



# EARTH SYSTEM RESEARCH LABORATORY

*Serving Society through Science*

## Future plans and directions

*Pieter Tans*

*Carbon Cycle Group*

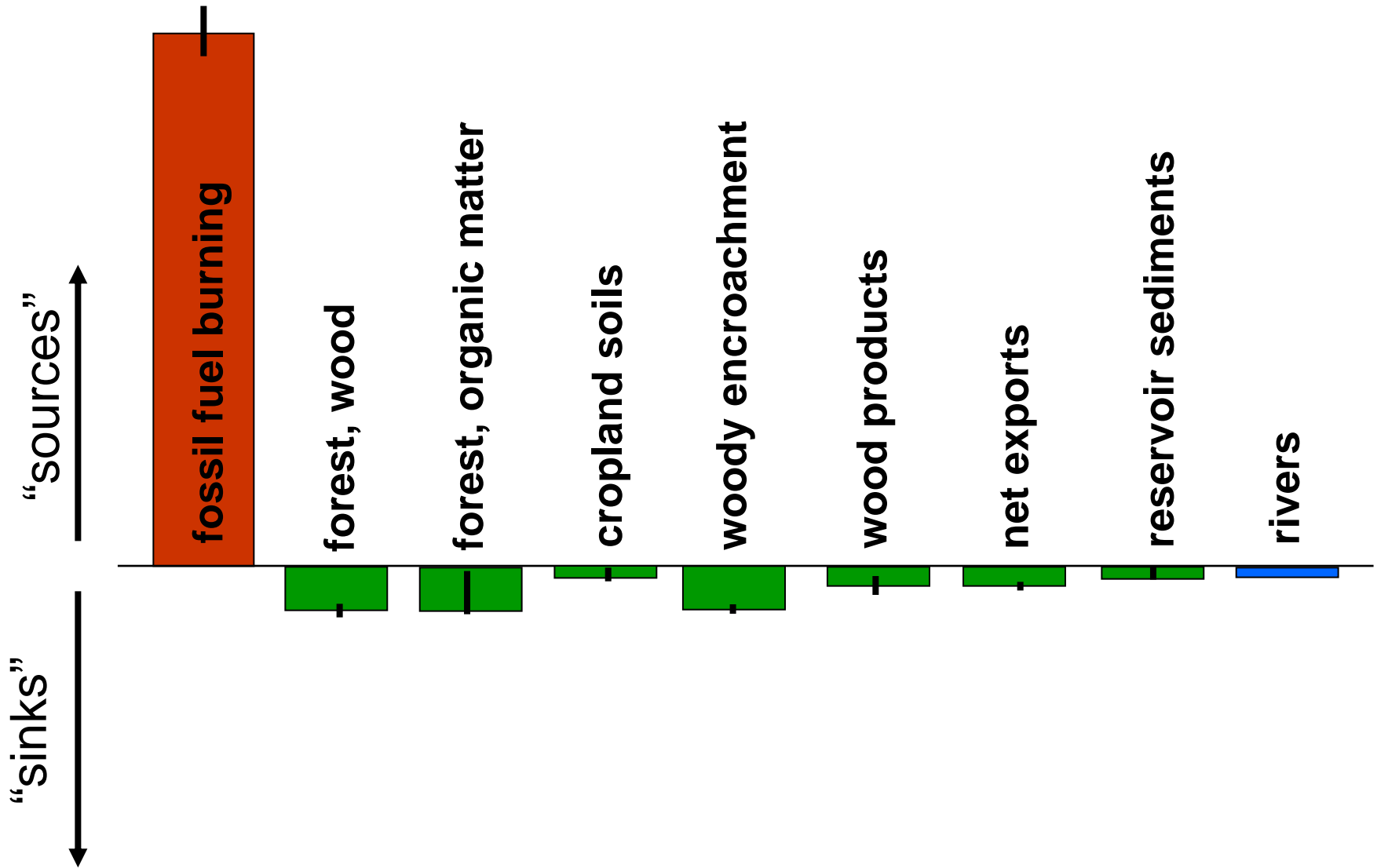


**ESRL Atmospheric Chemistry Review**  
*January 29-31, 2008 ~ Boulder, Colorado*

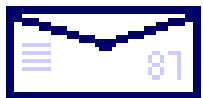
# What is society likely to need that we can supply?

- *Ongoing diagnoses as the earth system changes unfold*
- *Objective verification of emissions on national, regional, and local scales*
- *Assessment of mitigation solutions, proposed or actual*

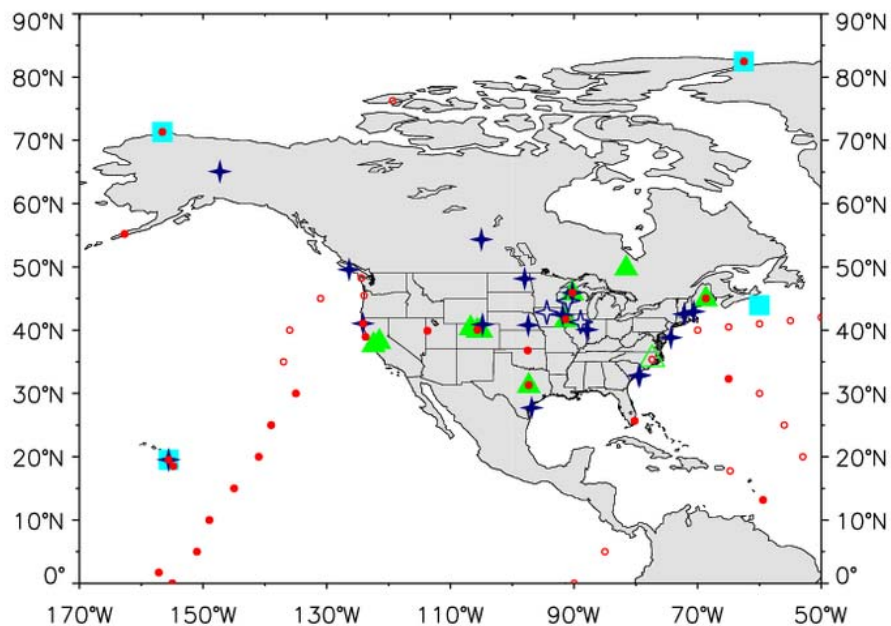
# Tentative carbon “budget” for the U.S.



# REQUIRED ACCURACY



1.7 billion metric ton FF C yr<sup>-1</sup> (US) and 5-day residence time ⇒  
~0.7 ppm excess total column CO<sub>2</sub> leaving toward North Atlantic

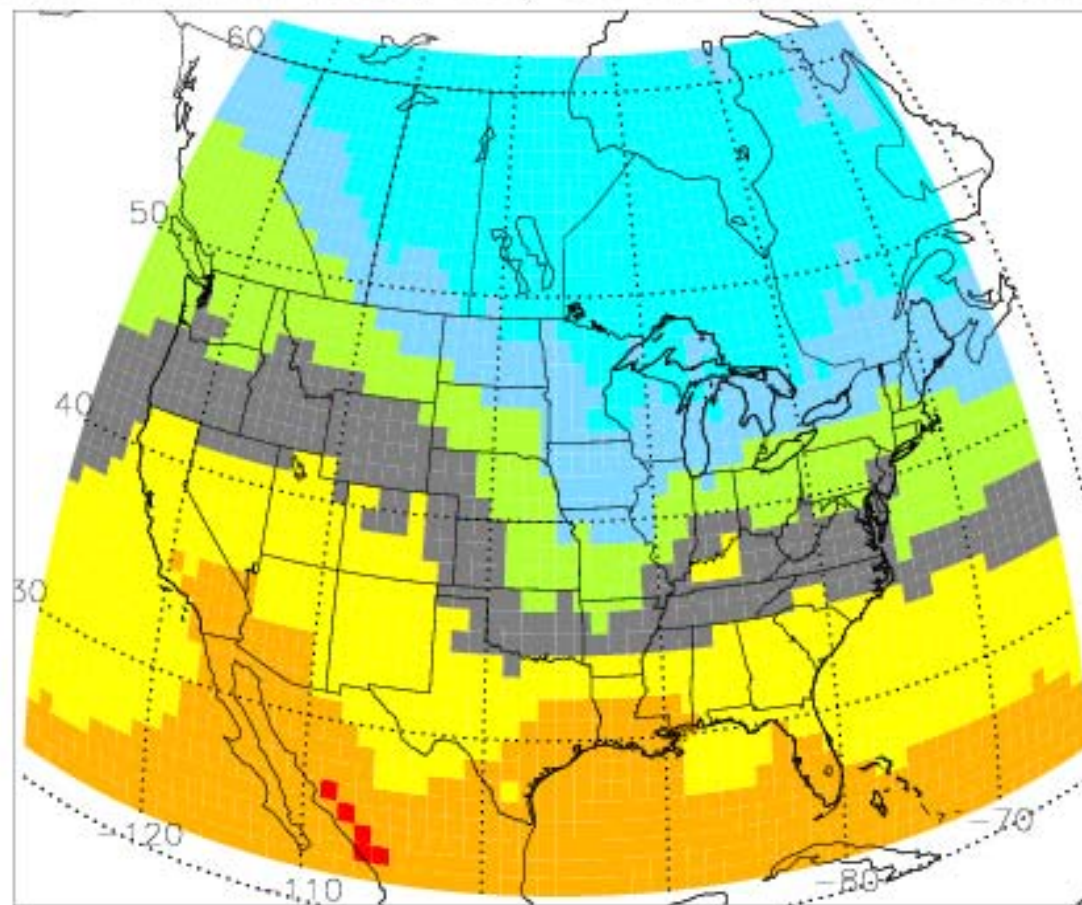


## observed atmospheric variability

	1 sigma (ppm)	altitude
Mauna Loa	0.5	3.4 km
Niwot Ridge	1.0	3.5 km
vertical profiles	1.1 -1.6	3 km
towers	3.5	0.4 km
continental surface	~20	10 m

# WHAT DOES CO2 OVER NORTH AMERICA LOOK LIKE?

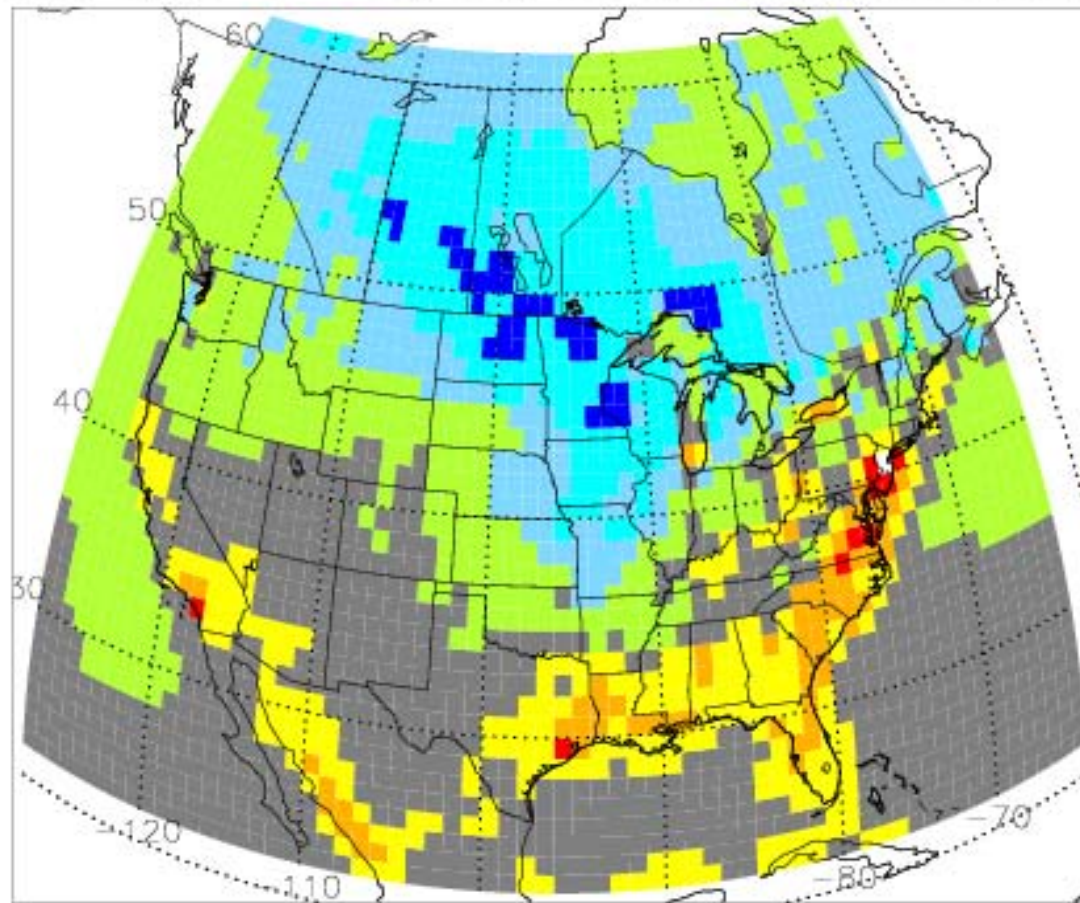
total column CO2, July 2005. (CarbonTracker)



374.5 375.5 376.5 377.5 378.5 379.5 380.5 381.5  
CO2 mole fraction (ppm)

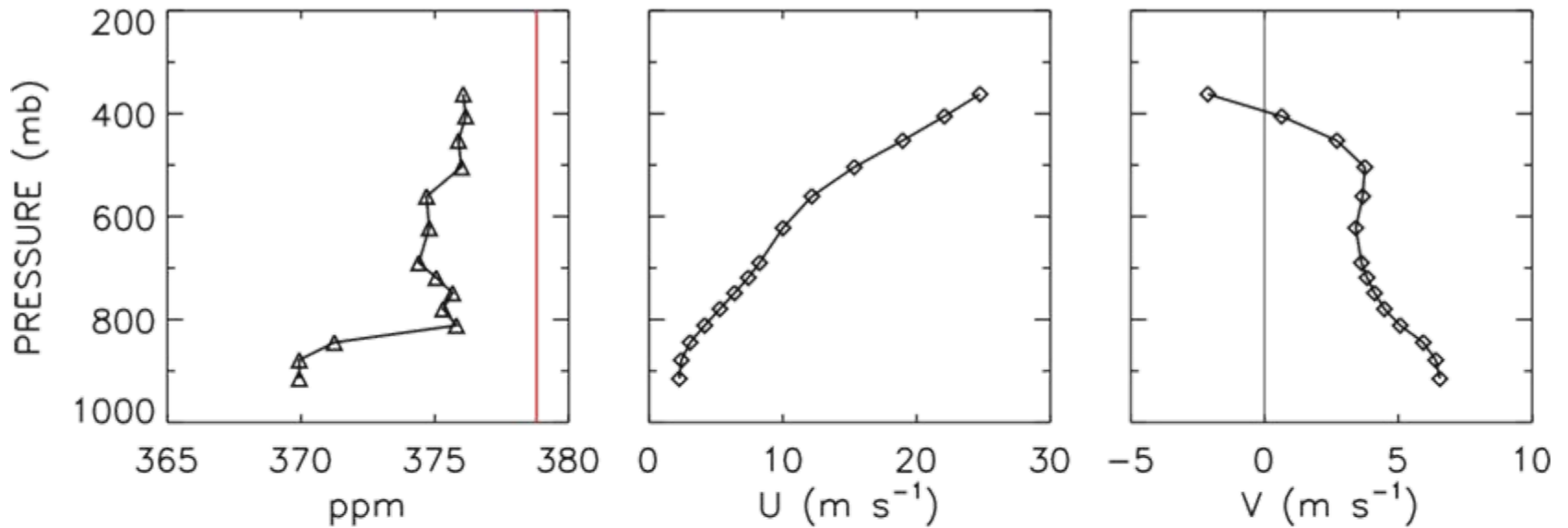
# WHAT DOES CO2 OVER NORTH AMERICA LOOK LIKE?

CO2, layer 1 – 3, July 2005. (CarbonTracker)



# THE NEED FOR VERTICAL DATA

HFM 2005 7 2



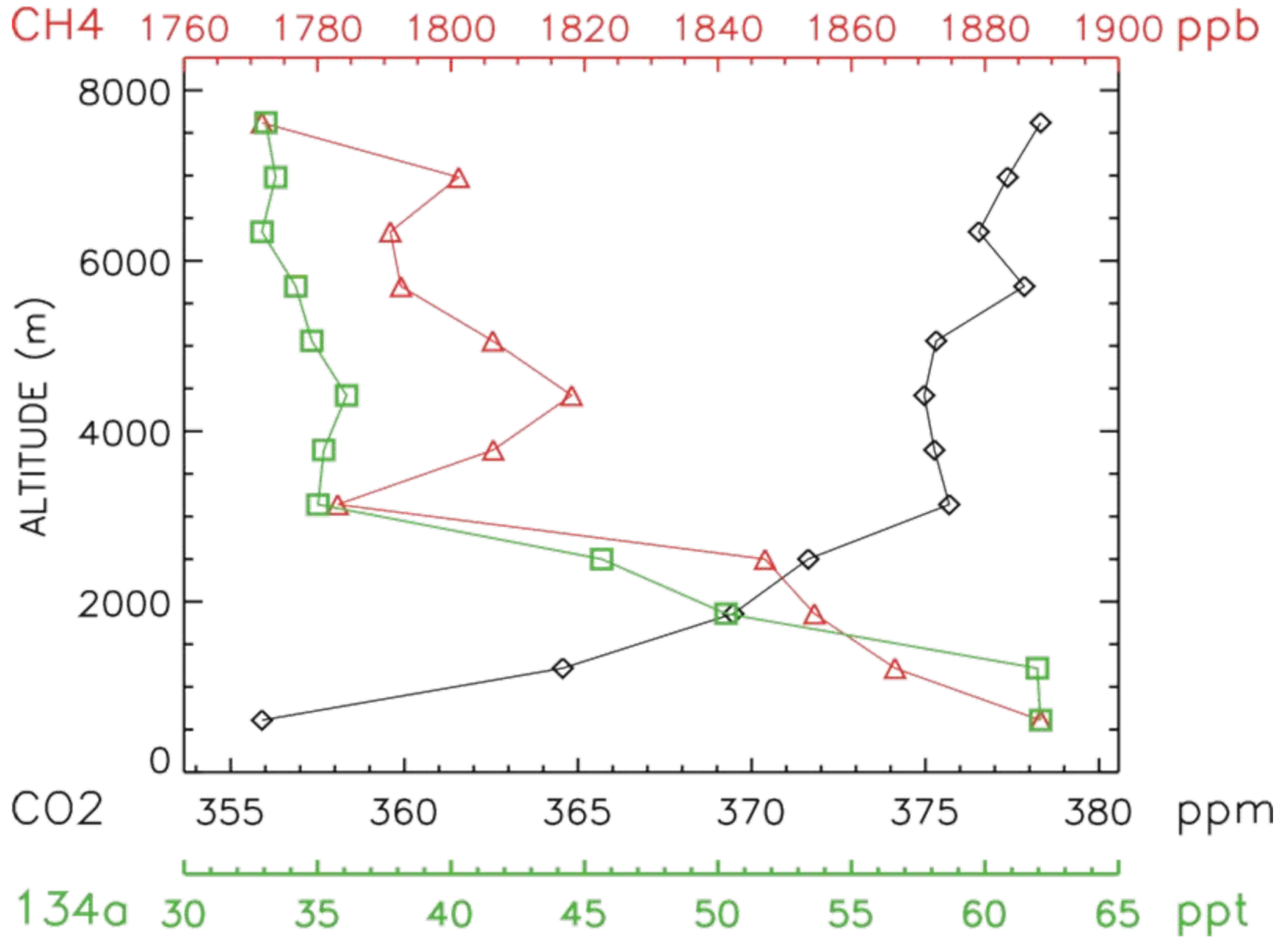
## ANNUAL MEAN HORIZONTAL FLUX

Vancouver Isl. inflow  
(toward the east)

New England outflow  
(to east-northeast)

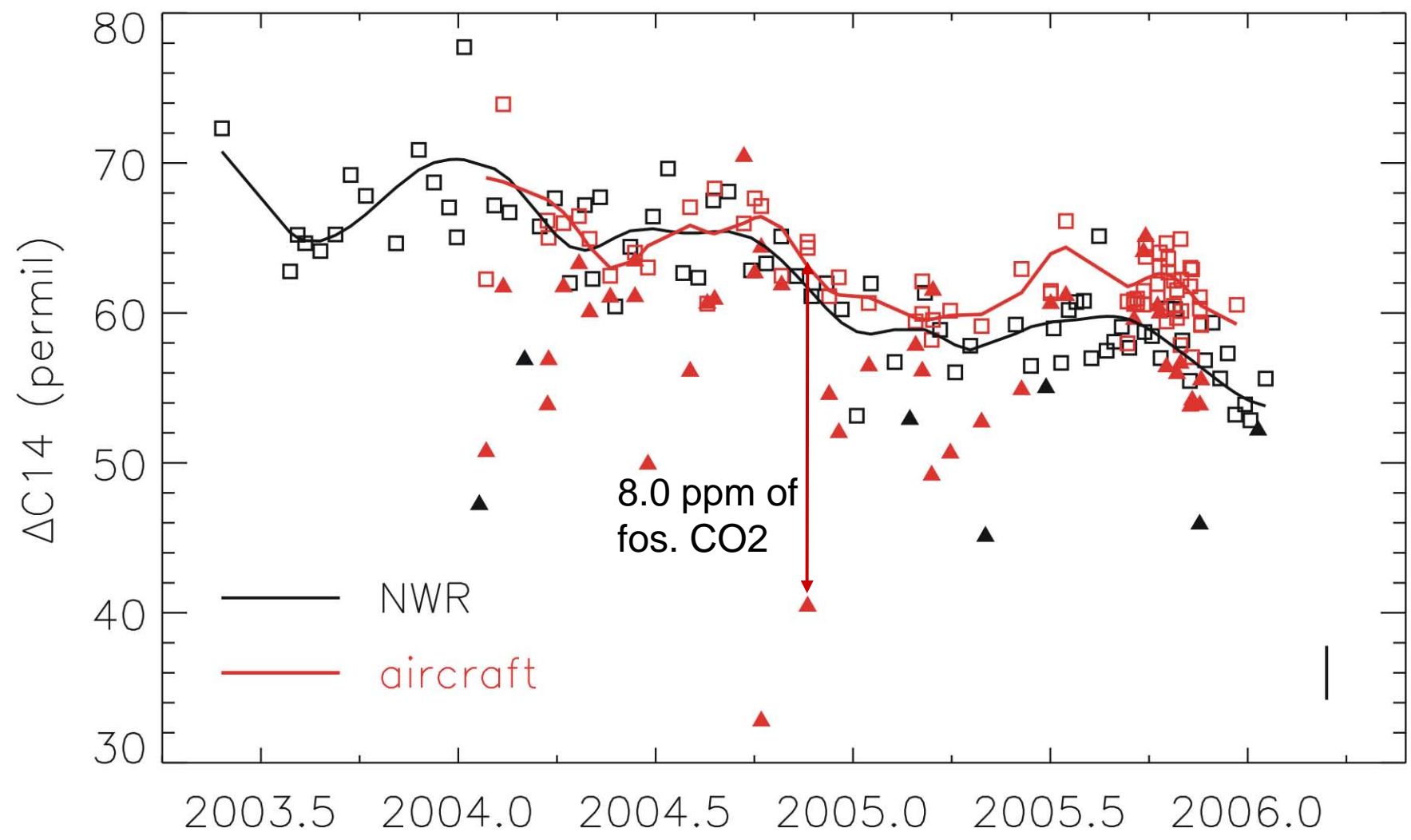
CO <sub>2</sub>	-0.07 ± 0.12	0.50 ± 0.19	GtonC yr <sup>-1</sup> (500km) <sup>-1</sup>
CH <sub>4</sub>	8.2 ± 1.6	12.5 ± 1.7	Tg yr <sup>-1</sup> (500km) <sup>-1</sup>
SF <sub>6</sub>	161 ± 39	367 ± 58	ton yr <sup>-1</sup> (500km) <sup>-1</sup>

Oglesby, IL, 9 August 2005



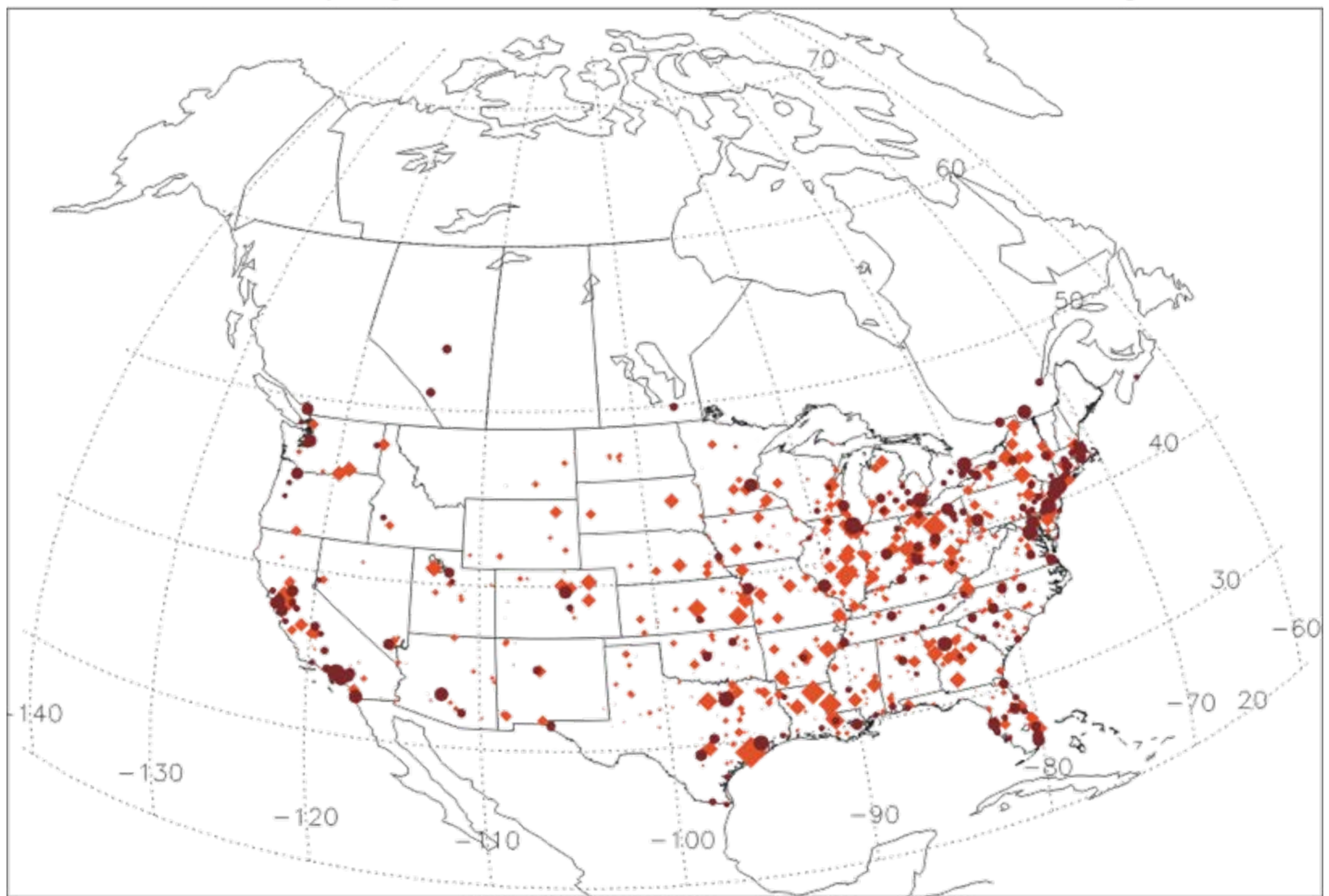


### CARBON-14 over North America



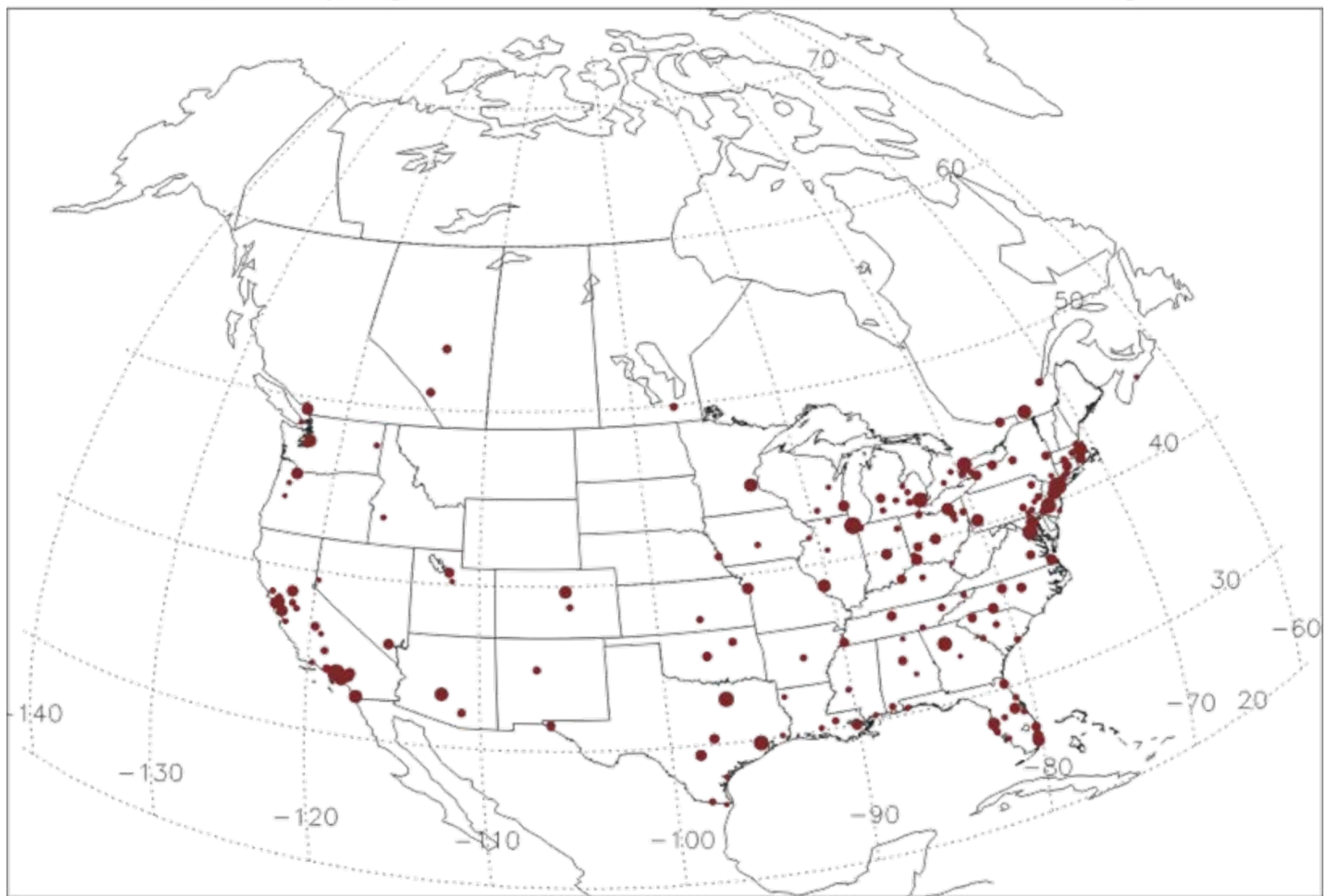
# HOW MANY OBSERVATION SITES ARE NEEDED?

quantifying emissions from fossil fuel burning



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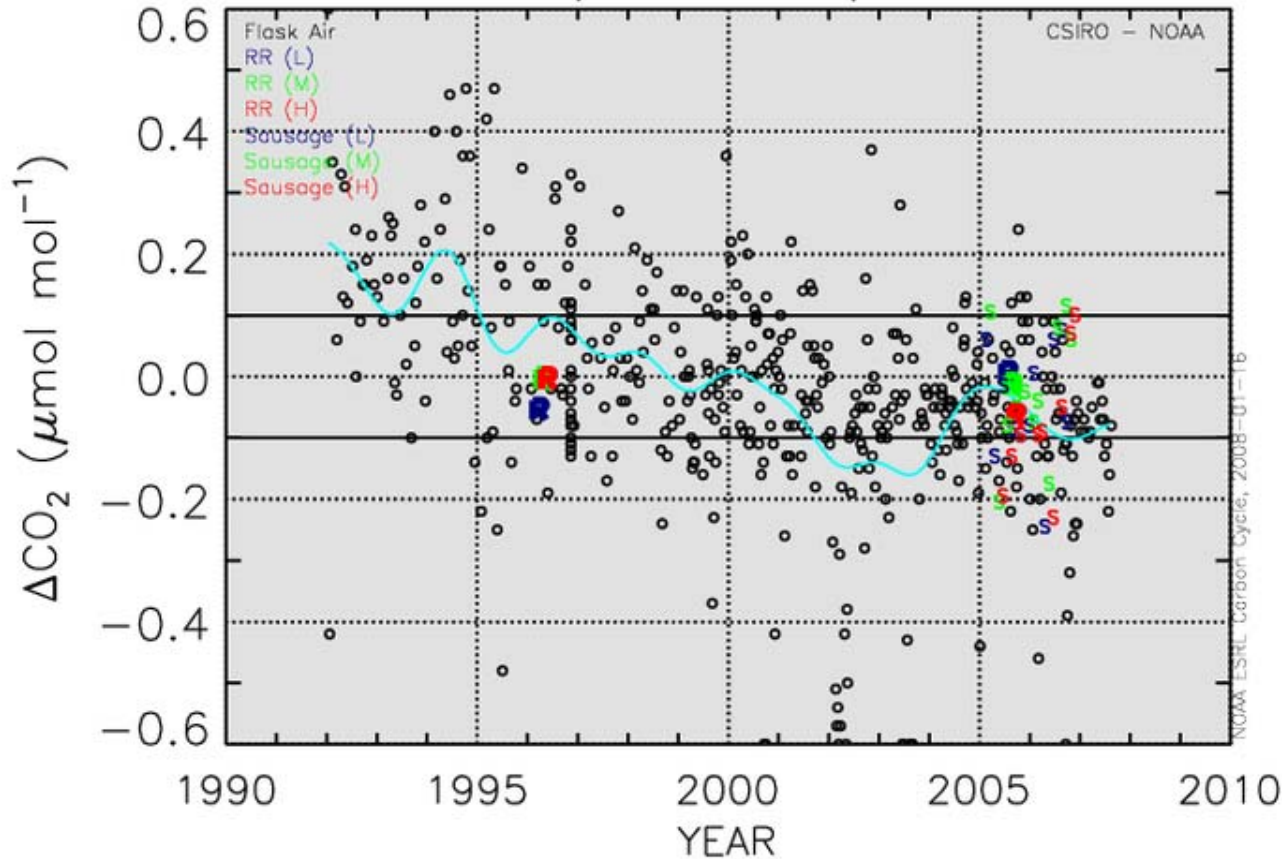


REQUIRE

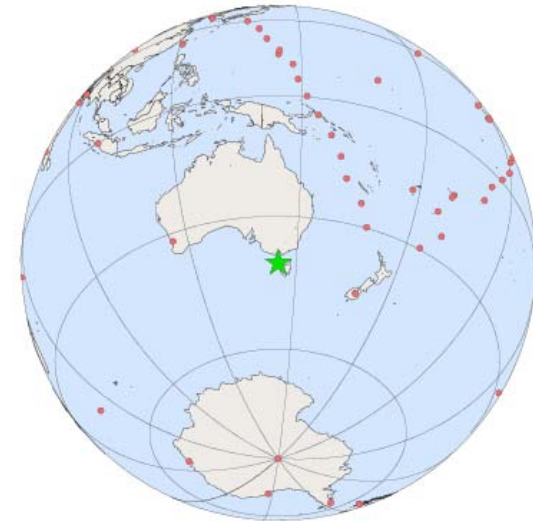
Same Air Comparison (CSIRO-NOAA)

<b>CGO ICP (weekly)</b>	92-07	-0.03 ± 0.21 (453)
<b>CGO ICP (weekly)</b>	2006	-0.13 ± 0.16 (36)*
Sausage (bi-monthly)	2006	-0.04 ± 0.11 (18)
RR (2-3 years)	2005	-0.03 ± 0.04 (3)
NOAA pair agreement (	92-07	$\langle  \Delta  \rangle = 0.09$ (186)

CSIRO / NOAA Comparisons



NOAA ES&L Carbon Cycle, 2008-01-16



source: Ken Masarie

## main objectives of observing system:

- 1. Quantification of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel burning on global to regional scales.**
- 2. Early detection and quantification of “surprises” such as emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> resulting from warming of permafrost.**
- 3. Understanding trends in natural sources/sinks, both managed and unmanaged.**

### *Essential elements of the approach:*

- multi-species, especially carbon-14*
- very high accuracy for long-lived species*
- continuous measurements of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO in boundary layer*
- vertical profiles, to decrease sensitivity of results to transport biases*
- use of high-resolution chemical transport models*
- data assimilation with regional driver variables of the carbon cycle*
- duplication by independent laboratories as well as methods*
- need more robust instrumentation*

## Longer-lived gases

<b>Compound</b>	<b>lifetime (yr)</b>
CFC-115	1700
CFC-13	640
CFC-114	300
HFC-23	270
*CFC-12	100
*CFC-113	85
*H-1301	65
HFC-143a	52
*CFC-11	45
HFC-125	29
HFC-227ea	34
*CCl <sub>4</sub>	26
*H-2402	20
*HCFC-142b	18
*H-1211	16
*HFC-134a	14
*HCFC-22	12
HFC-134	9.6
*HCFC-141b	9.3
HFC-365mfc	8.6
HCFC-124	5.8
*CH <sub>3</sub> CCl <sub>3</sub>	5

## Shorter-lived gases

<b>Compound</b>	<b>lifetime (yr)</b>
*COS	2 to 3
*HFC-152a	1.4
*methyl chloride	1.0
*methyl bromide	0.7
*chloroform	<i>0.41</i>
*dichloromethane	<i>0.38</i>
*dibromomethane	<i>0.33</i>
*PCE	<i>0.27</i>
*chloroethane	<i>0.08</i>
*bromoform	<i>0.07</i>
*methyl iodide	<i>0.02</i>
*carbon disulfide	<i>short</i>
*propane	<i>short</i>
* <i>n</i> -butane	<i>short</i>
* <i>i</i> -pentane	<i>short</i>
* <i>n</i> -pentane	<i>short</i>
*benzene	<i>short</i>

(Italicized numbers represent a local lifetime for short-lived gases)

\* NOAA calibration scale exists

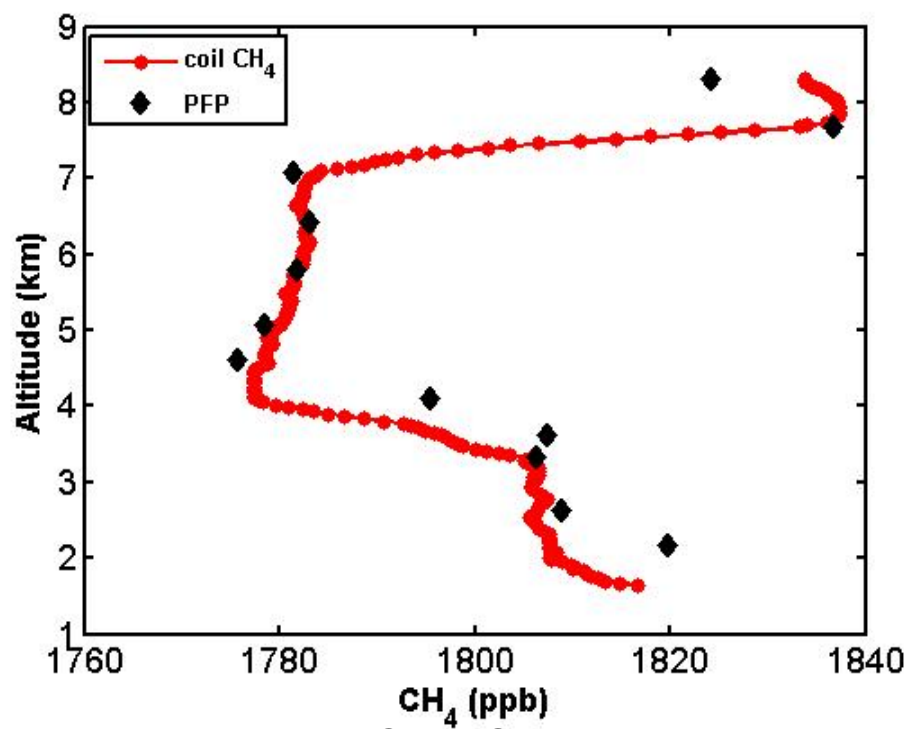
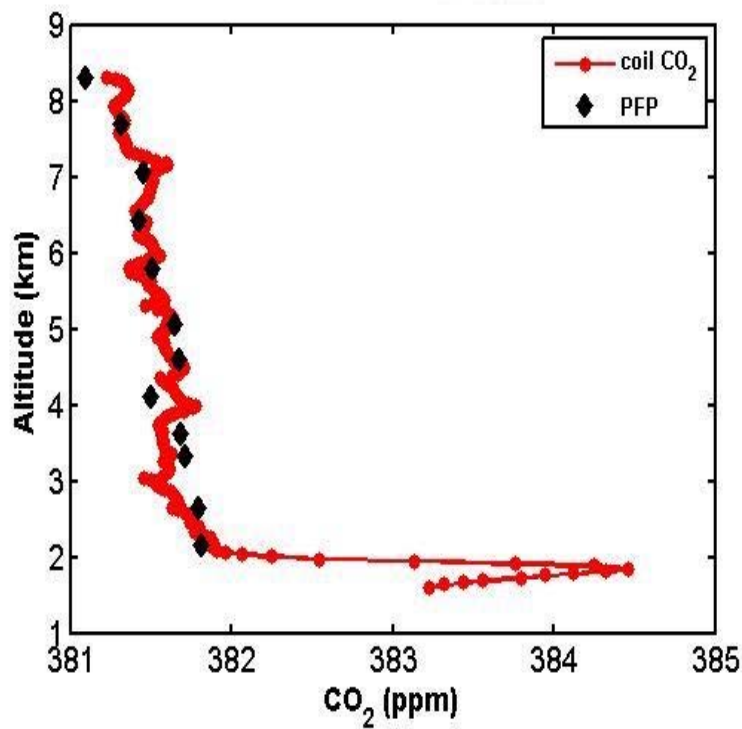
Source: Steve Montzka

How can we continue to assure the required quality (comparability) of the measurements when there are hundreds of sites and many institutions involved?

- maintain partnerships, national and international; entrain and educate new participants; collaborate with air quality community
- full and prompt availability of all data and methods
- promote continuing calibrations as well as comparisons between in-situ analyzers and flask samples
- data management is paramount, incl. automated data exchange, automated QC algorithms that generate warnings



# Automated air samples versus AirCore



source: Colm Sweeney and Anna Karion