

Carbon Cycle Linkages to Air Quality

Greg Frost

*NOAA ESRL Chemical Sciences Division
CIRES, University of Colorado*

Great opportunity for ESRL collaboration

- *GMD long-term monitoring + CSD short-term intensives*

Mutual benefits of carbon cycle and air quality measurements

- *Evaluate and improve air quality emission inventories*
- *Improve carbon cycle flux determinations*

Today's presentation

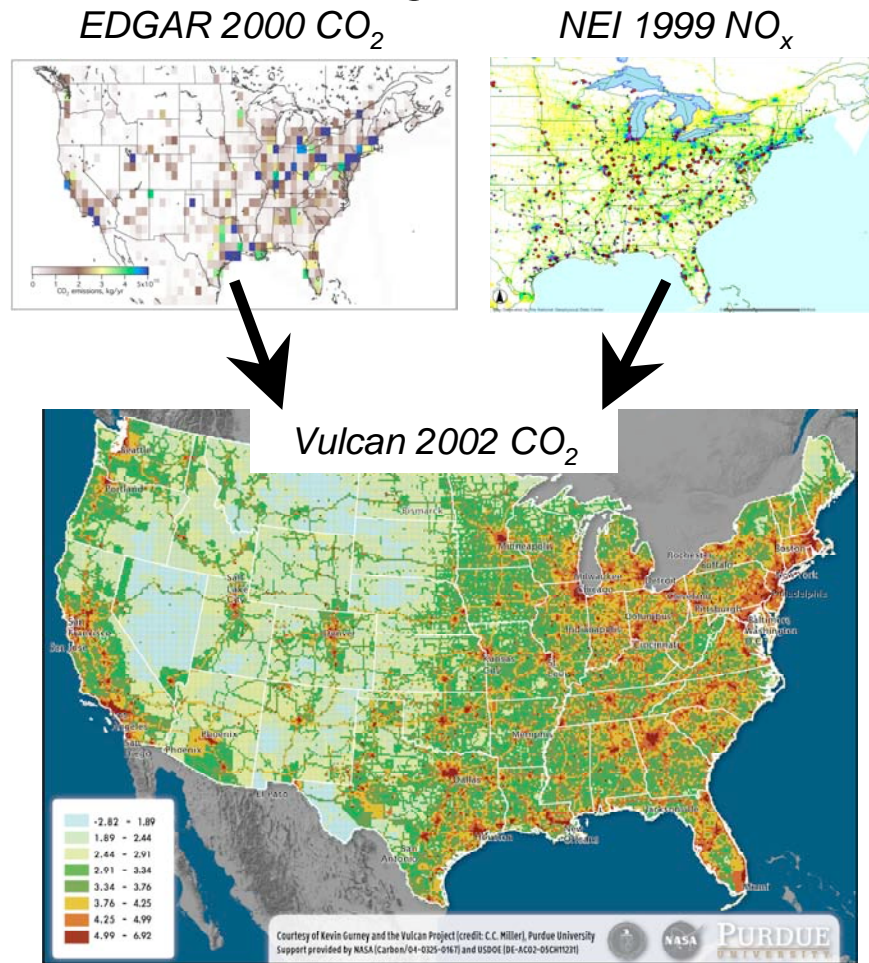
- *A few examples of ESRL top-down evaluations of bottom-up inventories*
 - *Texas urban areas: aircraft, tall tower CO and CO₂ measurements*
 - *East Coast: ¹⁴C measurements*

Future collaborations

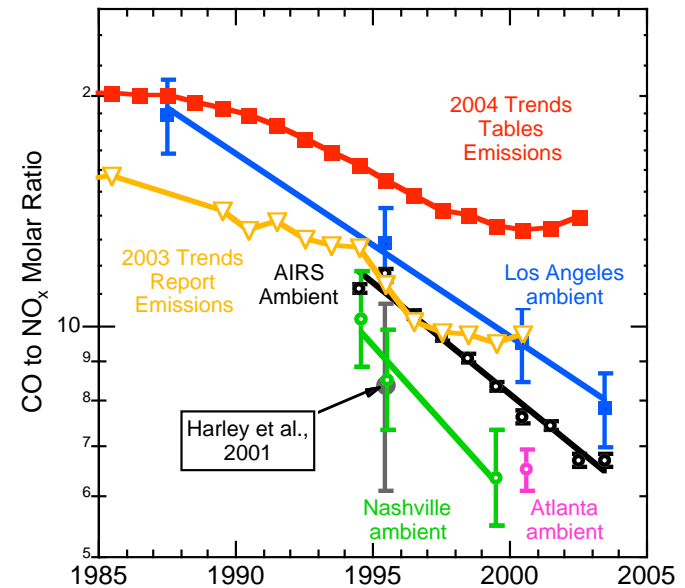
- *2008 - BAO Tall Tower, Erie, CO*
- *2010 - California Air Quality Study*

Need for Top-Down Assessment of Emission Inventories

- Emission inventories for CC and AQ uses are evolving



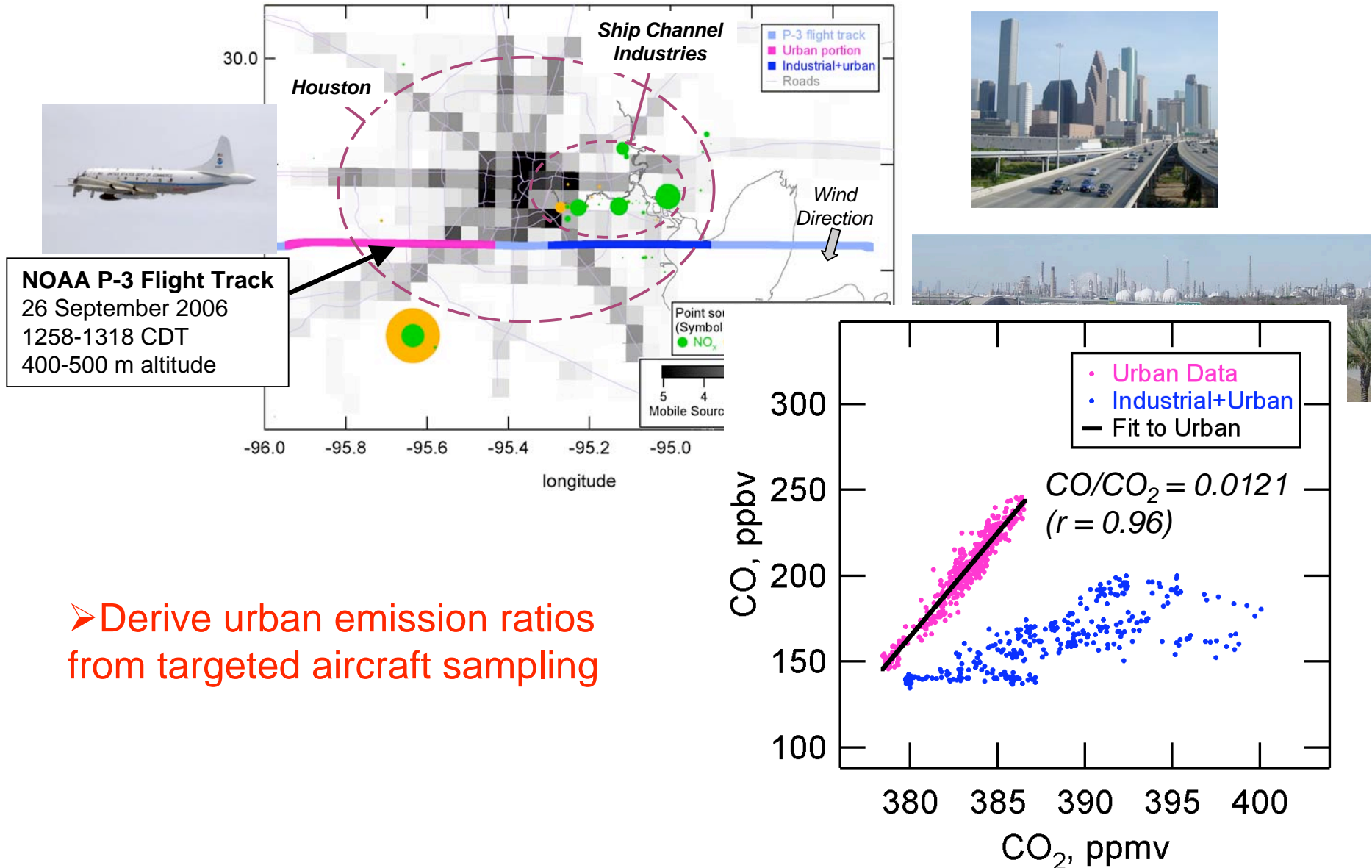
- AQ inventory emissions and trends subject to considerable uncertainties



Parrish, D.D., (2006), Atmos. Environ. 40, 2288-2300

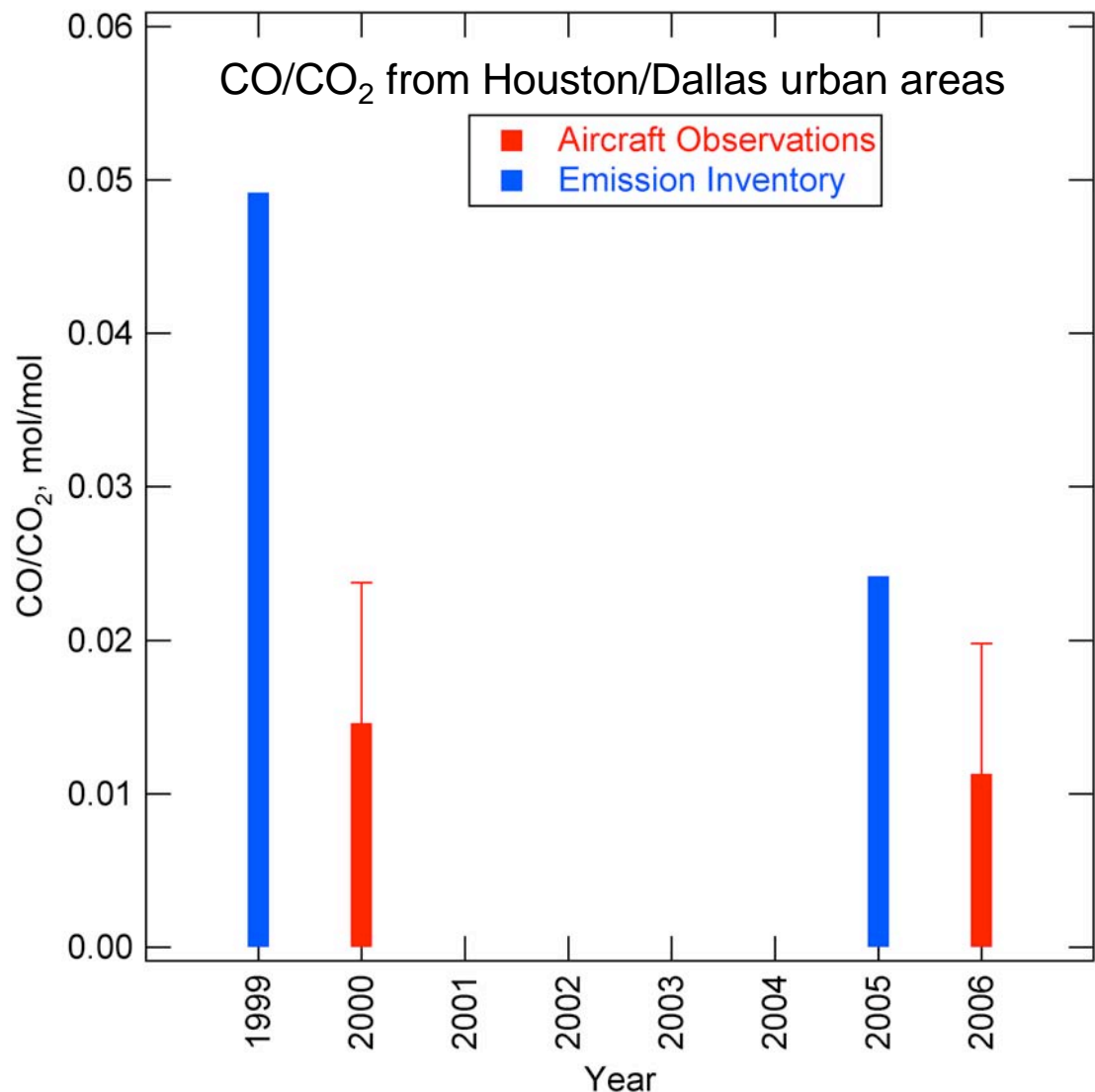
➤ *NOAA observations provide top-down assessment of bottom-up inventories*

Aircraft Observations of Houston Urban Emissions



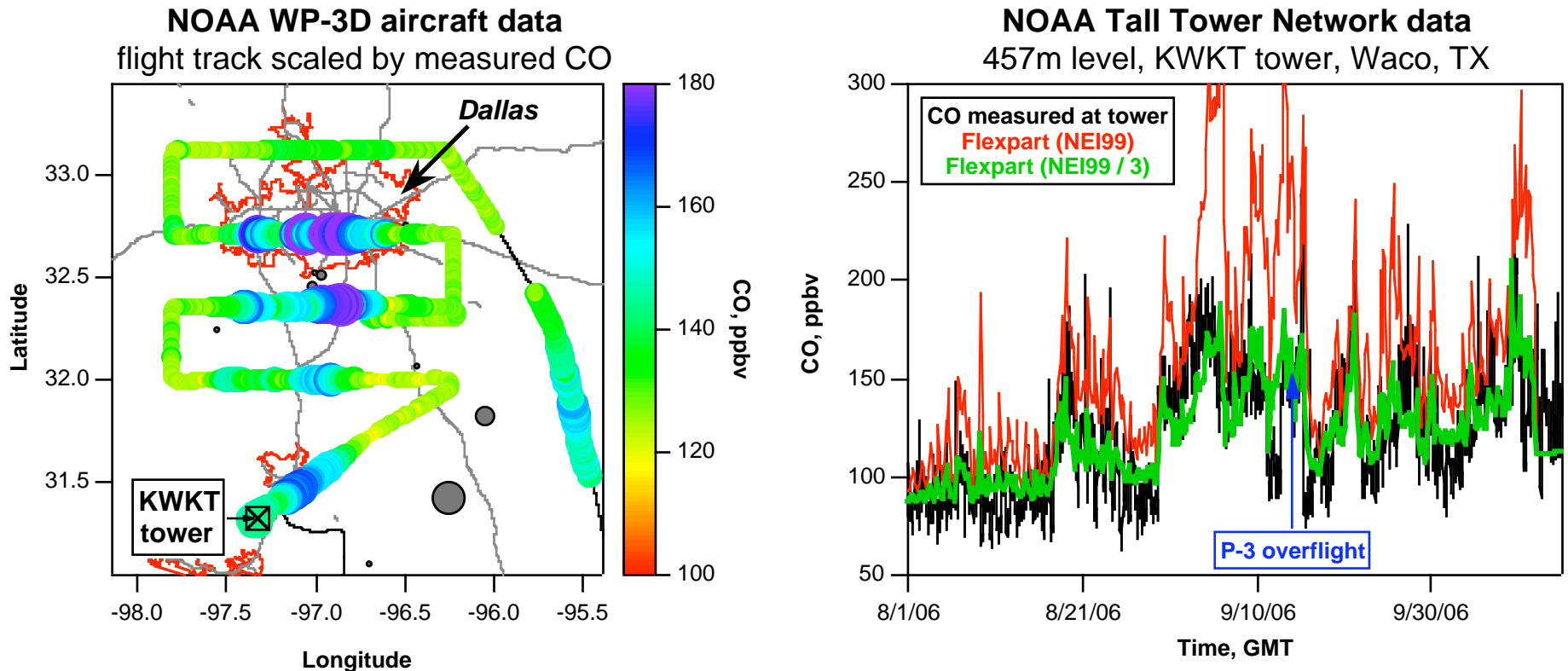
➤ Derive urban emission ratios from targeted aircraft sampling

Aircraft Assessment of Houston/Dallas CO Emissions



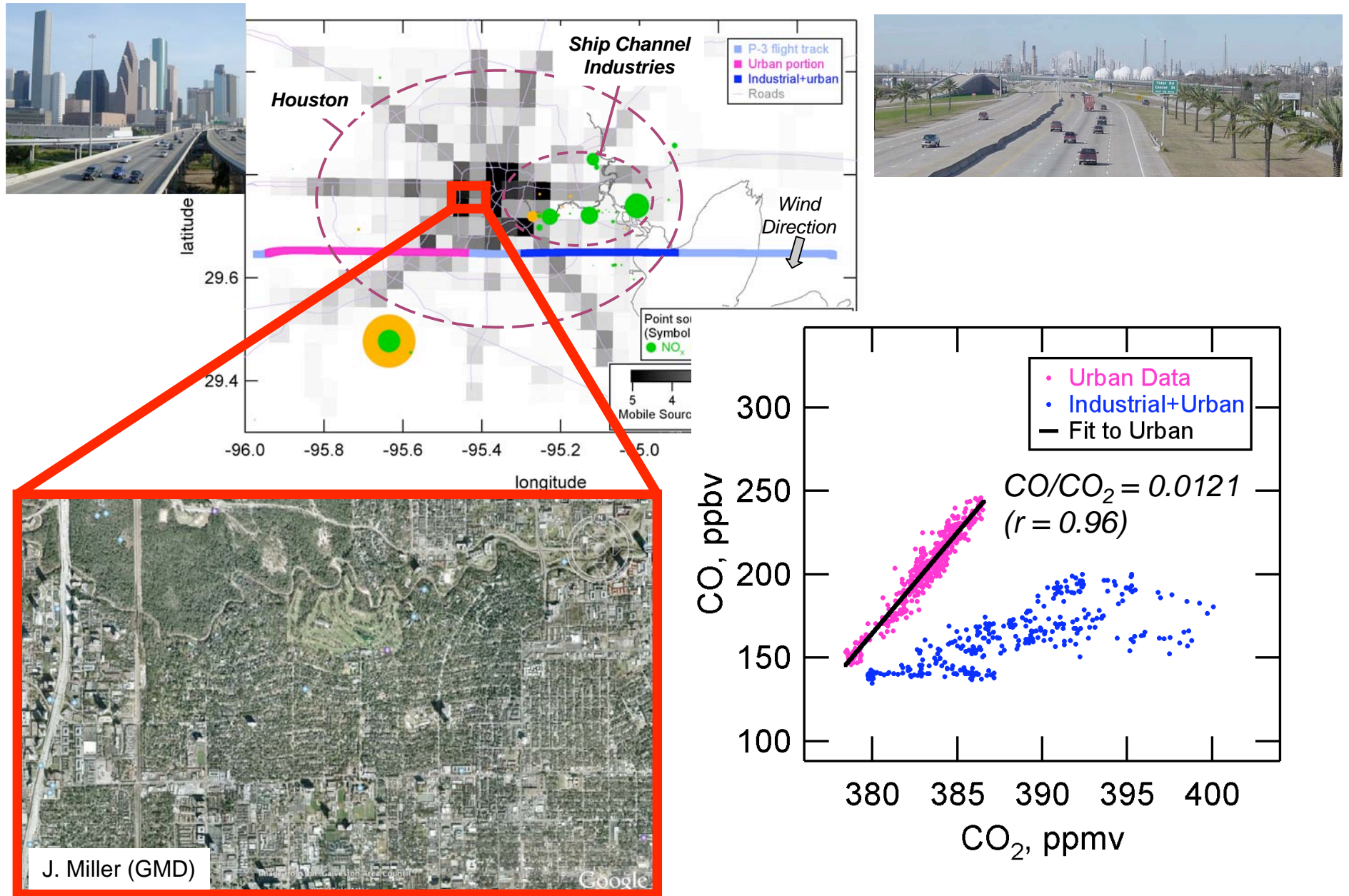
- CO₂ emissions relatively well known
 - Evaluate CO emissions
- Aircraft observations detect decline in mobile source CO emissions
 - Cleaner gasoline vehicles
- Inventories also report decline in CO emissions
- But inventory mobile source CO emissions overestimated (factors of 2-3)

Aircraft and Tall Tower Evaluation of CO Urban Emissions



- Urban CO emissions overestimated in inventory
- Ties field project inventory “snapshots” to longer-term monitoring time scales
- Top-down assessments critical for **carbon cycle** and **air quality** issues

Aircraft Observations of Houston Urban Emissions



Bridging Carbon Cycling and Air Quality Studies using $^{14}\text{CO}_2$

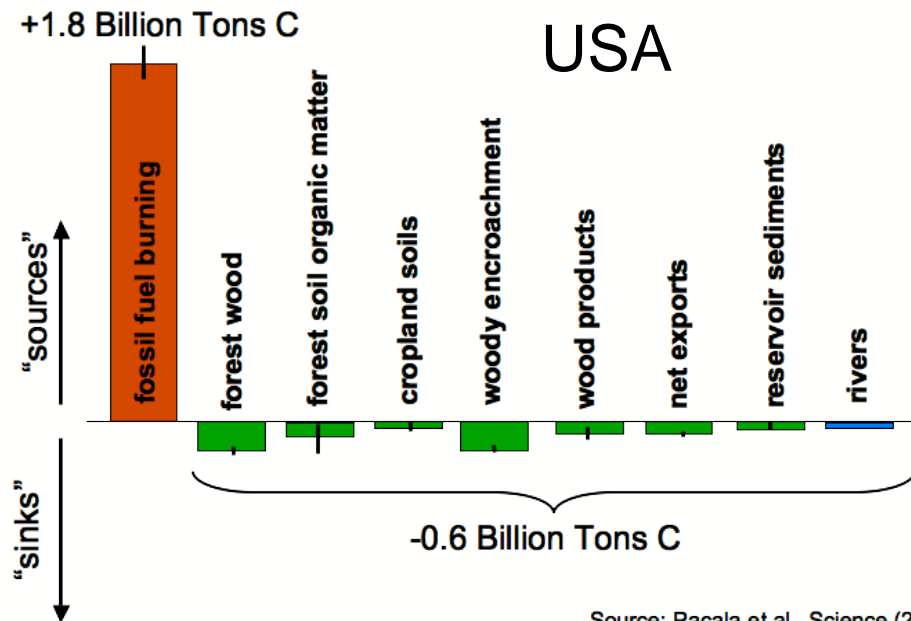
- ^{14}C naturally occurs in atmosphere (cosmic rays)
- ^{14}C is absent from fossil fuels (^{14}C half-life = 5.7 kyrs)
- ^{14}C excellent tracer for fossil fuel emissions

Some isotopic notation:

$$\Delta^{14}\text{C} = \left[\frac{(^{14}\text{C}/\text{C})_{\text{sam}}}{(^{14}\text{C}/\text{C})_{\text{std}}} - 1 \right] \times 1000$$

$$\Delta_{\text{ff}} = -1000 \text{ per mil}$$

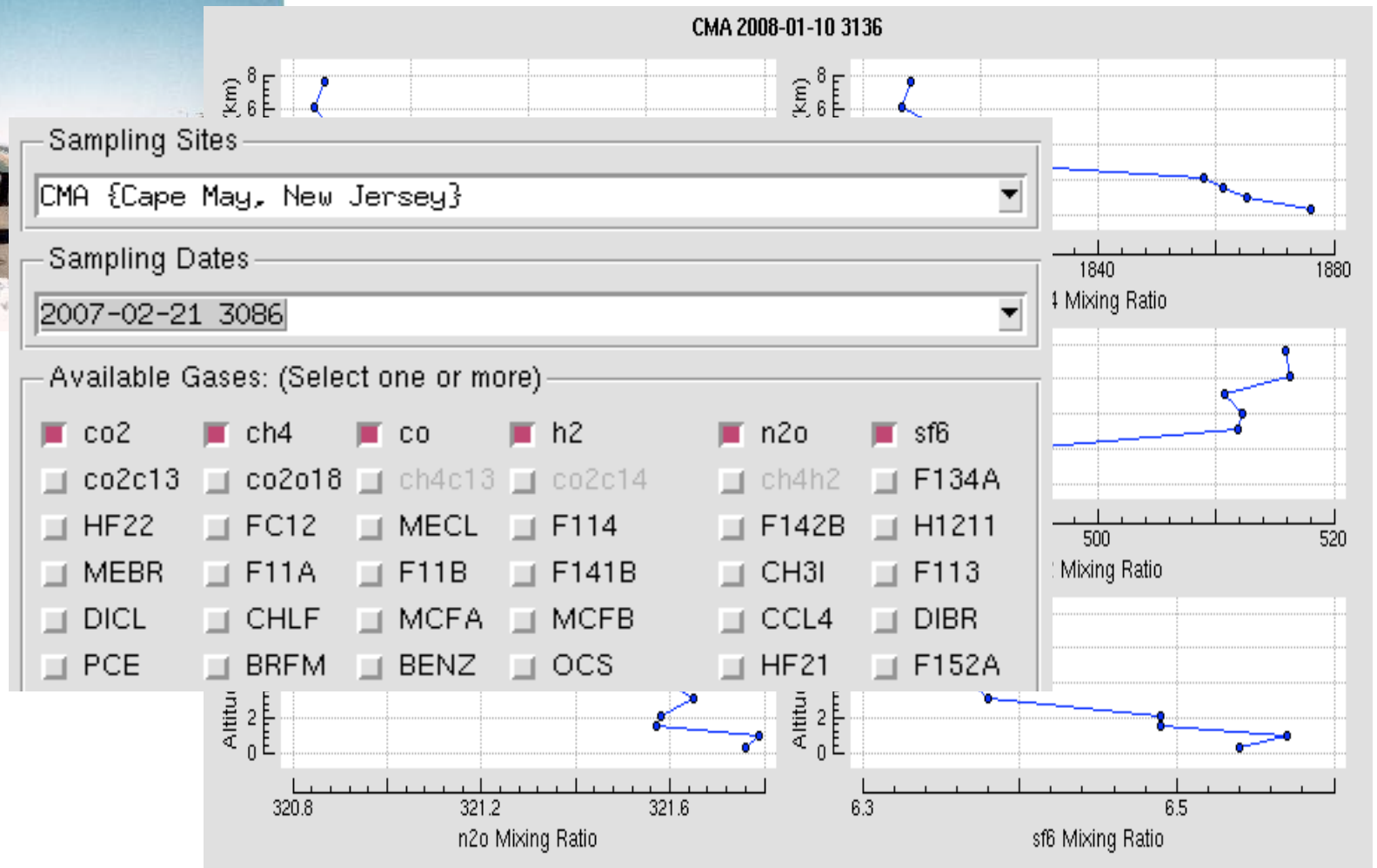
$$\Delta_{\text{atm}} \sim +55 \text{ per mil}$$



Source: Pacala et al., Science (2001)
+ CarbonTracker

➤ $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ allows partitioning of CO_2 into fossil fuel and biological components

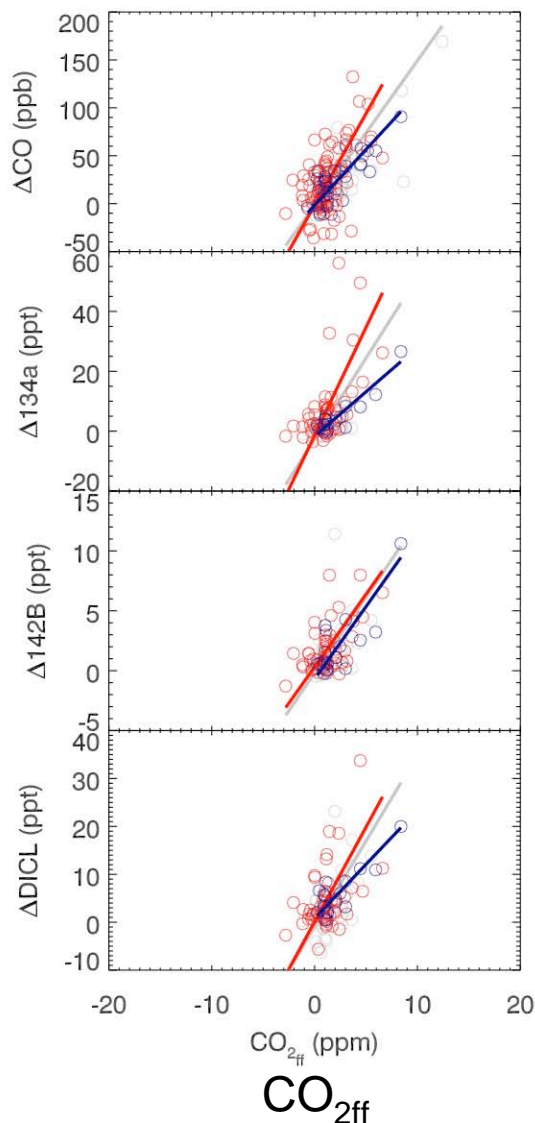
GMD Airborne Sampling of CC and AQ Gases



J. B. Miller, S. Montzka, C. Sweeney, P. Tans (GMD, CIRES); S. Lehman, J. Turnbull (INSTAAR)

Tracer Relationships to CO_{2ff}

CO



$m=19$ ppb/ppm
 $m=12$ ppb/ppm

Many species appear to exhibit significant seasonal emission cycles

HFC-134A

$m=7.2$ ppt/ppm
 $m=3.0$ ppt/ppm

Use relationships with CO_{2ff} to calculate regional emissions of anthropogenic gases

HCFC-142B

$m=1.2$ ppt/ppm
 $m=1.2$ ppt/ppm

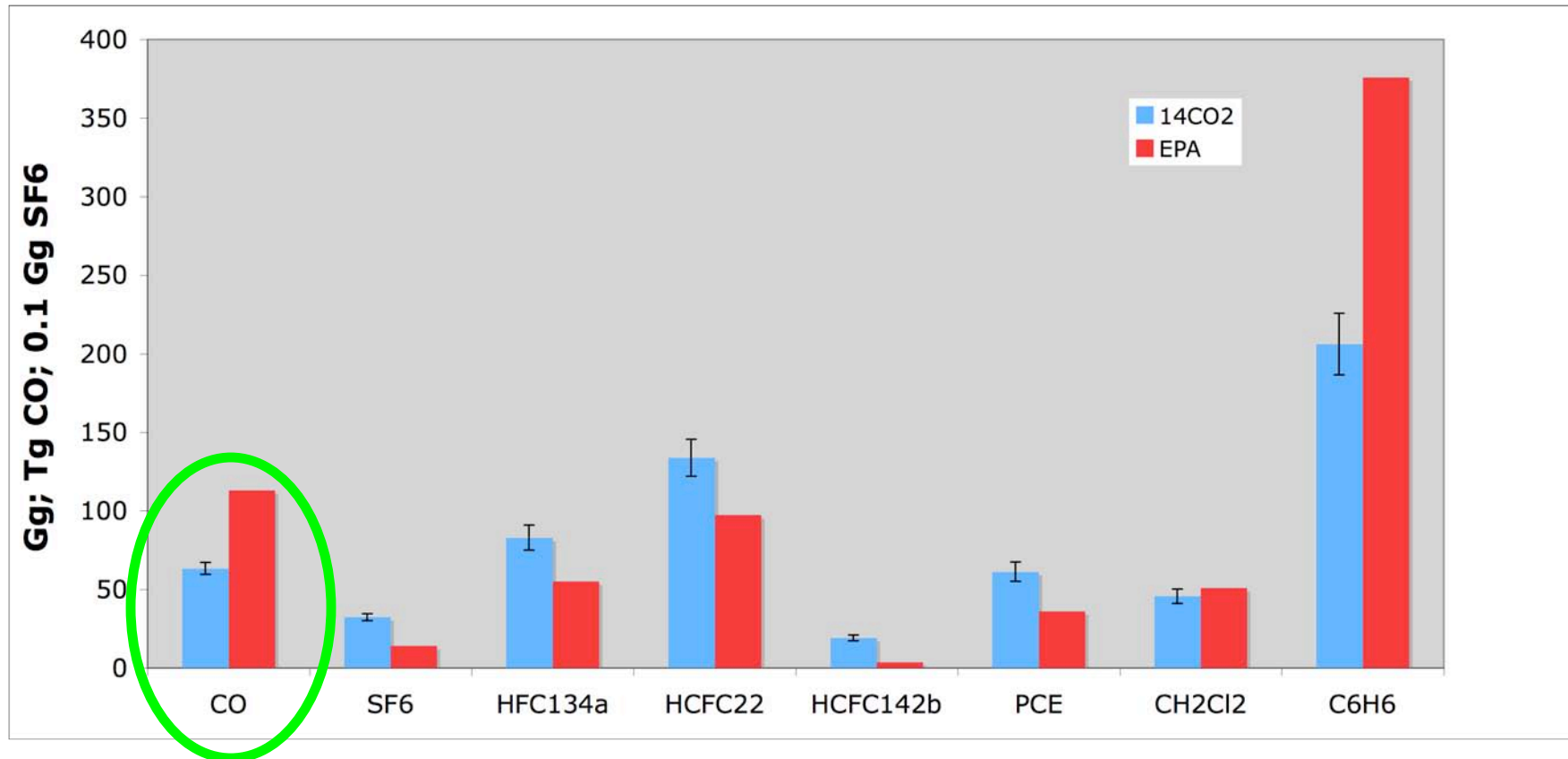
Dichloromethane

$m=4.0$ ppb/ppm
 $m=2.3$ ppb/ppm

$$m_{\text{gas}} \times E_{\text{ff}} = E_{\text{gas}}$$

Red=Summer
Blue=Winter

USA Emission Estimates: EPA Bottom-Up vs. $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ Top-Down



Concurrent analysis of $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ and atmospheric gas samples

- Assessment of regional emission inventories
- Factor of 2 overestimate in CO inventory