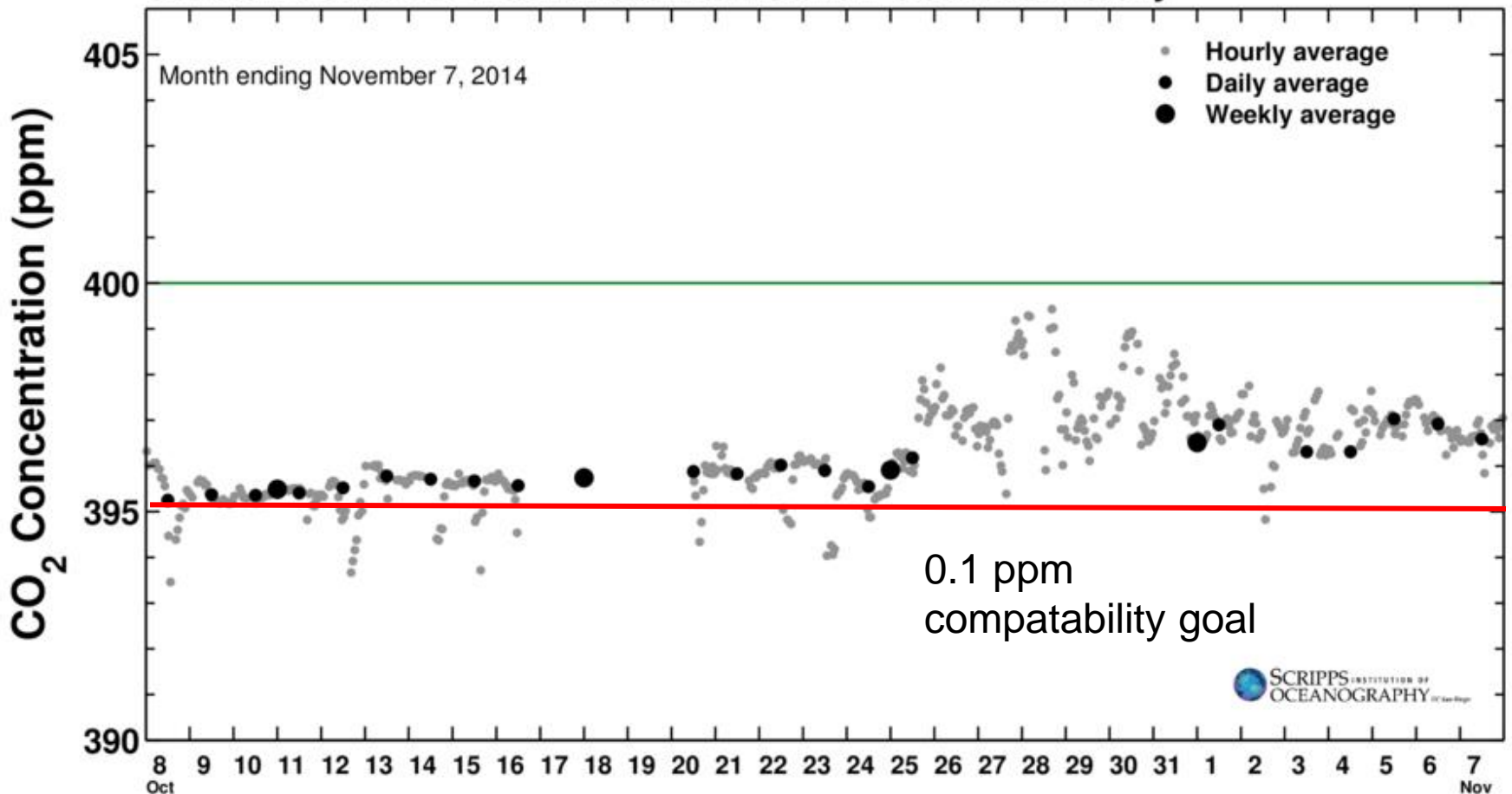
The daily means are based on hours during which CO₂ was likely representative of "background" conditions, defined as times when the measurement is representative of air at mid-altitudes over the Pacific Ocean.

Mauna Loa (SIO data record) The use of parallel measurements

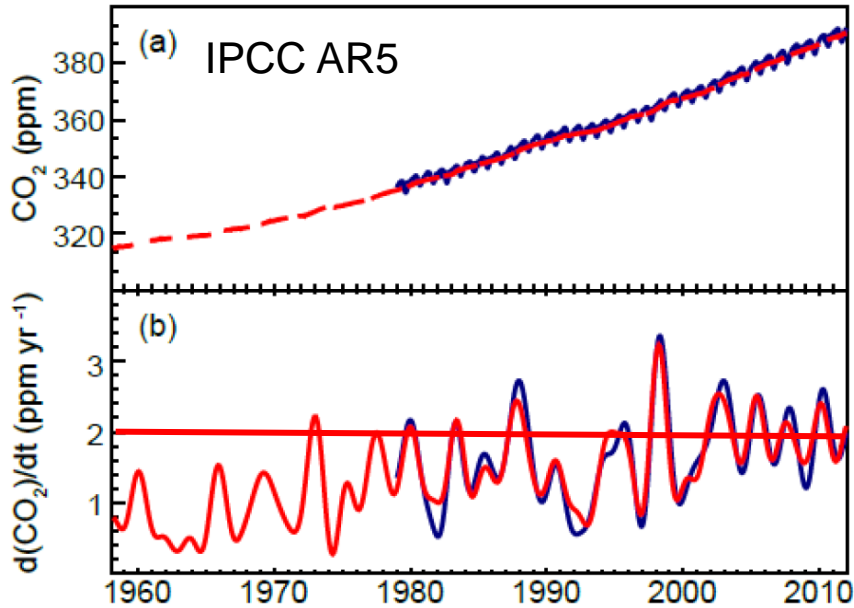
Latest CO₂ reading
November 07, 2014

396.59 ppm

Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory



Yearly increases of CO₂: Global average



~300 Gt of CO₂

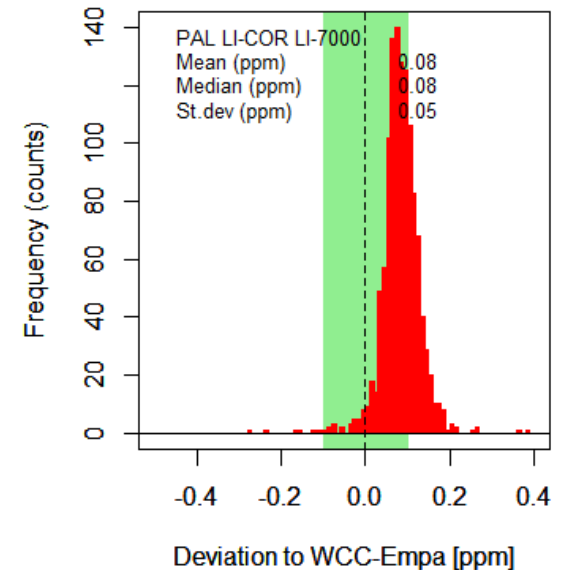
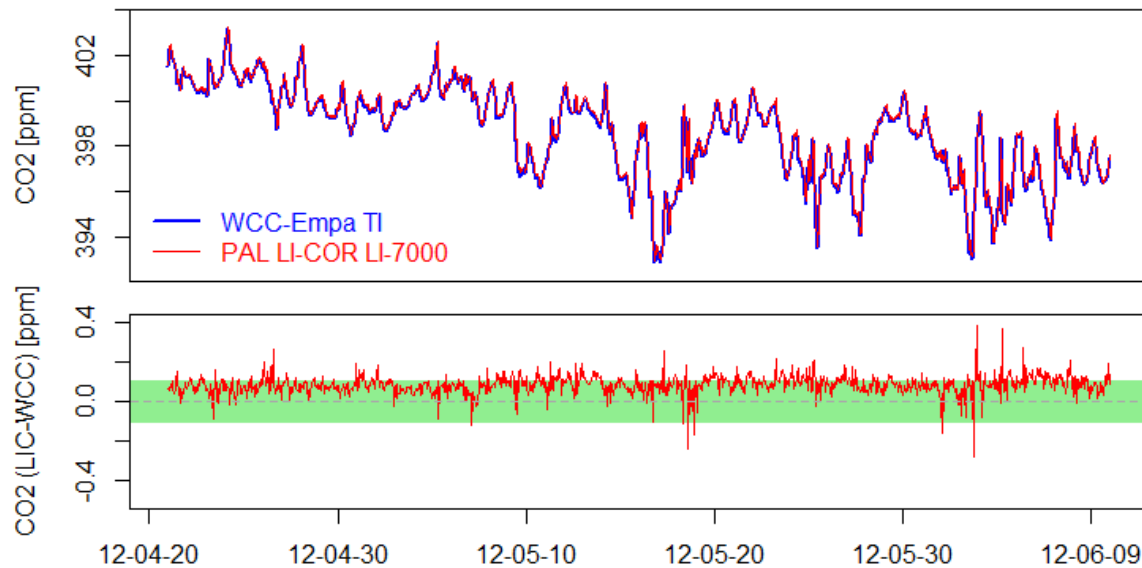
~75% of French CO₂ emissions in 2014

0.1 ppm

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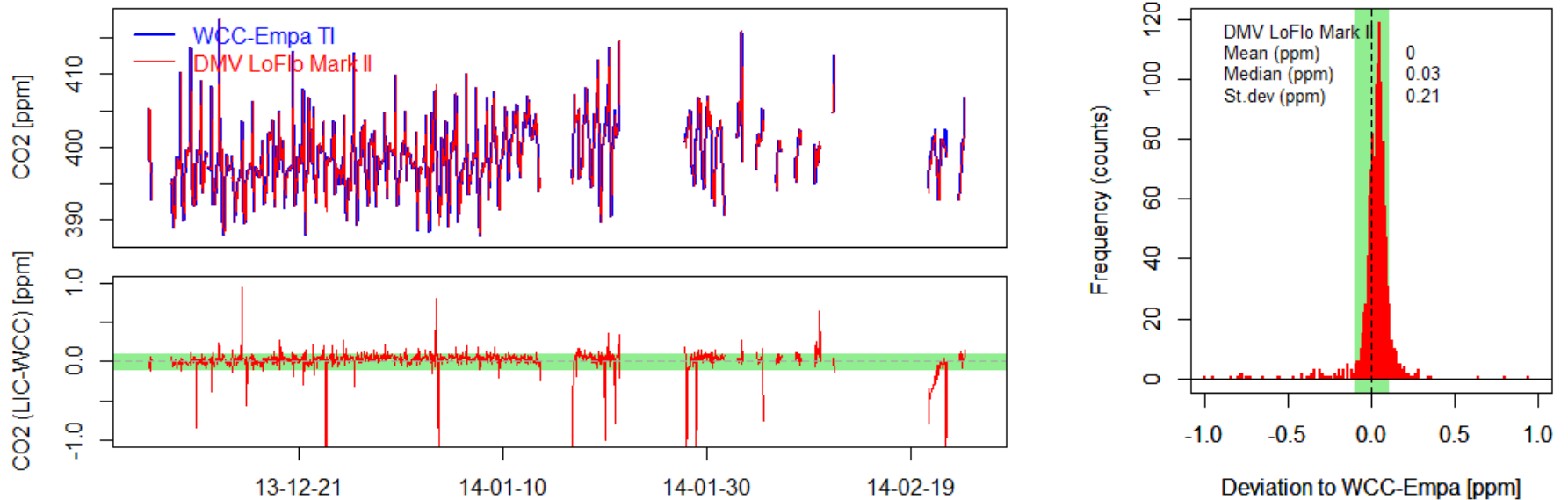
Results from WCC station audits

Example: CO₂, LI-COR LI7000 @ Pallas



Results from WCC station audits

Example: CO₂, LoFlo Mark II @ Danum Valley



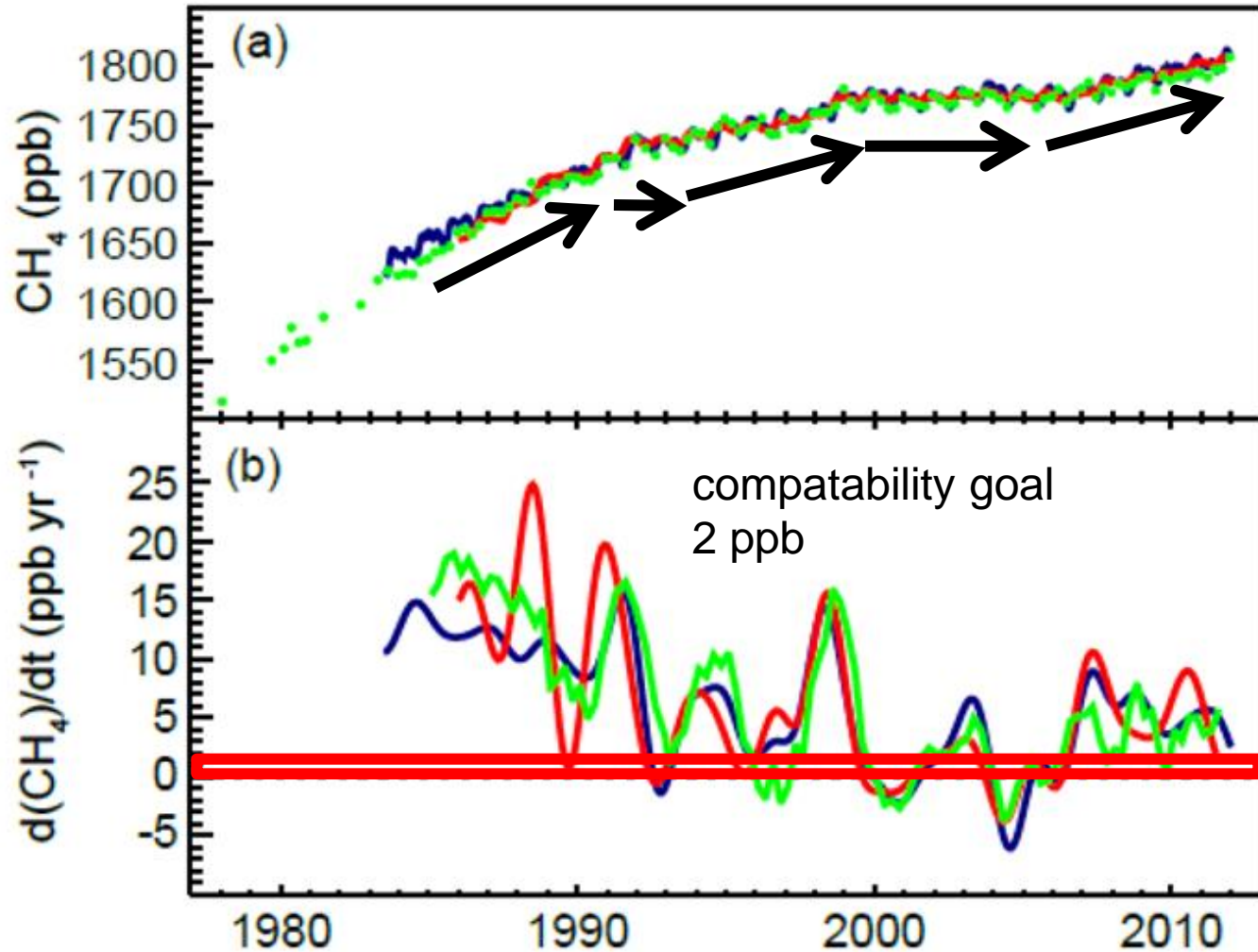
DQOs for GHG



GAW

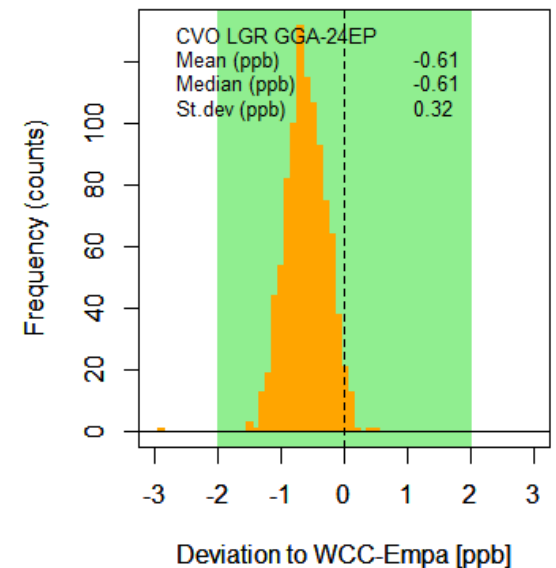
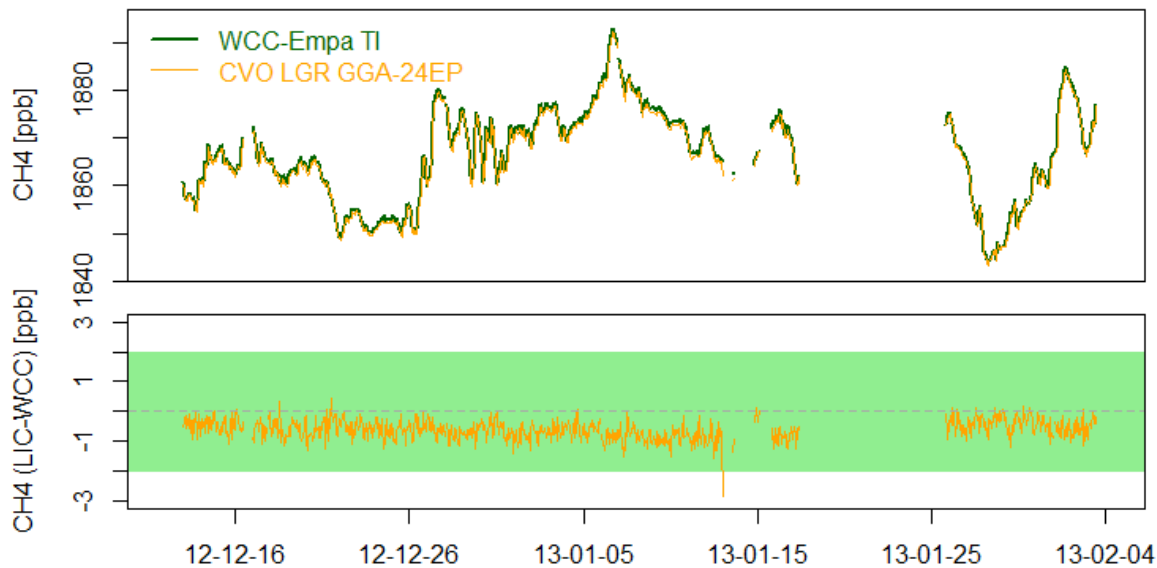
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Methane (CH₄) from global networks



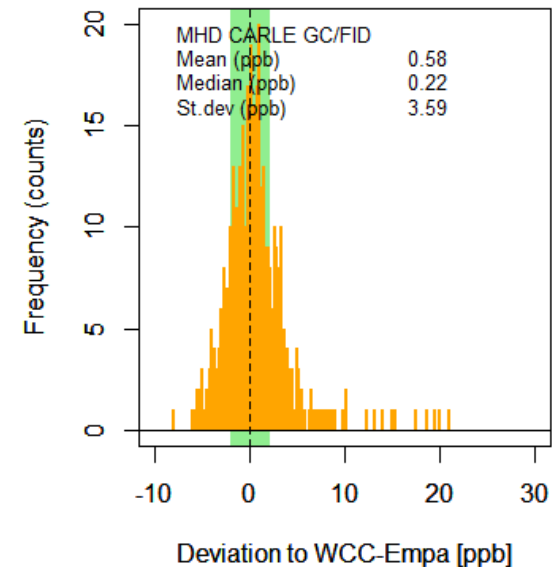
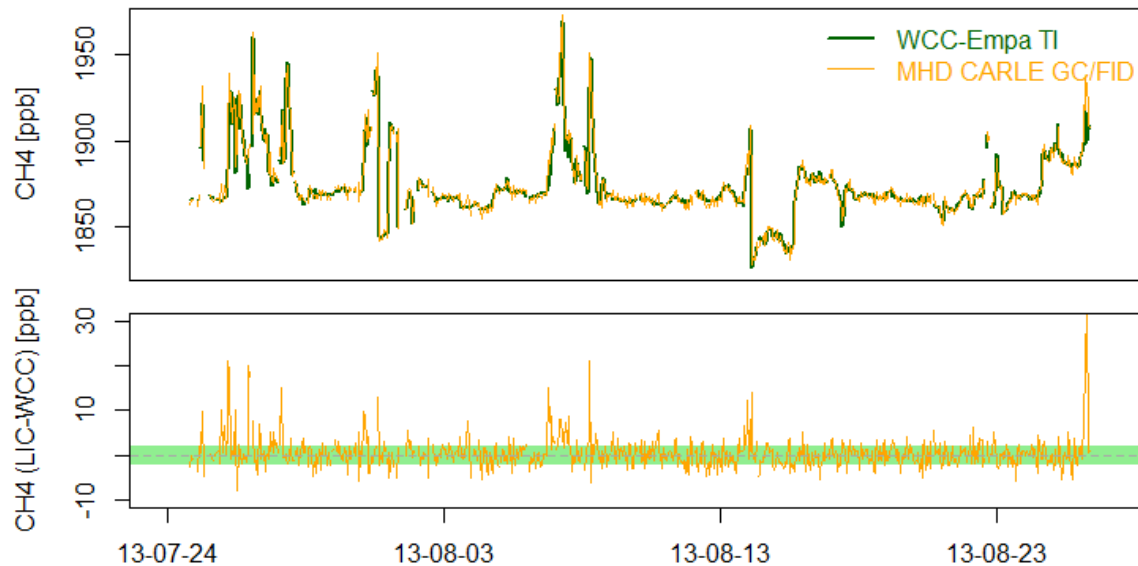
Results from WCC station audits

CH₄, LGR GGA-24EP @ Cape Verde



Results from WCC station audits

CH₄, GC/FID @ Mace Head



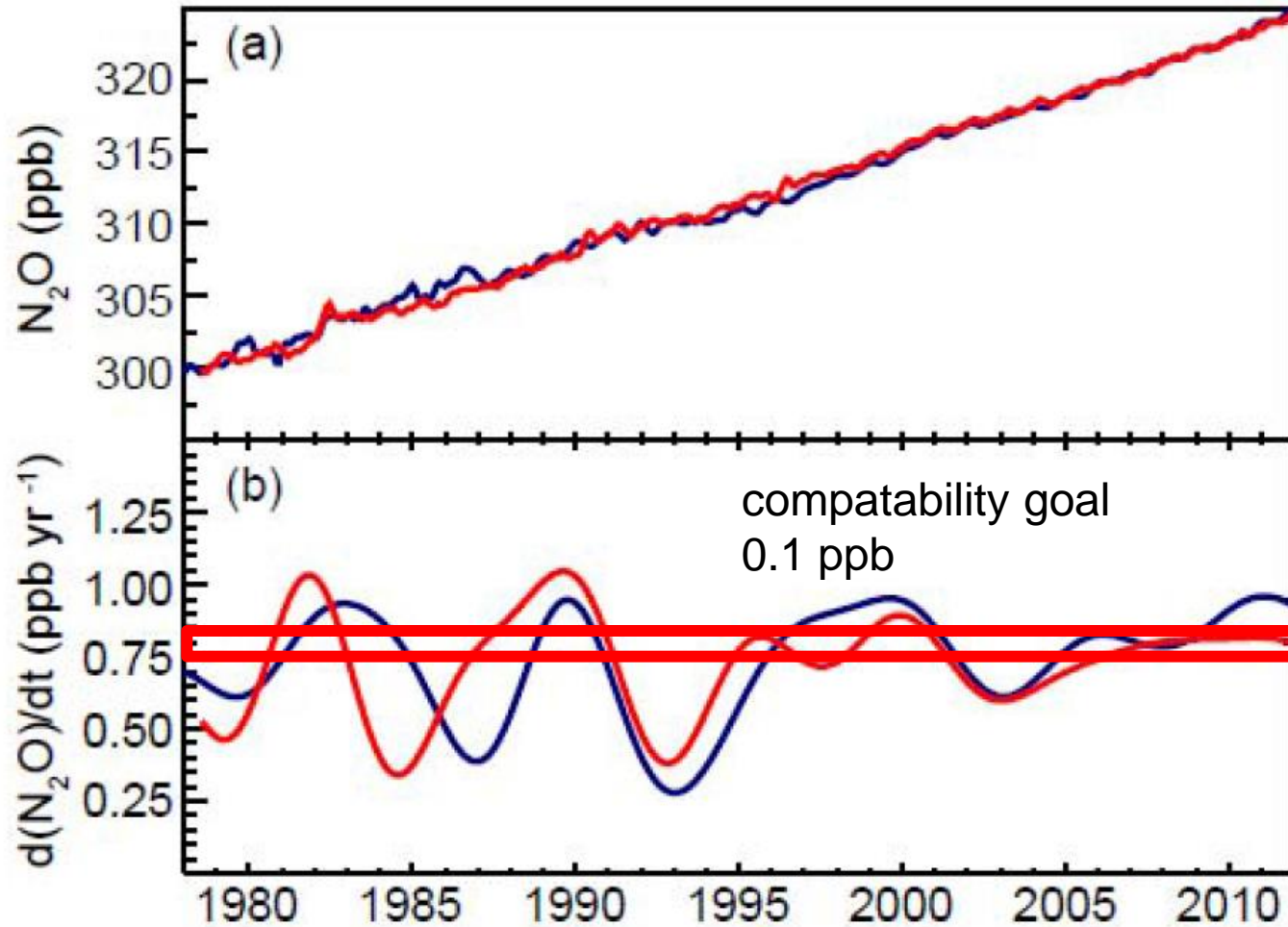
DQOs for GHG



GAW

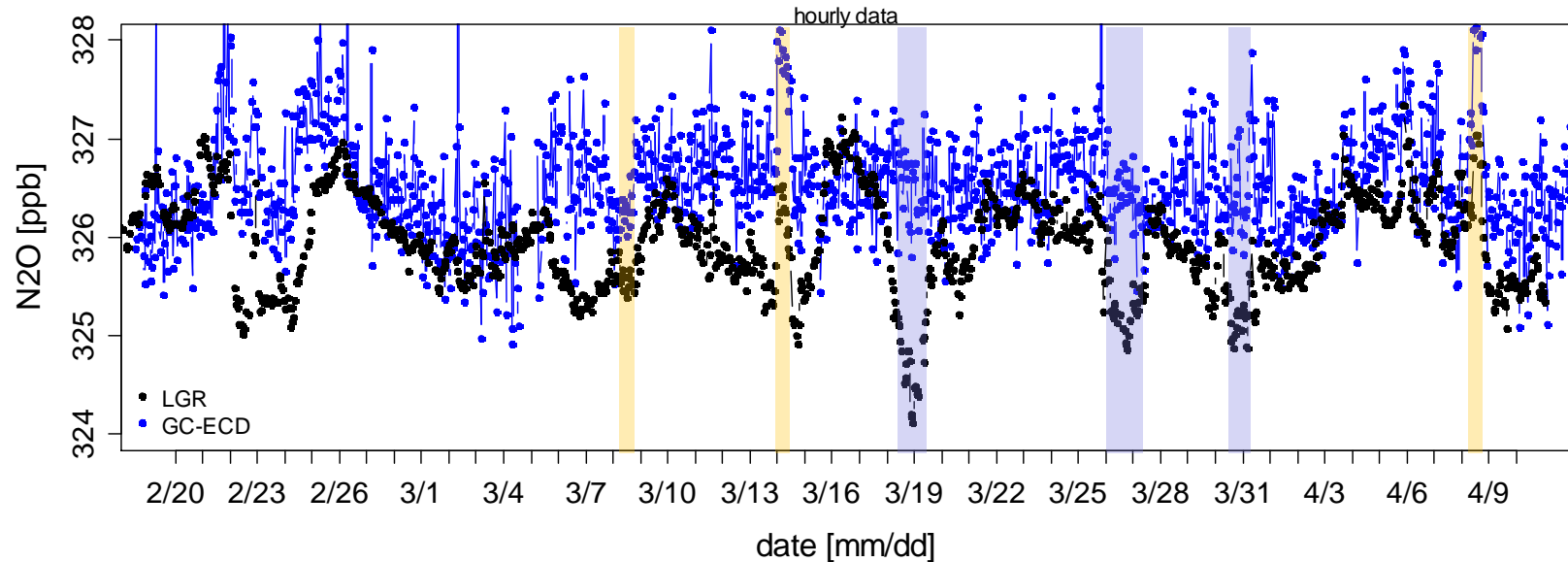
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N₂O from global networks



Ambient air data – N₂O, hourly averages

i.e. average of 2 to 3 discrete injections (ECD) and full coverage hourly averages (LGR)



- small bias (cross-calibration of the calibration gases is still pending)
- short-term structure seen with LGR isn't always resolved with ECD

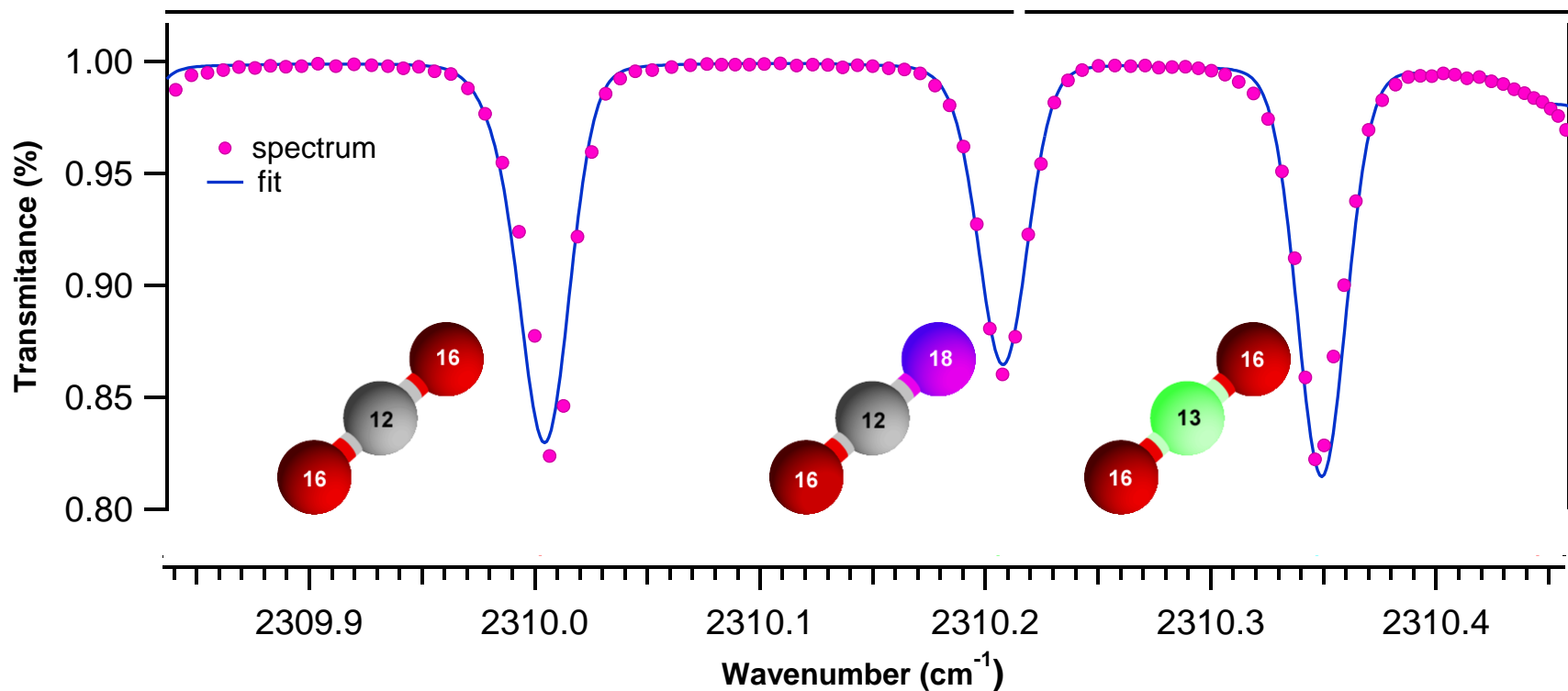
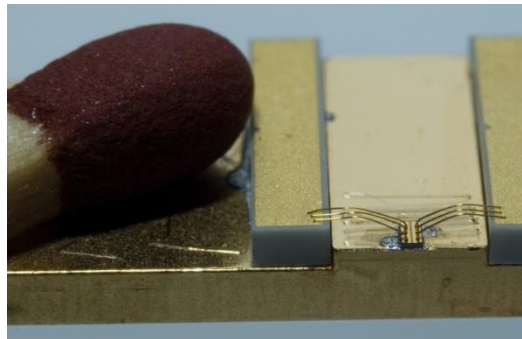
DQOs for GHG



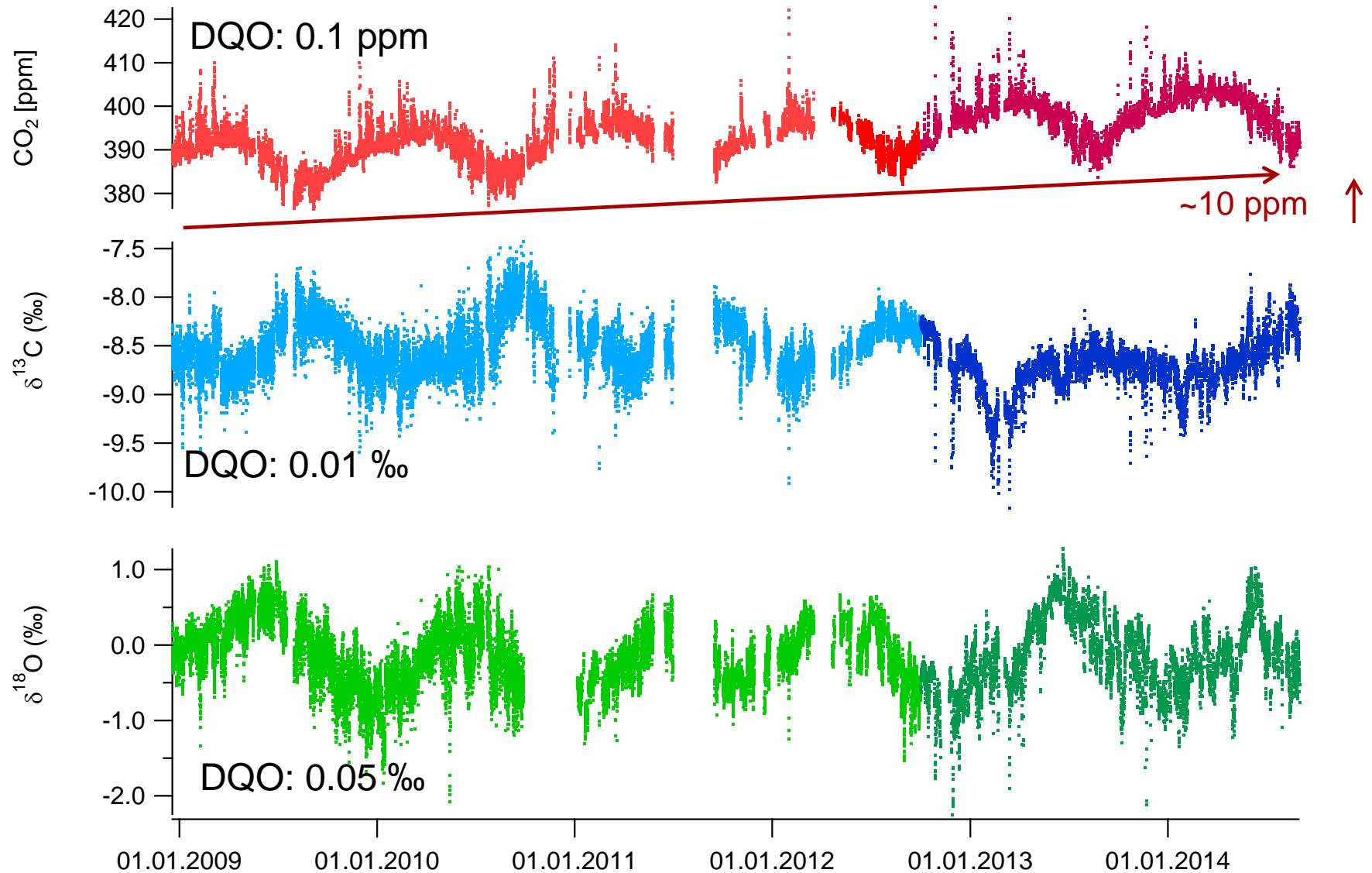
GAW

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QCL Spectroscopy for Stable CO₂ Isotopes



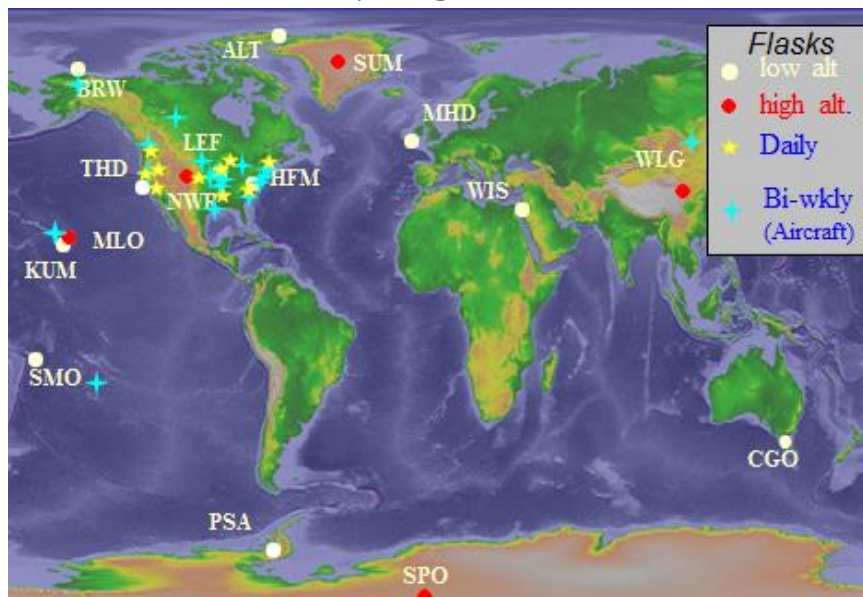
Six year of measurements at Jungfraujoch



Halocarbons at global background sites

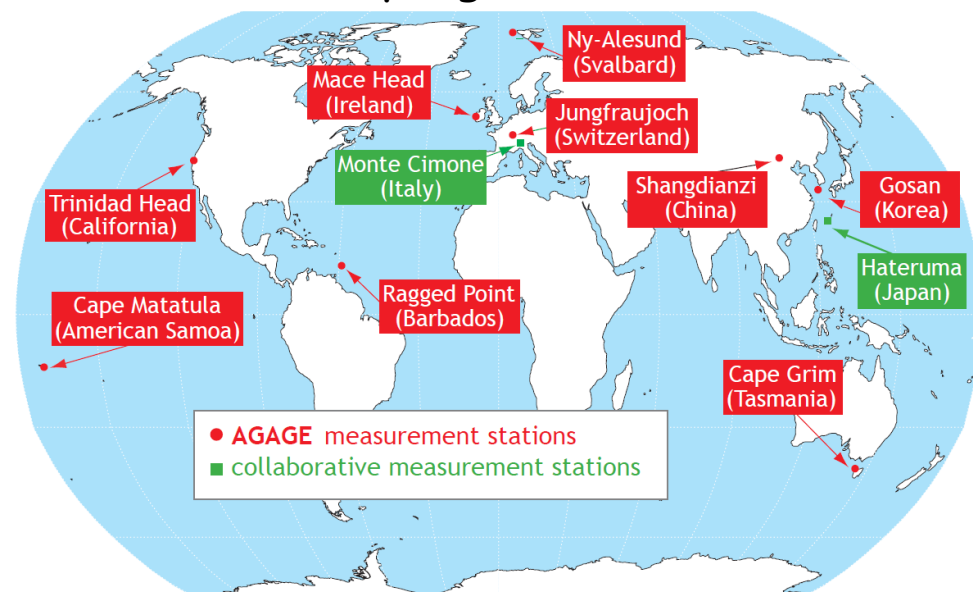
NOAA/ESRL

Halocarbon Surface and Aircraft Sampling Network



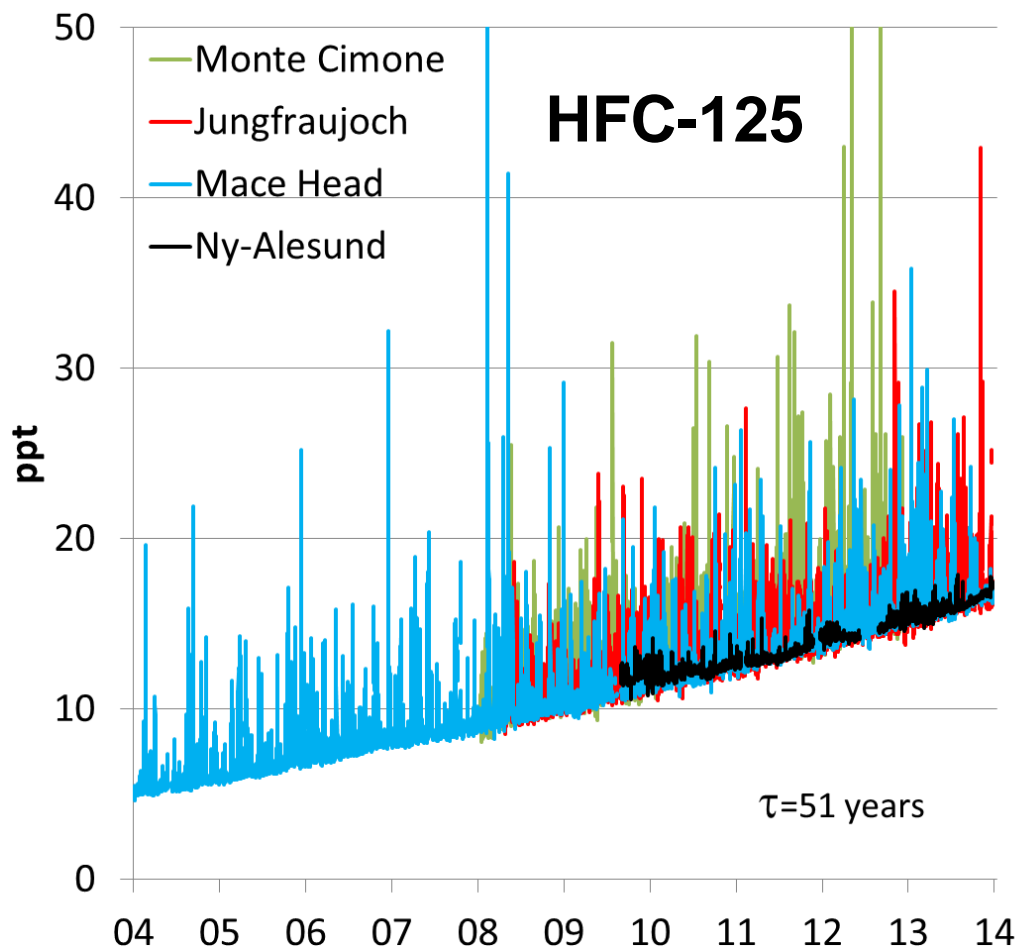
AGAGE

Continuous Halocarbon in-situ Sampling Network

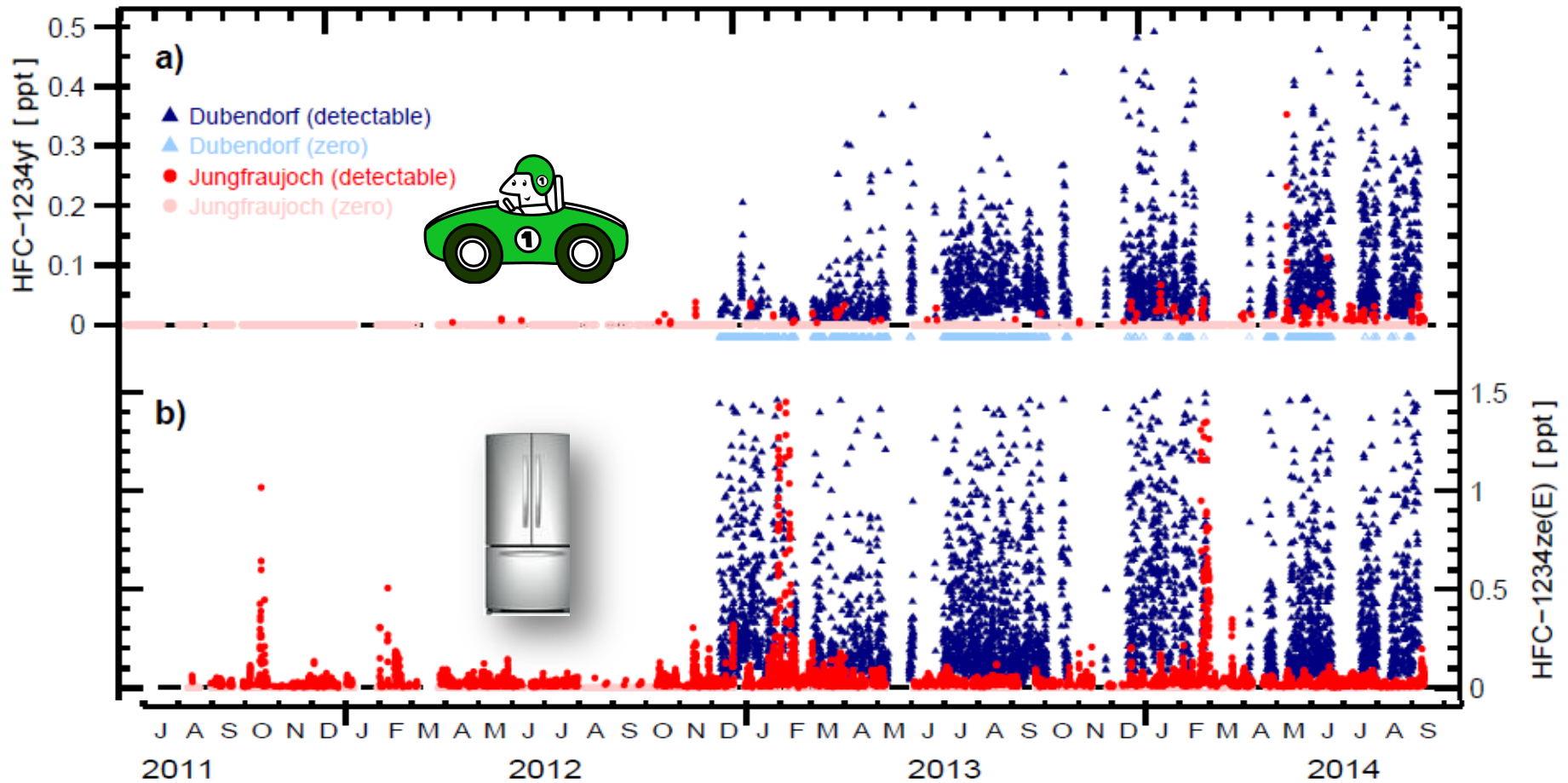


Halocarbons at global background sites

Fluorinated refrigerants



HFC-1234yf/HFC-1234ze(E): The "new kids on the block"



Conclusions

Continuous greenhouse gas measurements are essential for

- Trend analysis
- Emission estimation
- Verification of International treaties (e.g. Kyoto-Protocol)
- Use as early-warning tool

Data quality objectives DQOs have been defined for GAW/WMO related to scientific questions.

Common calibrations and standards should be used in global and regional networks to ensure compatibility.

Acknowledgments



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WMO

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NOAA, AGAGE