



Training event “Atmospheric standardized observations: Methods and maintenance in observatories – In-Situ.”

Dagmar Kubistin

IR0000032 – ITINERIS, Italian Integrated Environmental Research Infrastructures System
(D.D. n. 130/2022 - CUP B53C22002150006) Funded by EU - Next Generation EU PNRR-
Mission 4 “Education and Research” - Component 2: “From research to business” - Investment
3.1: “Fund for the realisation of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures”



The research infrastructures for greenhouse gases ICOS atmosphere

Dagmar Kubistin,
on behalf of the ICOS RI Atmosphere and the Hohenpeissenberg team



Hohenpeissenberg Meteorological Observatory (HPB)

GAW global station :

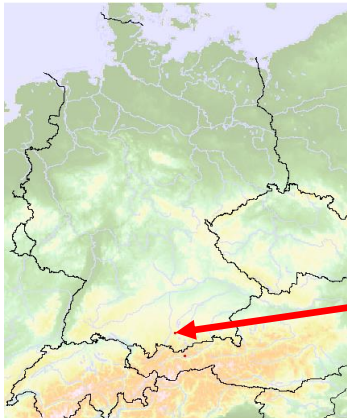
reactive and greenhouse gases
aerosols (physical, optical and chemical characteristics) & precipitation
O₃ (tropospheric and stratospheric profiles, total column) & solar radiation
meteorology

Dagmar Kubistin

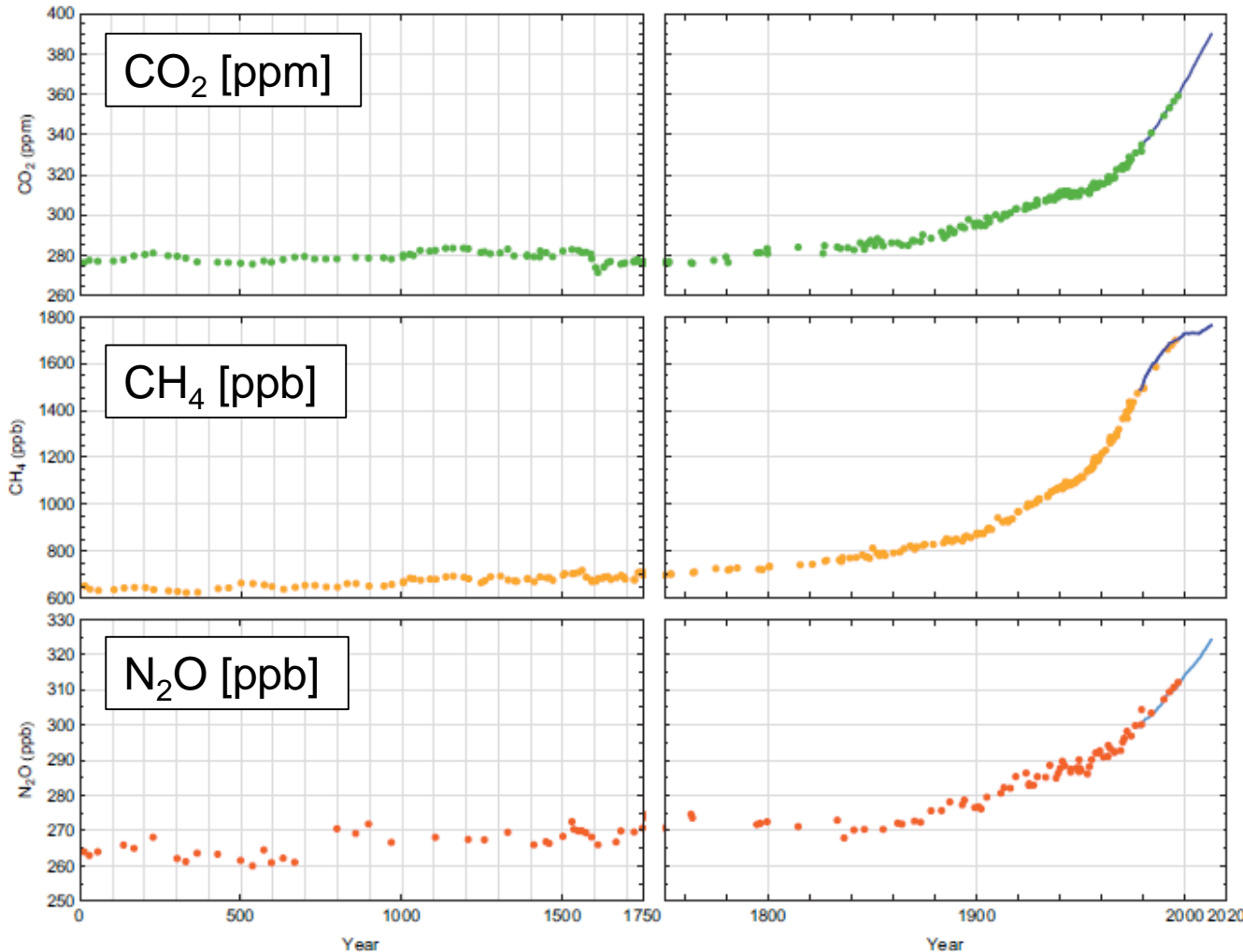
Head of the Trace Gas Department,
Deutscher Wetterdienst, Germany



located in Southern Germany at 985 m asl, 40 km north of the alps & 65 km south-west from Munich



Since onset of industrialisation steep increase of predominant trace gases



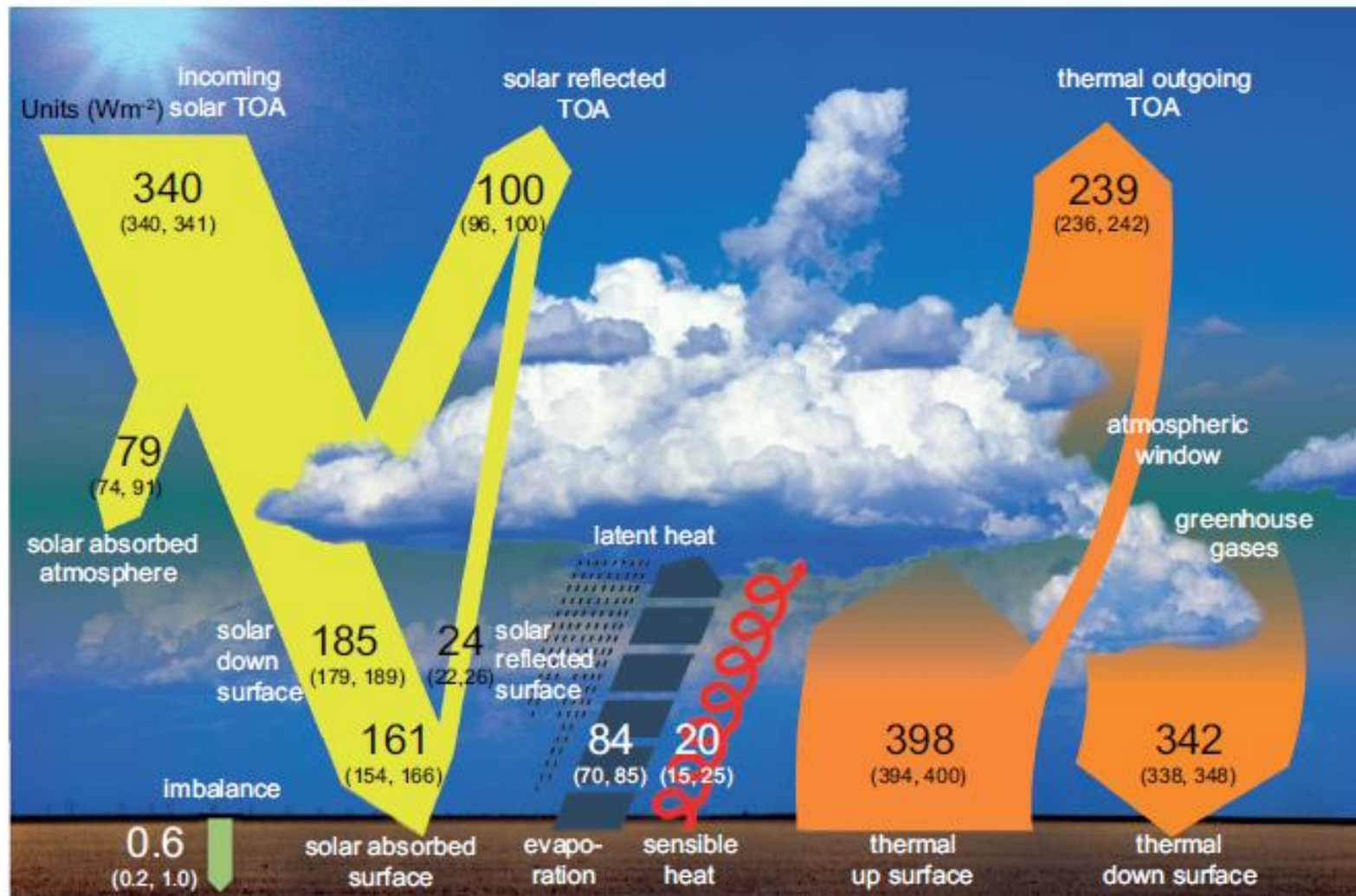
Global mean (2023):

- CO₂ : 420.0 ppm
- CH₄ : 1934 ppb
- N₂O : 336.9 ppb

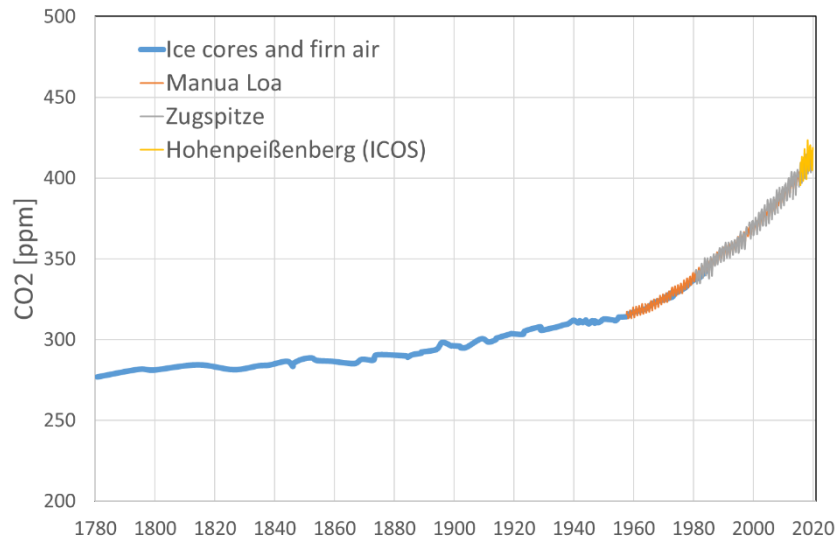
Increase
compared to 1750:

- CO₂ : 151%
- CH₄ : 265%
- N₂O : 125%

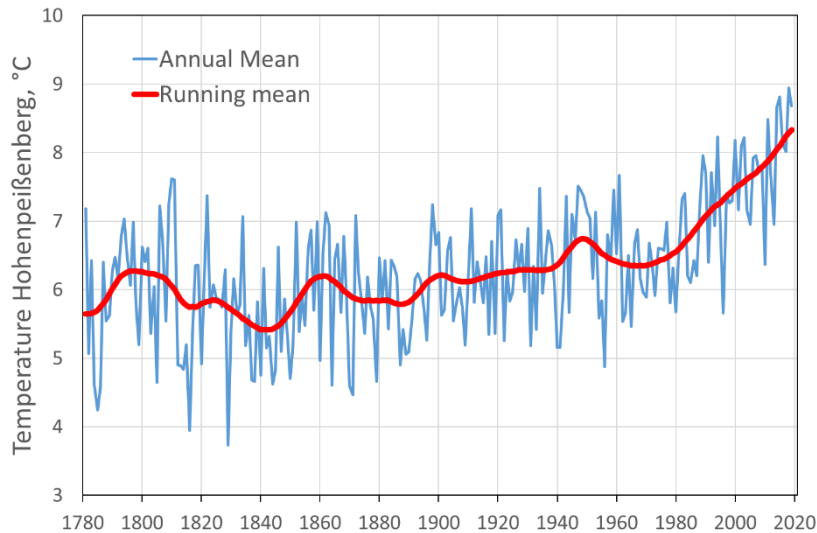
Greenhouse Effect



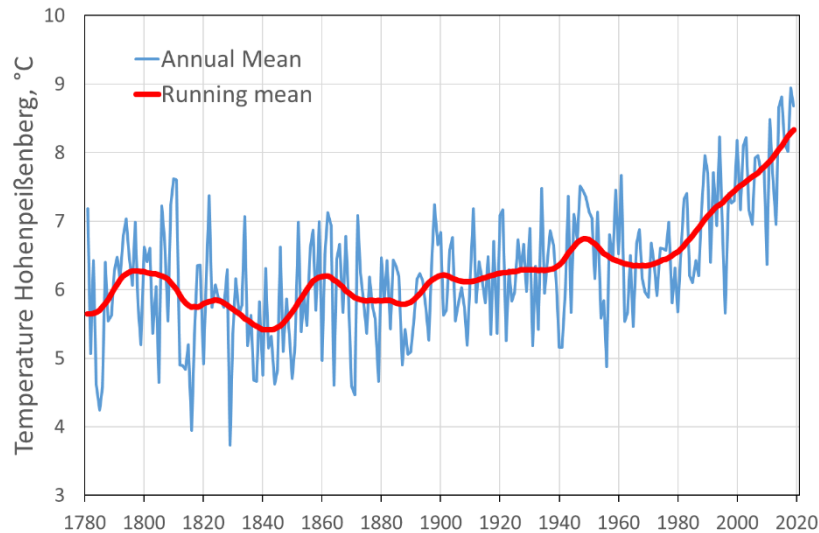
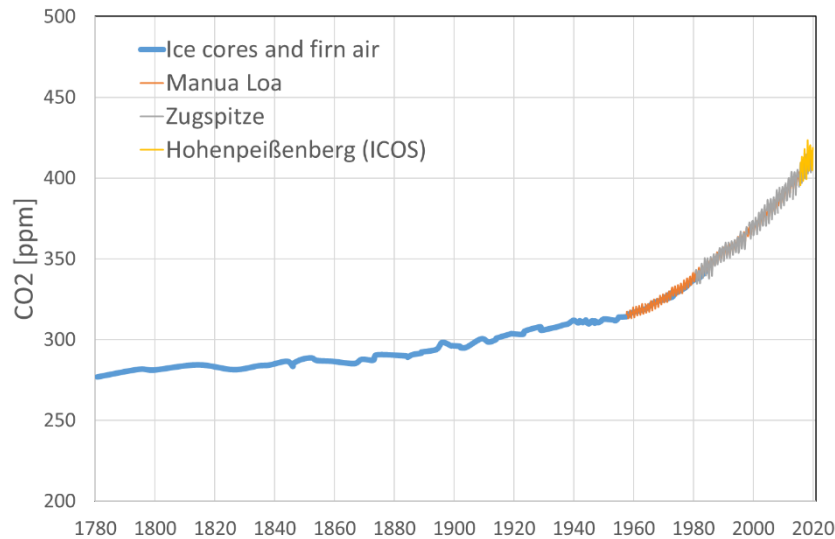
Temperature at Hohenpeissenberg from 1781-2020



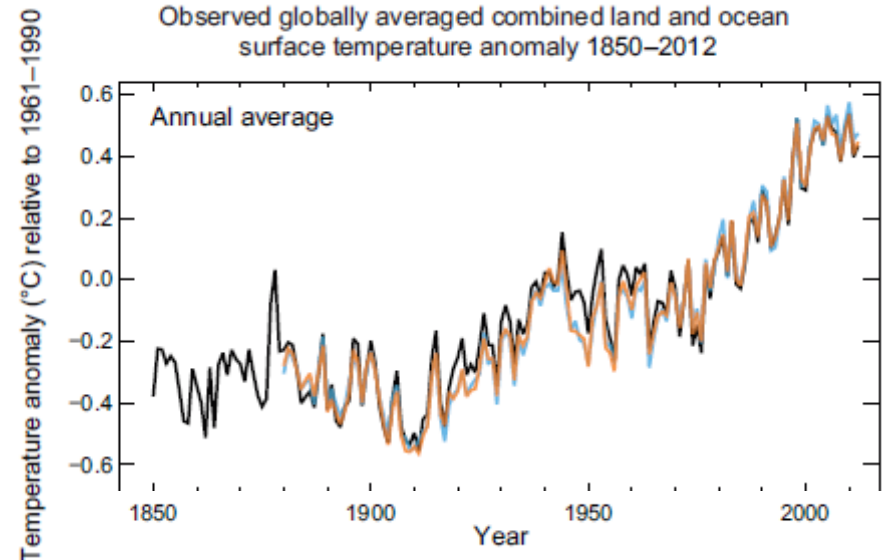
- Temperature observed at Hohenpeissenberg since 1781 tracks the global CO₂ concentration



Temperature at Hohenpeissenberg from 1781-2020



- Temperature observed at Hohenpeissenberg since 1781 tracks the global CO₂ concentration
- Increase of GHG and global warming requires political action (e.g. Paris agreement, WMO/I³GIS)

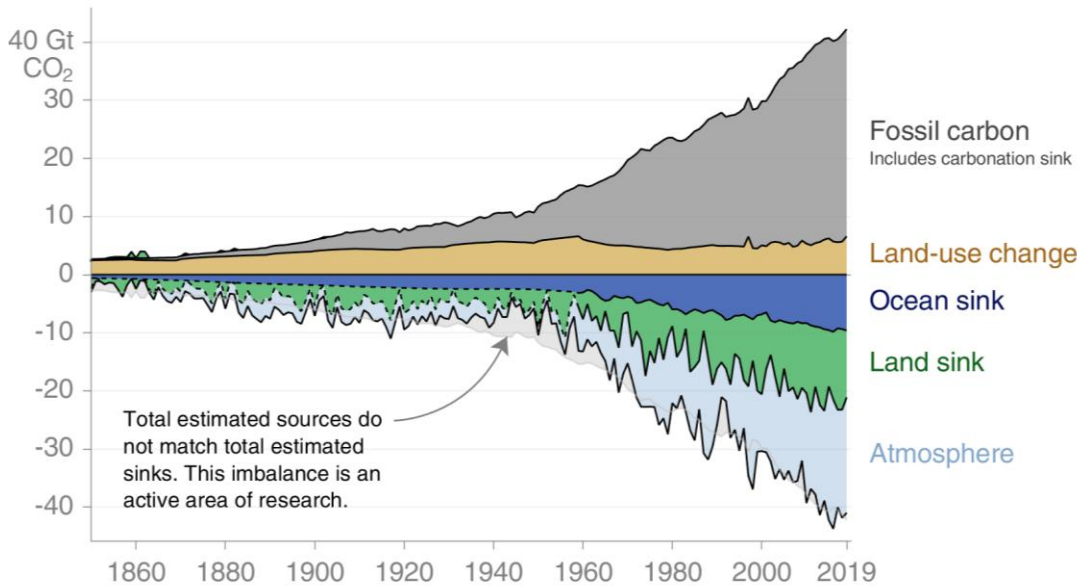


Trace gas concentrations are the results of emission and sinks (and transport):

$$\frac{d(\text{concentration})}{dt} = \text{emission rate} - \text{loss rate} = \text{growth rate}$$

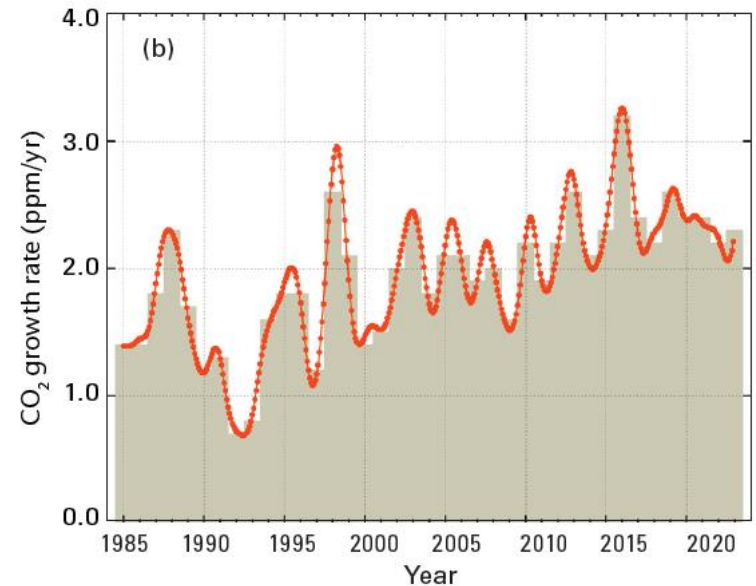
Major source and sinks for CO₂:

Balance of sources and sinks

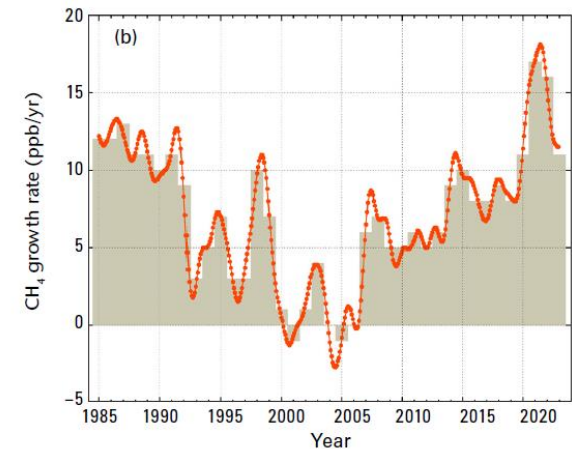
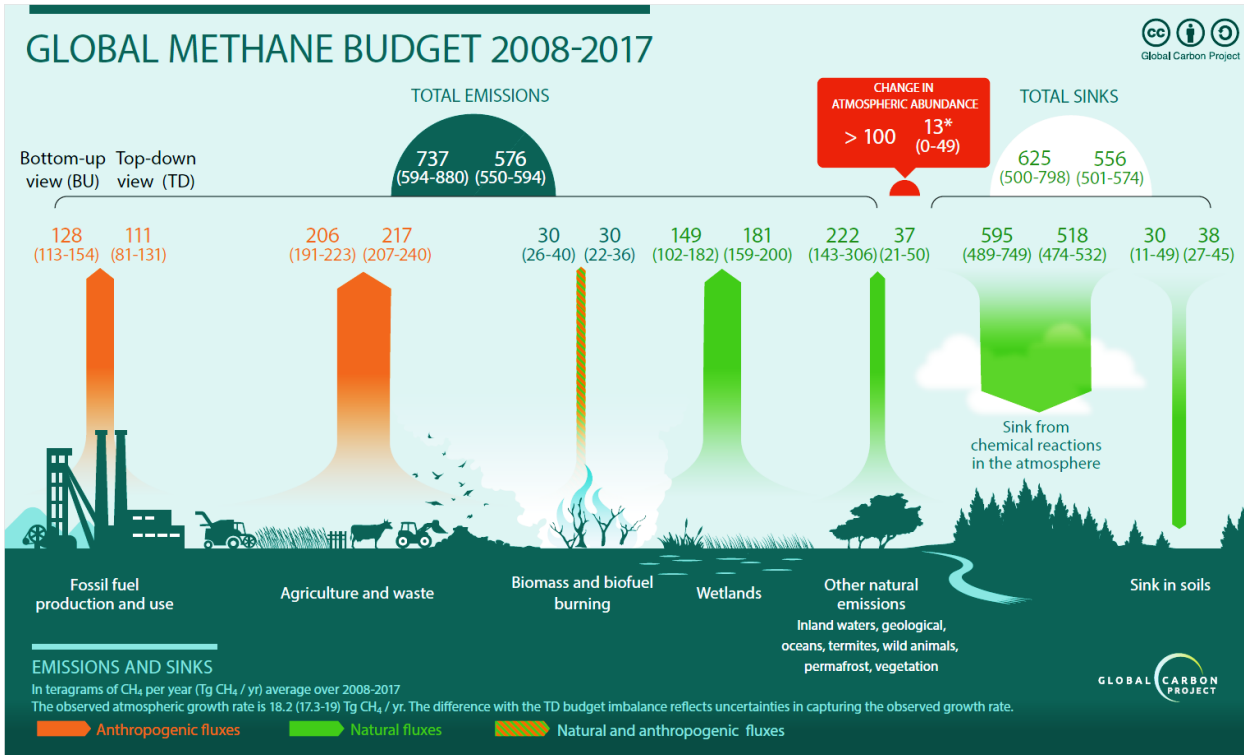


© Global Carbon Project • Data: GCP/CDIAC/NOAA-ESRL/UNFCCC

Growth rate:

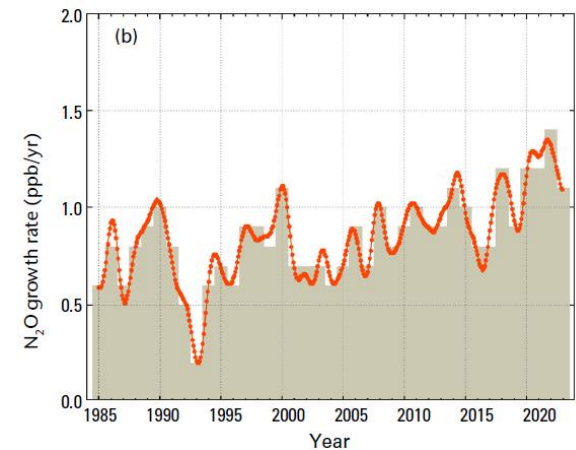
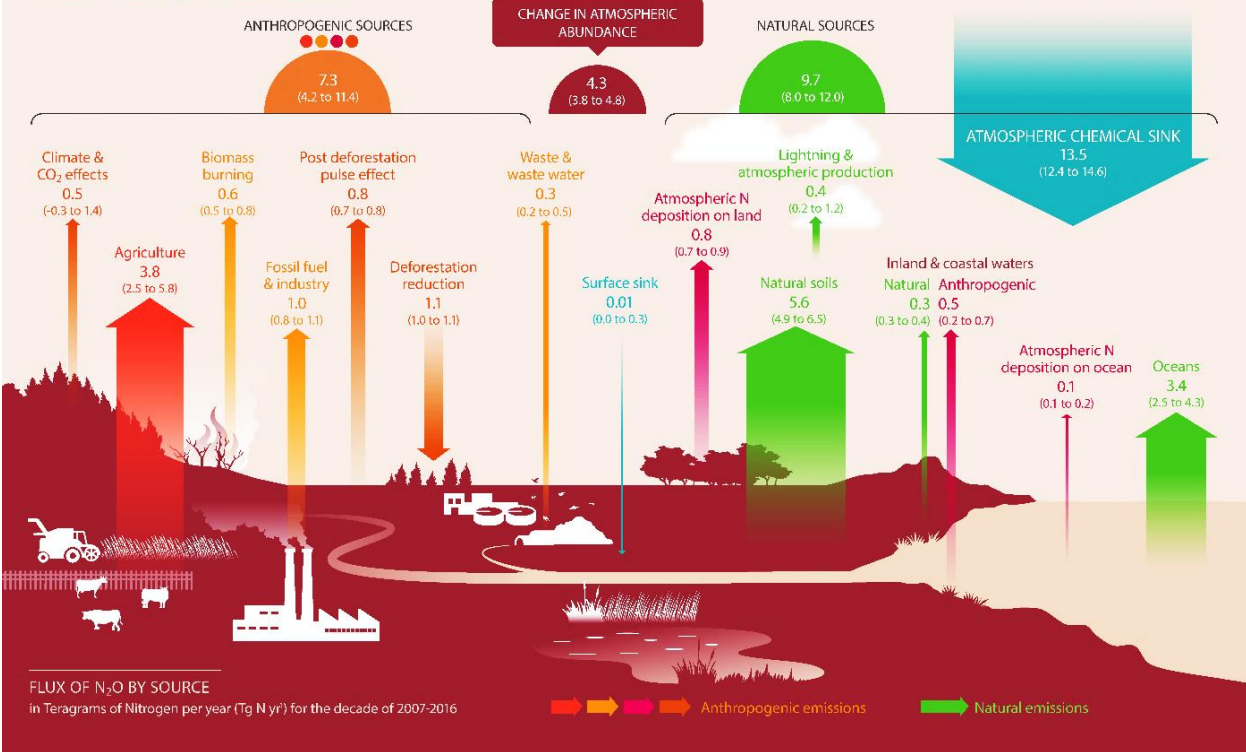


CH₄ sources and sinks

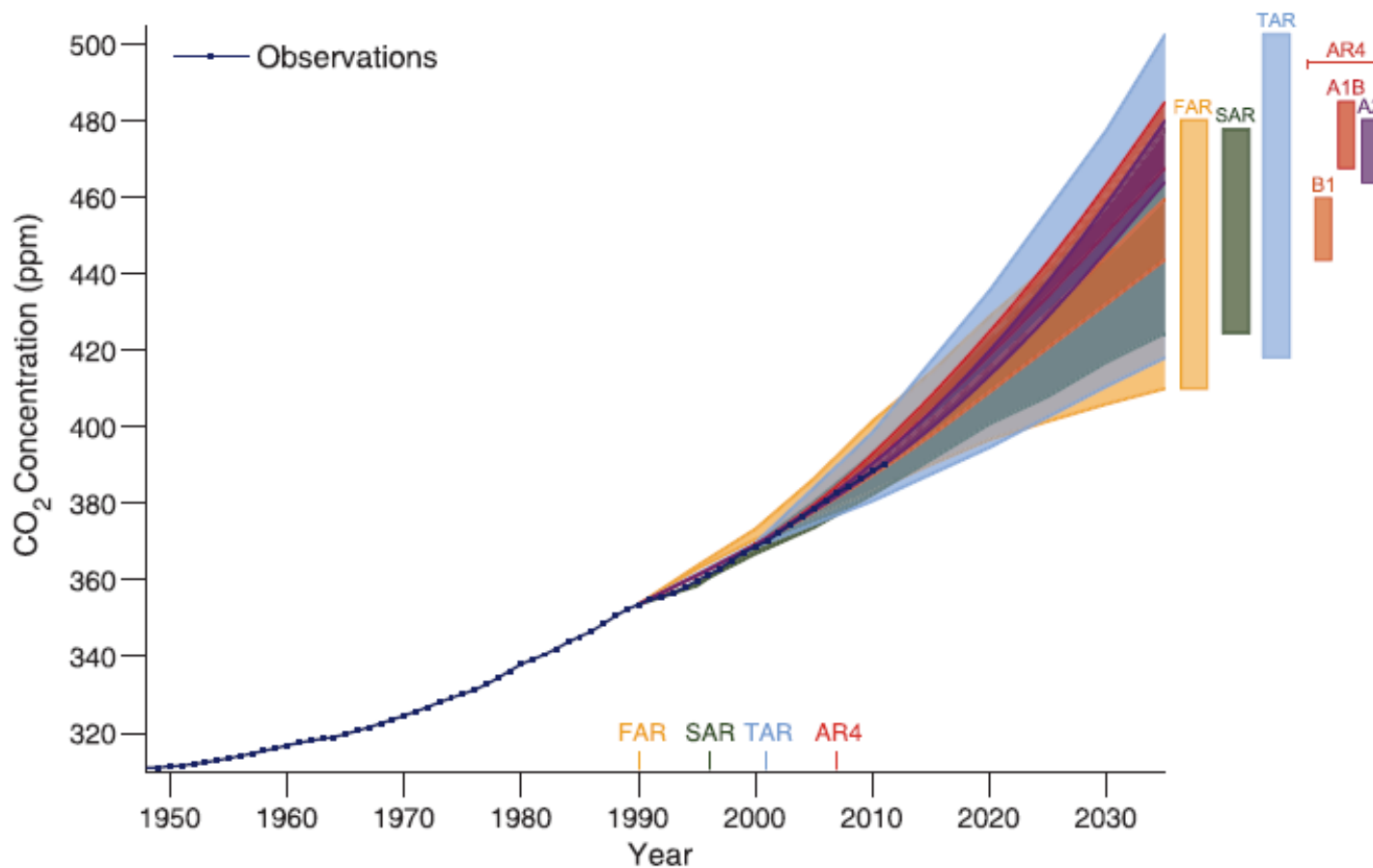


N₂O sources and sinks

GLOBAL N₂O BUDGET



Future Predictions for GHGs

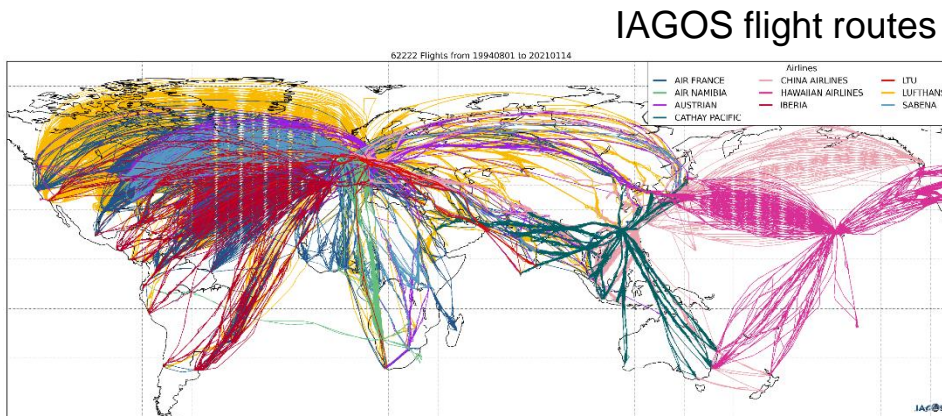


Atmospheric composition networks

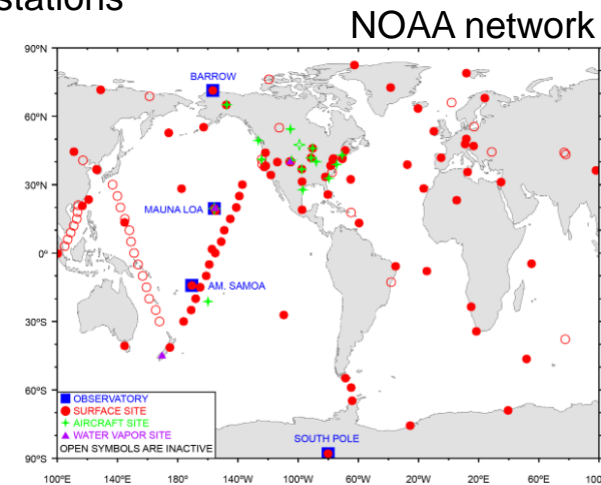
- WMO/GAW (and contributing networks)
- NOAA Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network
- ICOS
- AGAGE
- Environmental Protection Agencies
- TCCON
- IAGOS
-



GAW global stations



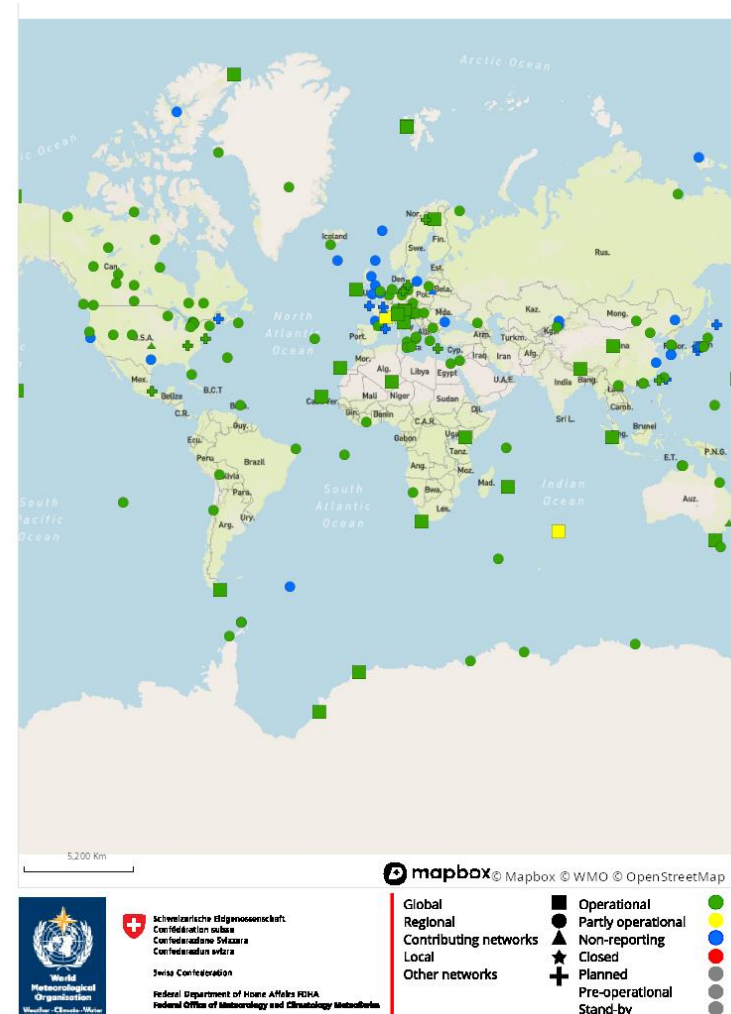
IAGOS flight routes



NOAA network

Covering continuous in-situ, flasks, ground based/air borne / shipborne, remote sensing & satellite programmes (GOSAT, OCO-2, Copernicus CO2M,)

- **Global Coverage**
- **Completeness:**
high data coverage and uniformly distributed in time for continuous measurements
- **Compatibility:**
Difference of two independent measurements at one side < measurement uncertainty
- **Comparability:**
Tracability to same primary standard
- **Representativeness:**
Location should be representative for the area
- **Long term perspective**



Monitor European major greenhouse gases for:

- fundamental understanding of carbon cycle, greenhouse gas budgets and perturbations and underlying processes
- determination of major source and sink regions at European and national scales
- verification of emission inventories
- reduction of uncertainties in Earth System models
- climate change prediction
- assessment of mitigation strategies



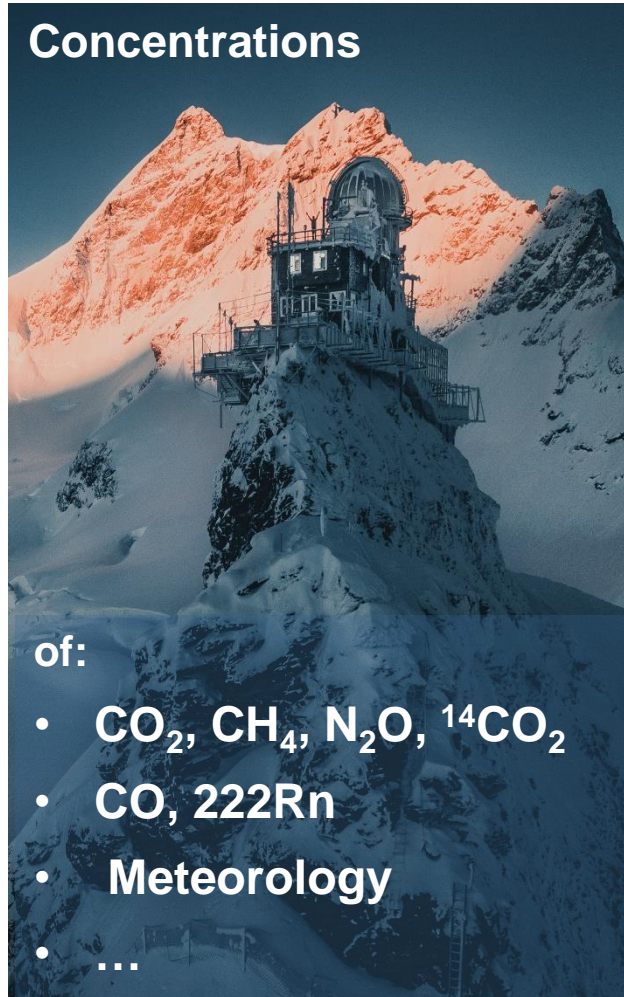
ERIC¹ established Nov 2015



¹ERIC (European Research
Infrastructure Consortium)

Atmosphere

Concentrations

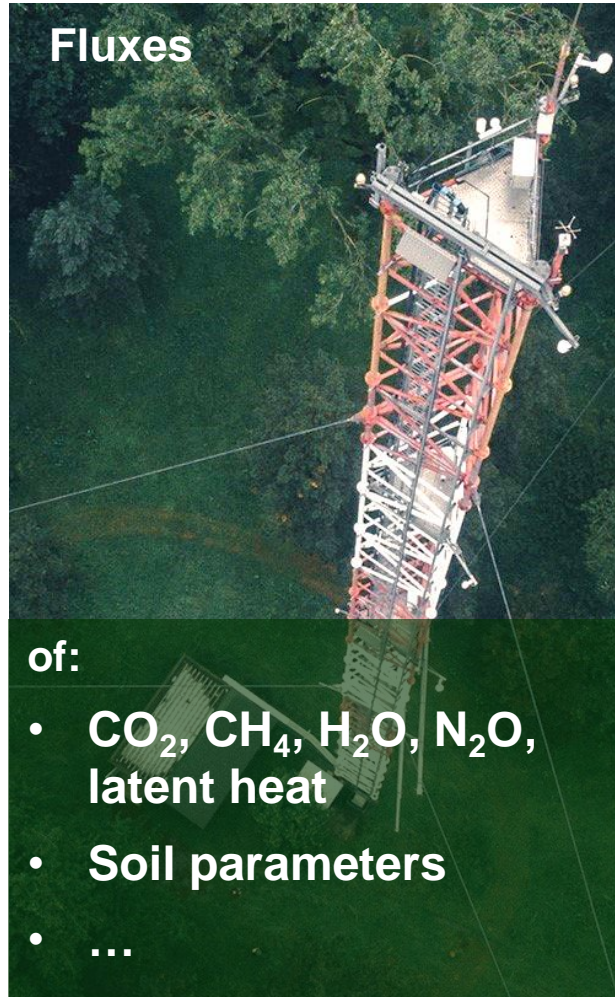


of:

- CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , $^{14}\text{CO}_2$
- CO , ^{222}Rn
- Meteorology
- ...

Ecosystems

Fluxes

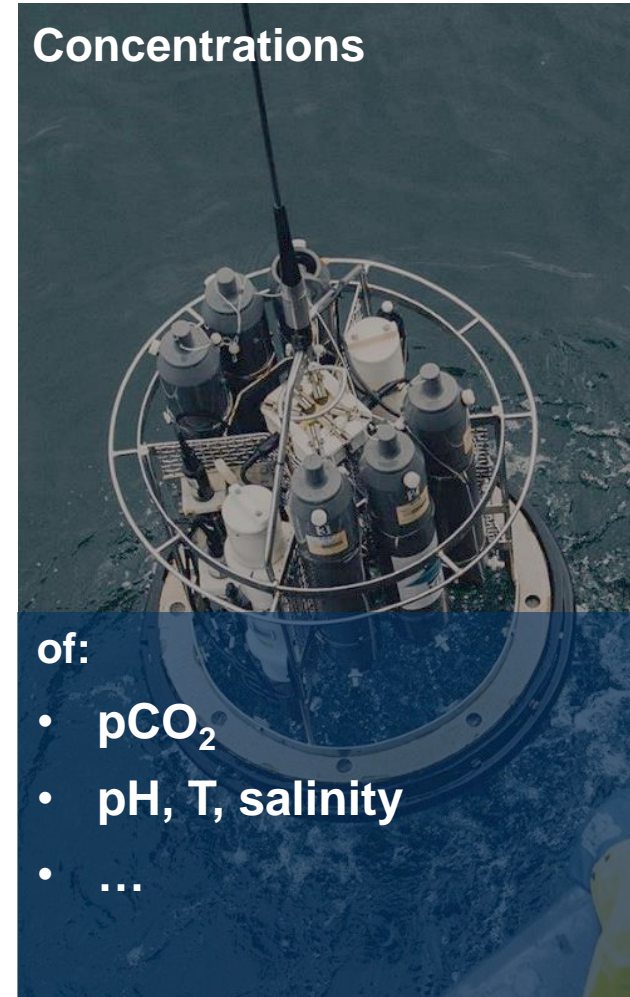


of:

- CO_2 , CH_4 , H_2O , N_2O , latent heat
- Soil parameters
- ...

Oceans

Concentrations



of:

- pCO_2
- pH, T, salinity
- ...

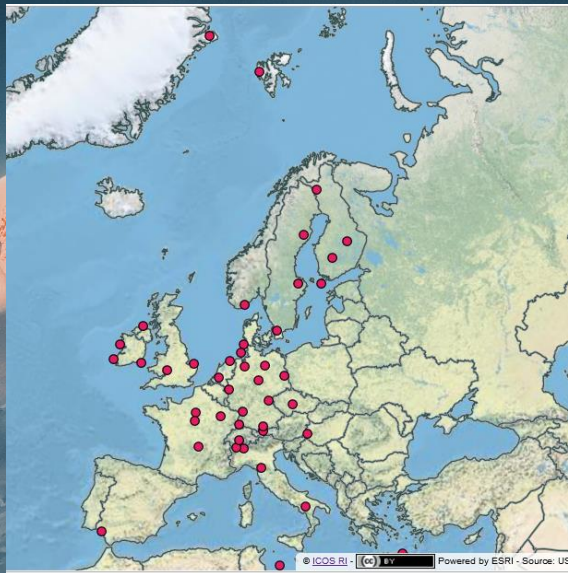
ICOS – Greenhouse Gases in Europe

Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



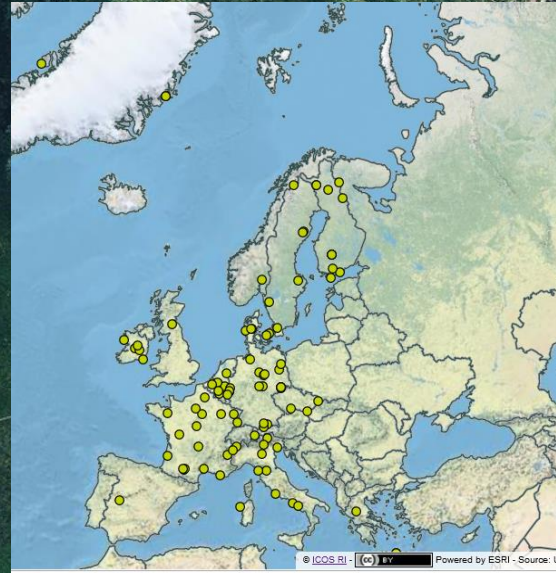
Atmosphere

Concentrations



Ecosystems

Fluxes



Oceans

Concentrations pCO₂



14 Countries
150 Stations
500 Researchers

110 Institutions
100 Mio € Investment
20 Mio €/yr Running costs

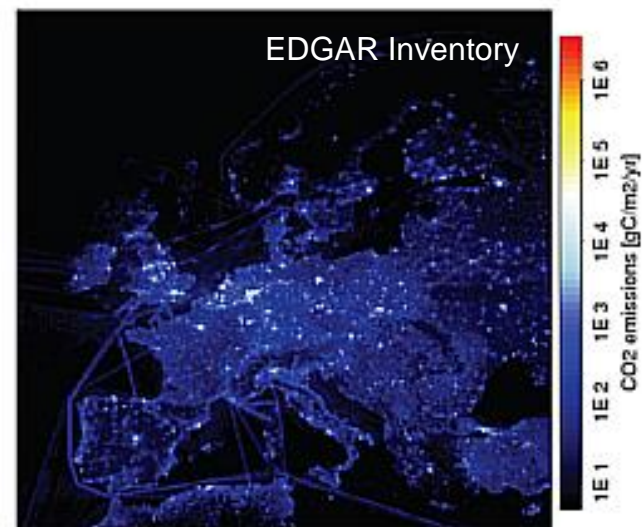


ICOS



ITINERIS

- Location:
 - compliant with ICOS Strategy
 - natural sources, sinks and their processes
 - Sufficient coverage of Germany
 - Infrastructure (stable power, accessibility of stations, remote access and data transfer)
- Technical equipment:
 - High precision instrumentation
 - Calibration gases and system
 - Data acquisition system
- Trained personnel
- Sustainability

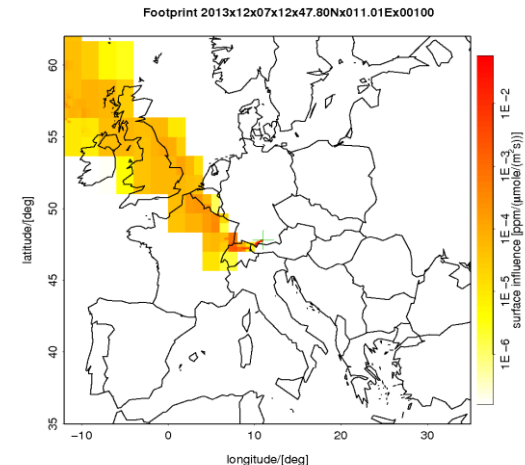
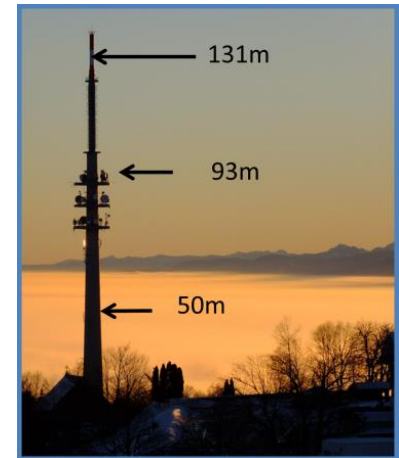


- larger footprint with increasing heights
- minimise effect of local pollution
- different levels for vertical profile measurements and gradients

➔ Use of pre-existing telecommunication towers

Selection based on:

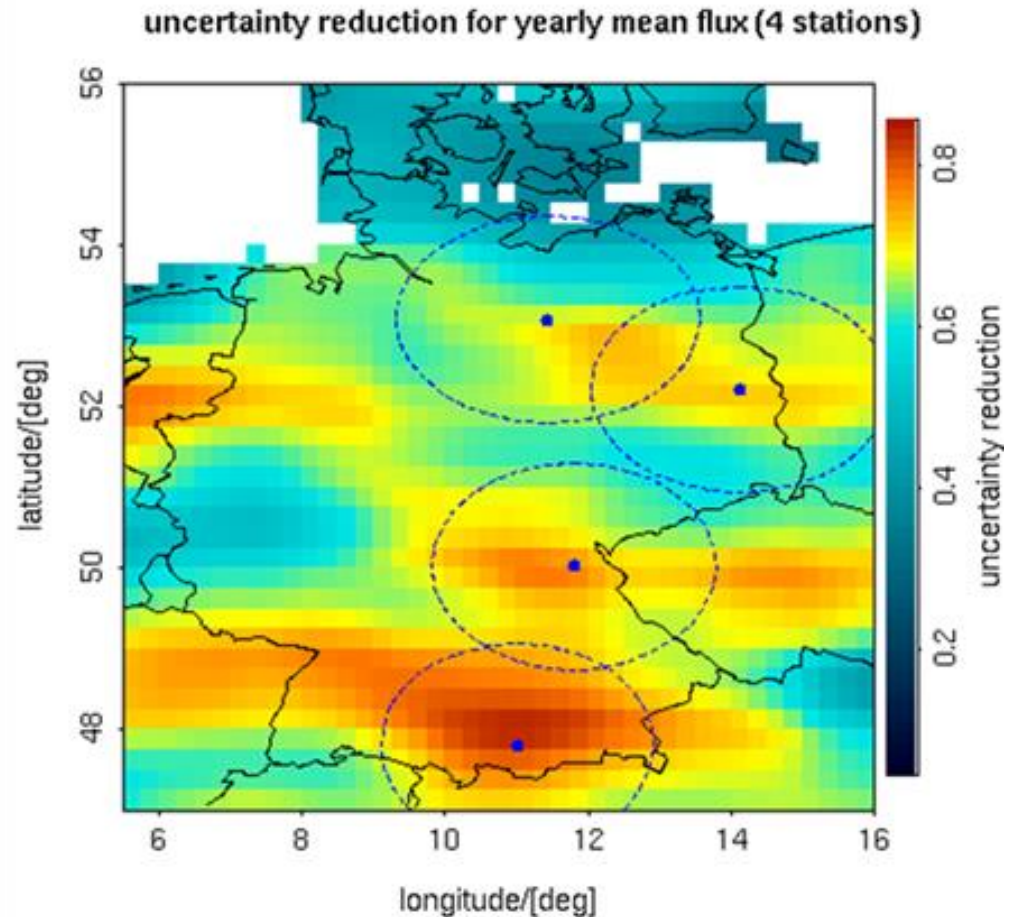
- location
- simulations
- tower structure
- rental fees
- accessibility



STILT footprint for Hohenpeissenberg tall tower (07. Dec 2013, 12:00)

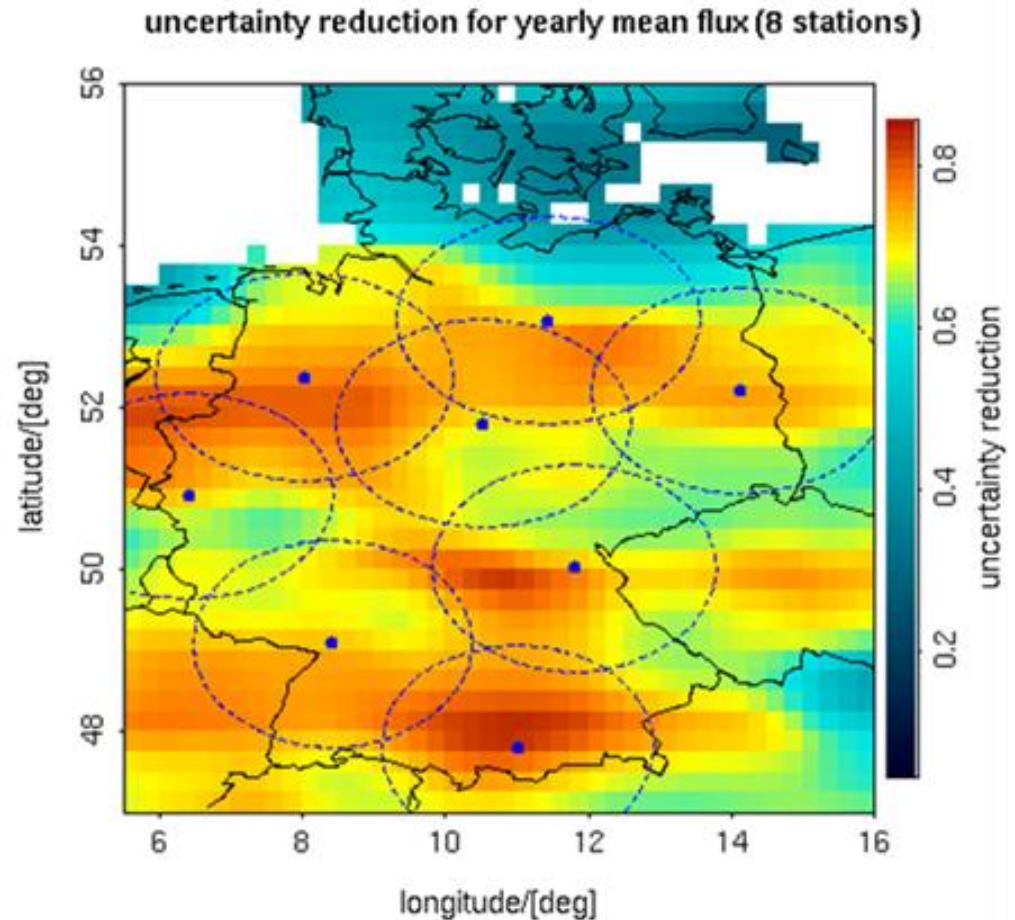
Model study to determine location and number of tall tower stations:

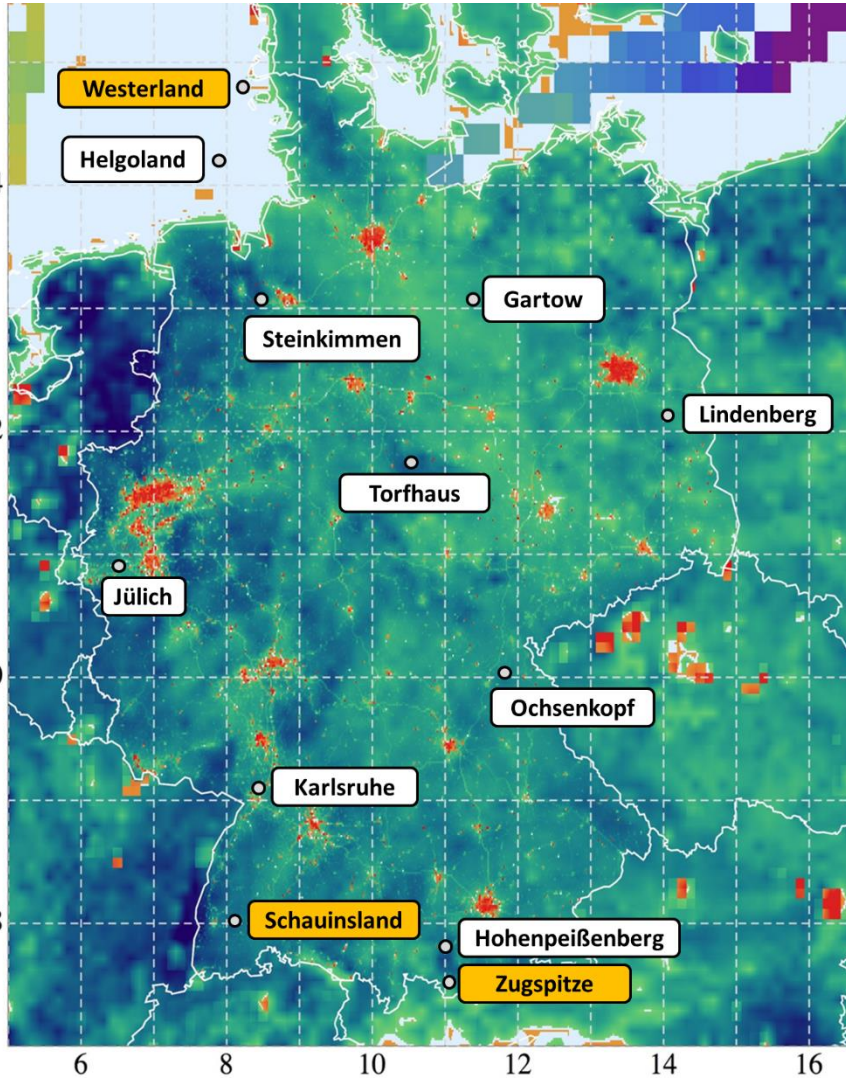
- STILT-TM3 Inversion (0.25° x 0.25°)
- Prior fluxes:
 - VPRM model (biosphere)
 - IER (fossil fuel)
 - Ozean (M. Fletcher 2006)
- Calculated uncertainty of post flux vs uncertainty of prior flux



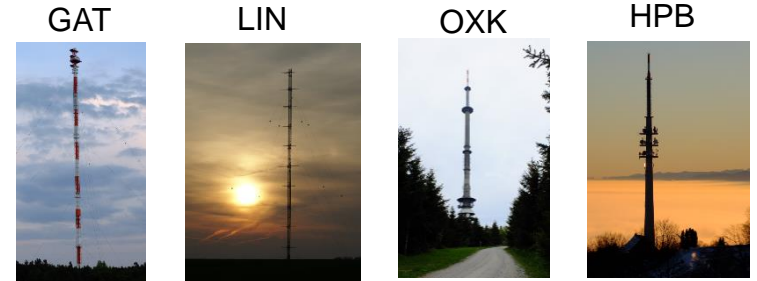
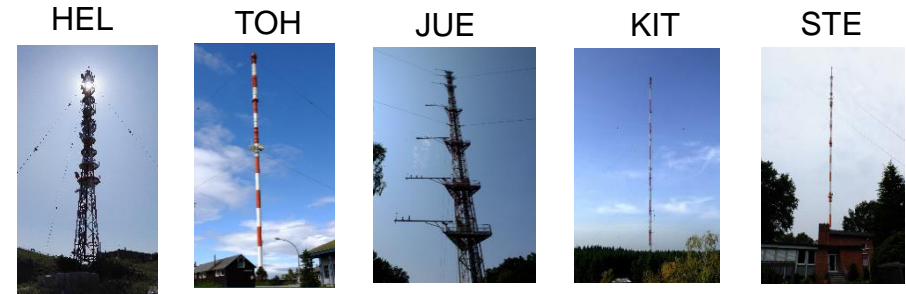
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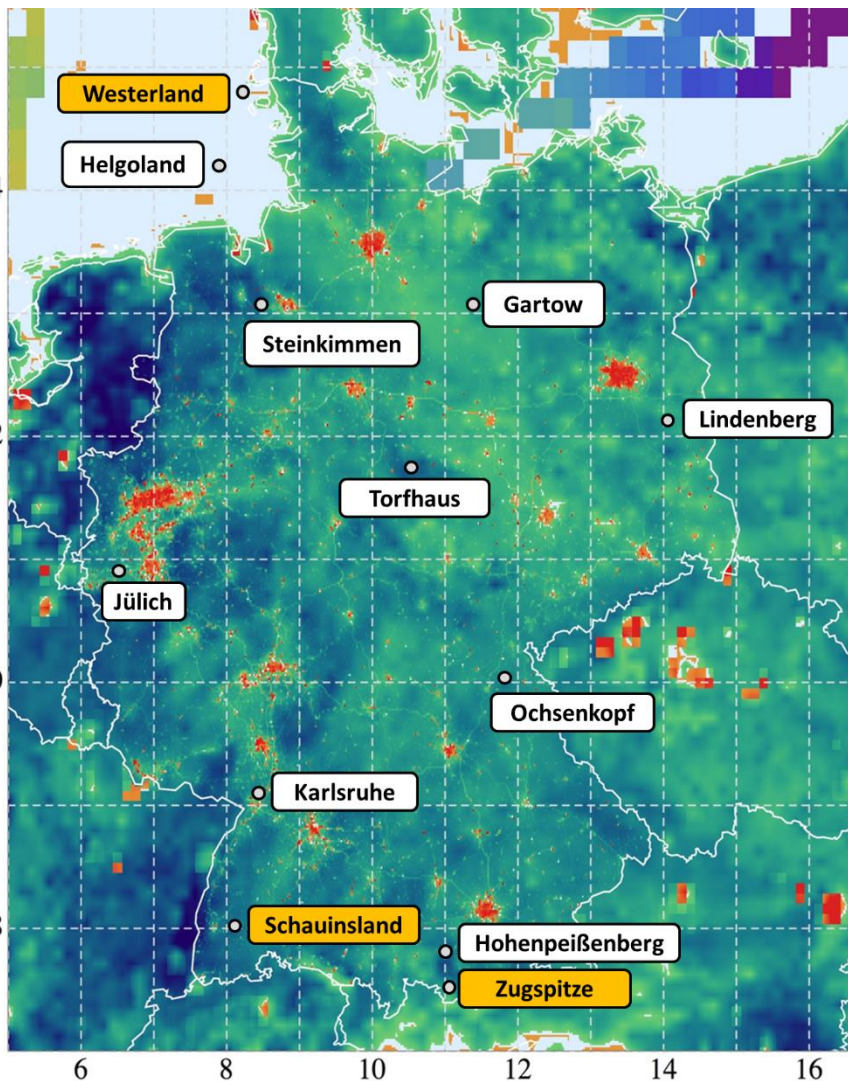
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- 9 DWD Tall Tower Stations
- 3 Stations operated by the German Environment Agency (UBA)





Class 1:

- Continuous in-situ CO_2 , CH_4 , CO meteorology (p, T, RH, wind direction/velocity) at every measurement level
- Weekly flask samples of CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , SF_6 , CO , H_2 , $^{13}\text{C}(\text{CO}_2)$, $^{18}\text{O}(\text{CO}_2)$, $^{14}\text{C}(\text{CO}_2)$ at highest level
- integrated $^{14}\text{C}(\text{CO}_2)$ over two weeks period

Class 2:

- Continuous in-situ CO_2 , CH_4 meteorology (p, T, RH, wind direction/velocity) at every measurement level

Recommended:

- ^{222}Rn , N_2O , Planetary Boundary Layer Height

WMO recommendation for compatibility of measurements of greenhouse gases

<i>Component</i>	<i>Network compatibility goal¹</i>	<i>Extended network compatibility goal²</i>	<i>Range in unpolluted troposphere (approx. range for 2019)</i>	<i>Range covered by the WMO scale</i>
<i>CO₂</i>	0.1 ppm (NH) 0.05 ppm (SH)	0.2 ppm	380 - 450 ppm	250 - 520 ³ ppm
<i>CH₄</i>	2 ppb	5 ppb	1750 - 2100 ppb	300 - 5900 ppb
<i>CO</i>	2 ppb	5 ppb	30 - 300 ppb	30 - 500 ppb
<i>N₂O</i>	0.1 ppb	0.3 ppb	325 - 335 ppb	260 - 370 ppb
<i>Δ¹⁴C-CO₂</i>	0.5‰	3‰	-80 to 20‰	

“Scientifically desirable level of network compatibility for measurements of well-mixed background air” for:

- Inferring regional fluxes from models
- Detection of small trends and gradients
- Minimise systematical uncertainty between stations and networks

Note: All mixing ratios are referred to dry mole fractions:

$$\text{dry mol fraction of species } X = \frac{\text{number of molecules of } X}{\text{number of molecules of dry air}}$$

This is important as atmospheric water content varies up to ~4 %, depending on region and season.

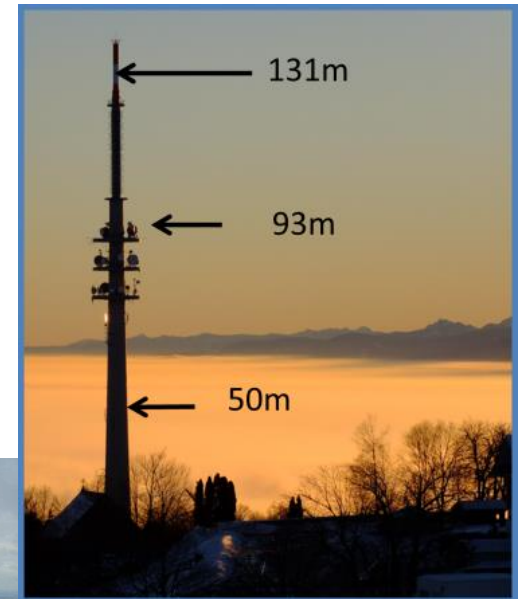
- ^{12}C CRDS (Picarro G2401) for $\text{CO}_2/\text{CO}/\text{CH}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or
CRDS (Picarro G2301) for $\text{CO}_2/\text{CH}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}$
CRDS (Picarro G5310) for $\text{N}_2\text{O} / \text{CO} / \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Off-axis ICOS (LGR-913-0015(EP)) for $\text{N}_2\text{O} / \text{CO} / \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Radon ^{222}Rn (University Heidelberg)
- $^{14}\text{C}(\text{CO}_2)$ (University Heidelberg – AMS, chemical absorption in NaOH)
- Meteorology: Wind, Temperature, Humidity
- Ceilometer (Lufft CHM15K)
- Flasksampler (MPI-BGC)



^{12}C CRDS = Cavity Ring Down Spectroscopy

Inlet line design

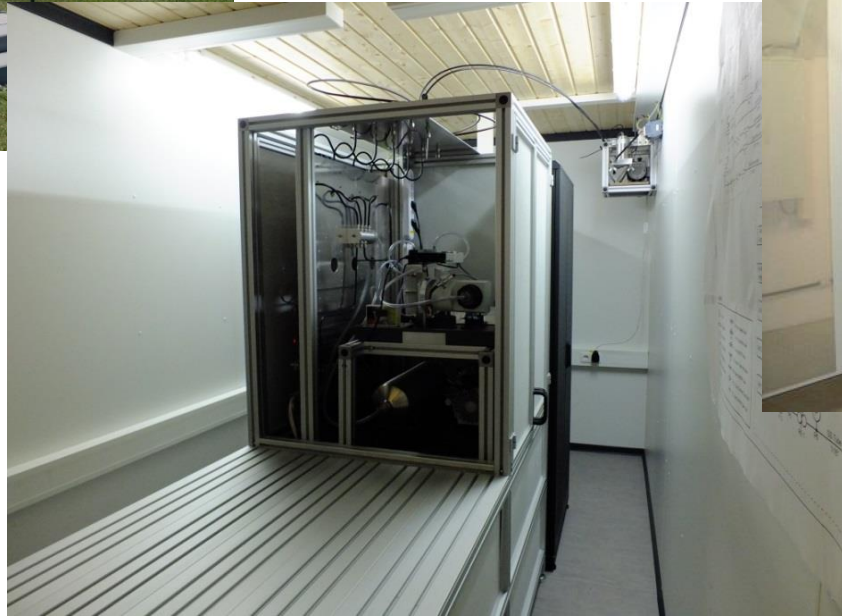
- Material: Decabon/Synflex, stainless steel
- Seperate lines for each height
- Filter at entrance of inlets
- Reduced inlet line pressure to prevent condensation, in principle no drying required
- Nafion drying for N₂O/CO LGR Analyser





ICOS Moments

Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



ICOS

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OBSERVATION
SYSTEM



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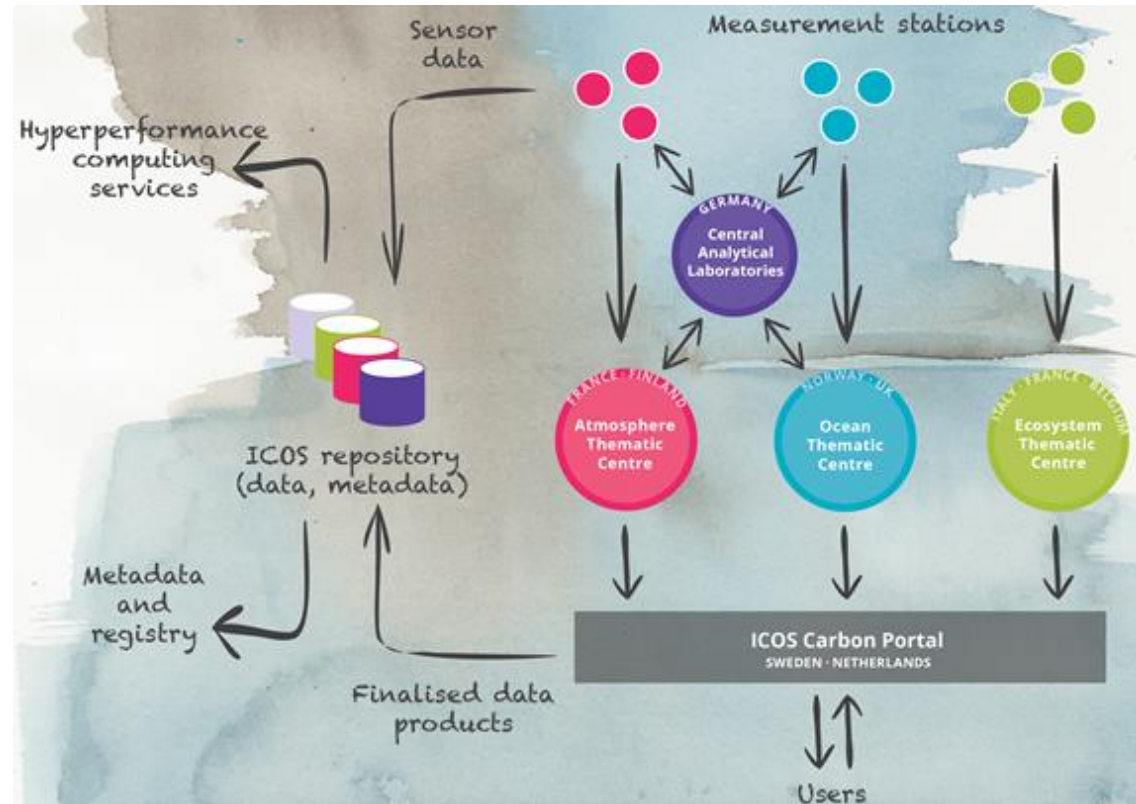
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QA/QC = Quality Assurance/Quality Control

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- **Central Facilities:**
organisational set up supports QA/QC, i.e. structure of network ensures high quality measurements
- **Procedures**, i.e. specific tasks of Central Facilities and ICOS community
- At Station level: scientific and **station operation** and management



➔ **stringent** data QA/QC management! (stringent = strict, precise, and exacting)



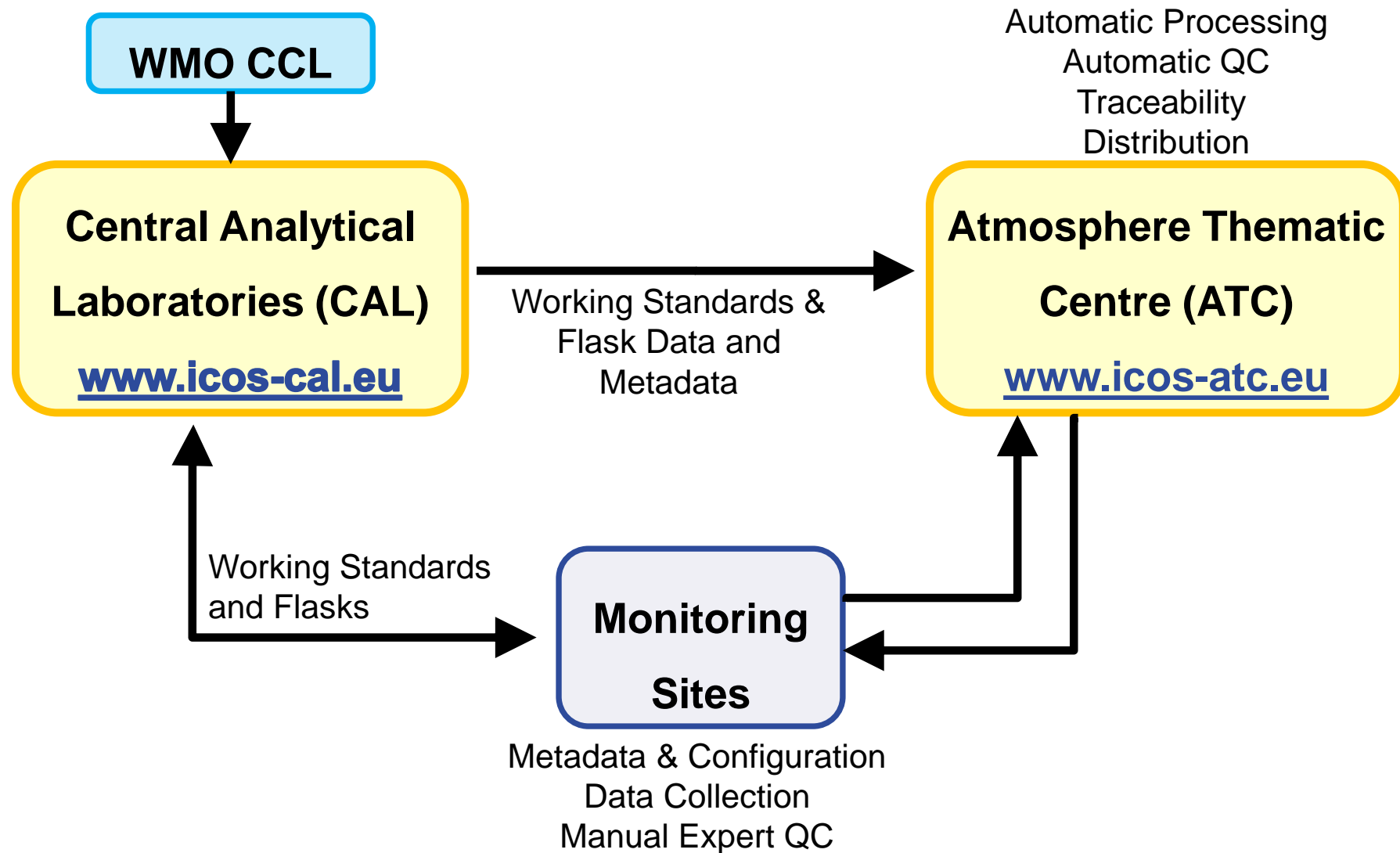
ICOS



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ICOS Central Facilities CAL & ATC

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ICOS



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Procedures: becoming an ICOS Station

- **Clear Specifications for Stations:**

- ICOS RI (2020): ICOS Atmosphere Station Specifications V2.0 (editor: O. Laurent). ICOS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.18160/GK28-2188>

- **Labelling Procedure:** All stations undergo rigorous assessment before receiving approval to join the network

- Ywer-Kwok et al., 2021 <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-14-89-2021>

- **Initial instrument tests by ATC Metrology Lab (MLab)** – instrument characterisation & check on ICOS compliance

- Ywer-Kwok et al., 2015 <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-8-3867-2015>

- **Station Audits by ICOS Mobile Lab**, traceable to WMO CCL and ICOS CAL

Procedures: high quality data production

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Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



- **Centralised data processing chain**
 - Hazan et al., 2016 <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-4719-2016>
- **ATC QC data products** www.icos-atc.eu/dataproducts
- **Automated flask sampling for QC purpose**
 - Levin et al., 2020 <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-20-11161-2020>
- **Regular Data Reviews (Meetings):** Monitoring Station Assembly (MSA)
- **Coordination and science:** ICOS national meetings, ICOS Science Conference



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GAW



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QA/QC at Stations: Standardised Tests

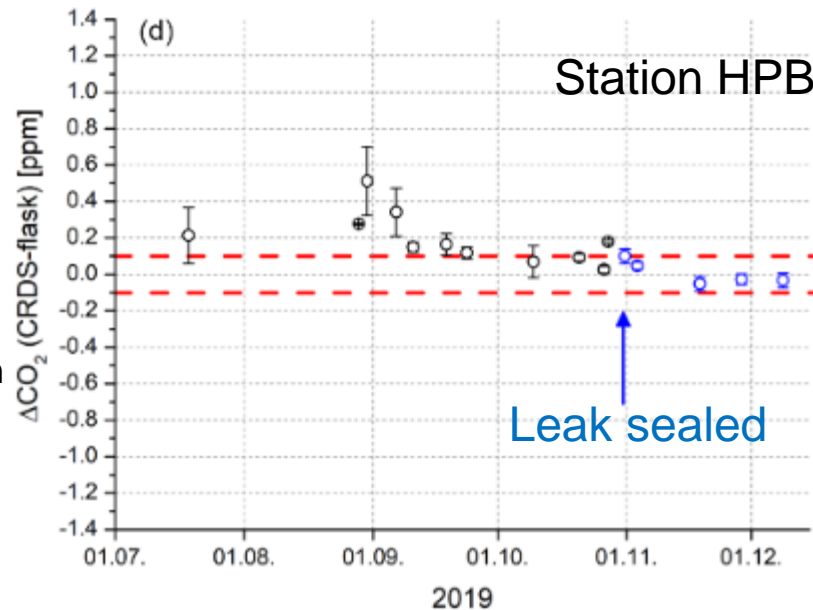
Determination of H₂O correction function (Droplet test)

System Leak tests

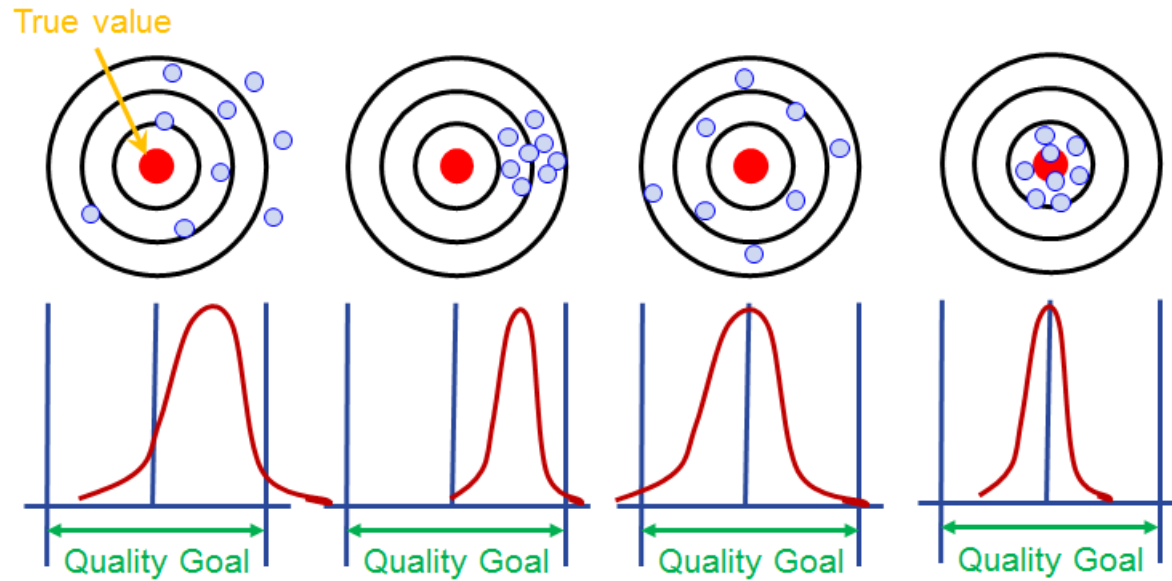
- Shelter test (measurement and standard gas delivery system)
- Line test (whole system, including inlet lines)
- Gradients in well mixed conditions

Flask sampling

In situ minus flask measurement for ambient CO₂ variability <0.5 ppm. After sealing the leak: within the required ±0.1 ppm compatibility range.



QA/QC at Stations: Standardised Tests

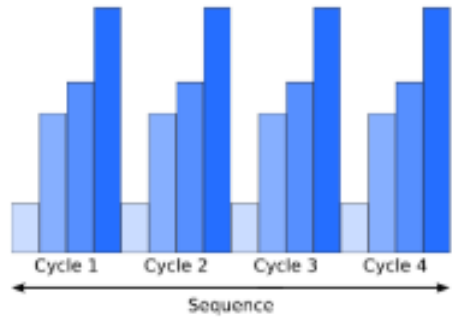


Calibrations → correct for instrument drift & bias → achieve required **accuracy**

Target measurements

- Short/Long-term target → long-term **repeatability** (= reproducibility)
 - continuous monitoring **repeatability** (= precision)
 - **bias**
- Reference tank → to correct for short term variability / drift

QA/QC at Stations: Calibrations

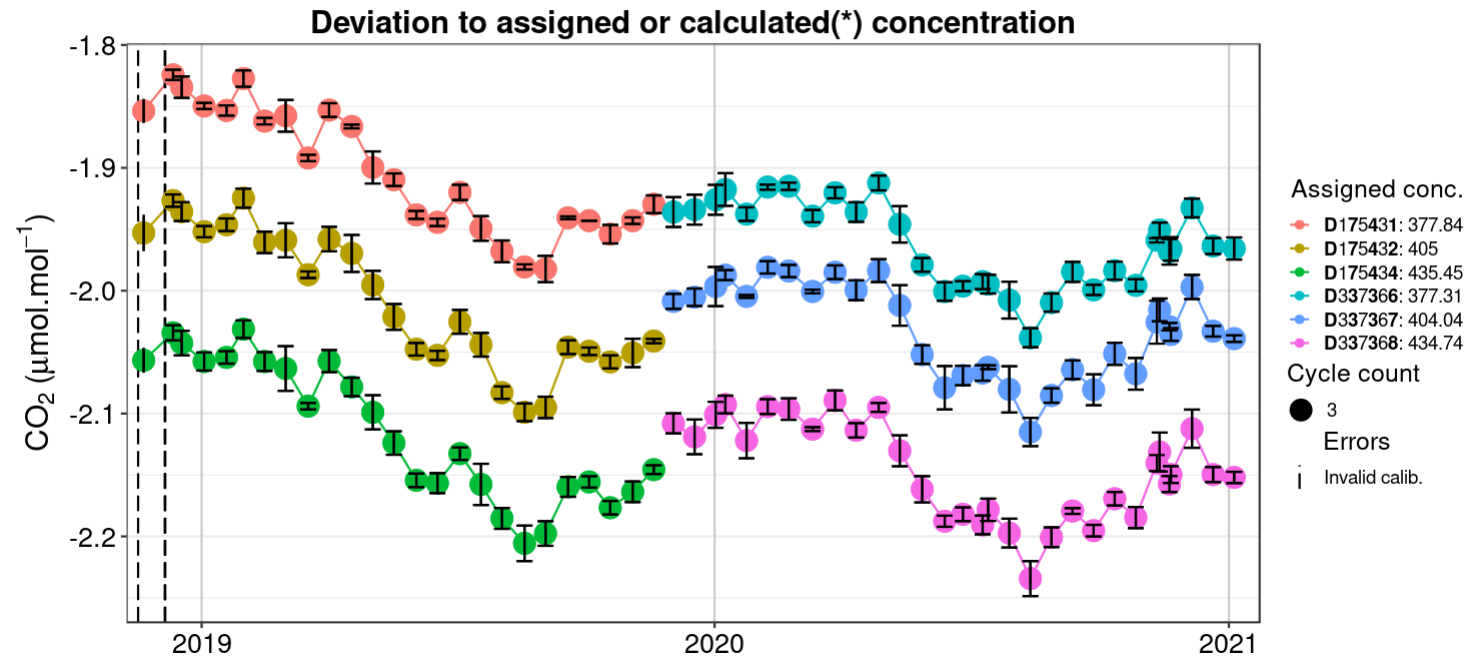


ICOS Atmosphere Thematic Centre

GAT 413 - Calibration tank drift

2018-11-16 - 2021-01-15

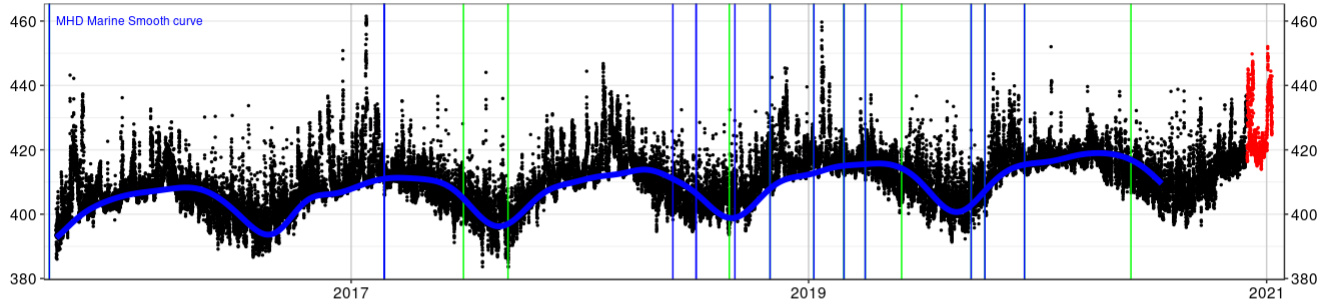
P0002.2 / plot generated every day
update 2021-01-15 06:4



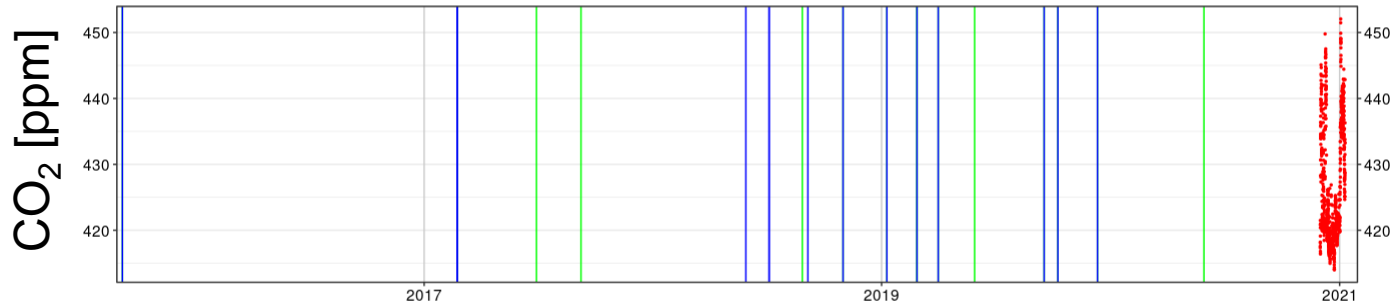
QA/QC at Stations: Uncertainties (1)

2015-09-18 - 2021-01-10

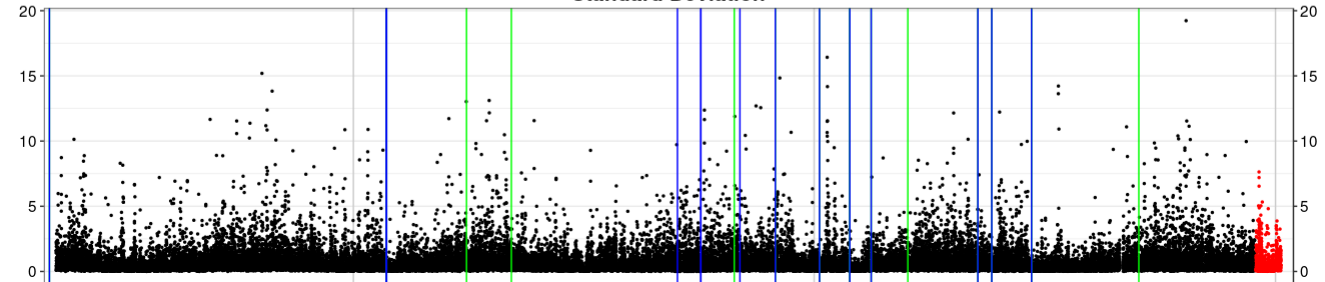
Ambient air



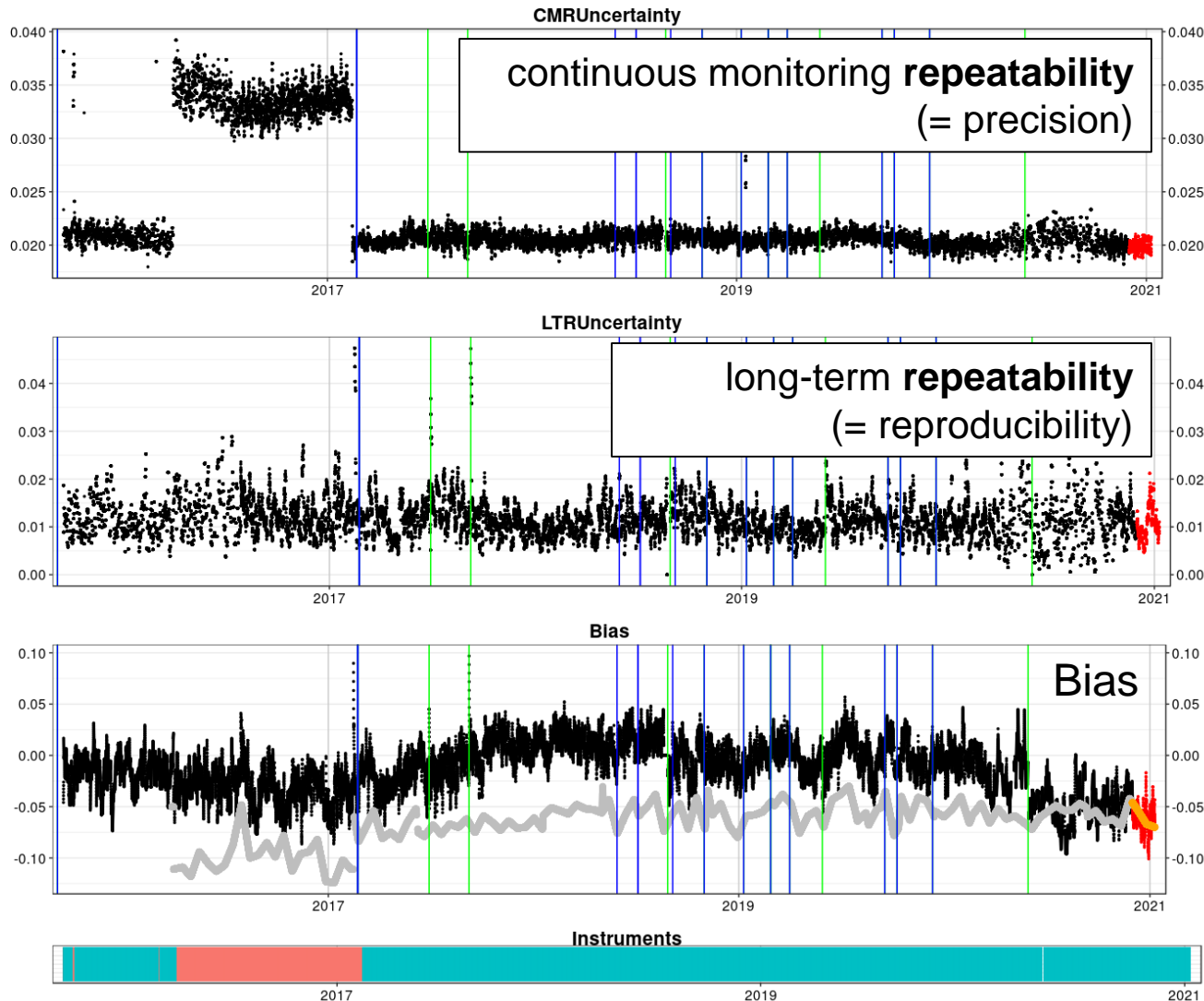
Ambient air without manual QC



Standard Deviation



QA/QC at Stations: Uncertainties (2)



CMR = Average SD over 24 hrs using 1 min intervals of raw data

LTR = SD of averaged target measurements over 3 days

Target
Calibration/Configuration

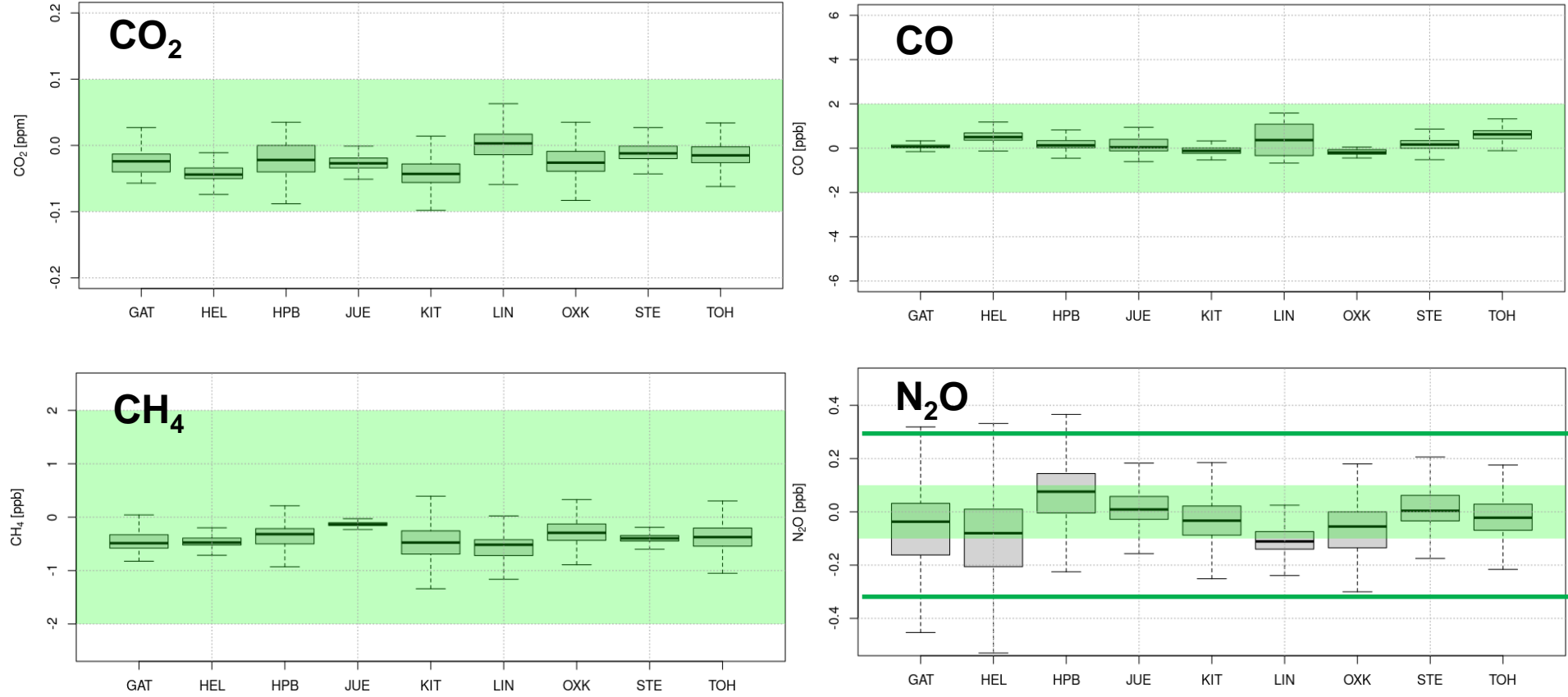
271 | 382

Flag U

Flag O



Theory vs Practice: achieving QC goals Deutscher Wetterdienst Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand

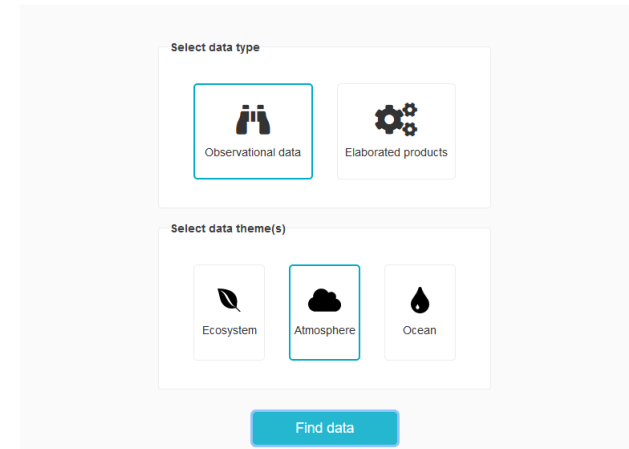


Boxplots based on short term target measurements for German DWD stations
 The green area indicates the WMO compatibility goals (— extended compatibility goal for N₂O)

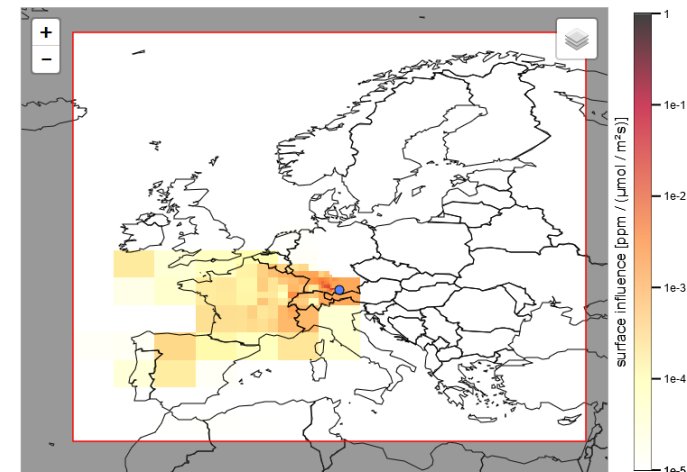
- **Information** for scientists, policy-makers, ICOS community and public, media & education
- **Observational ICOS data** and data products (free download)
 - ICOS Near Real Time Observational Data (Level 1)
 - ICOS Final Fully Quality Controlled Observational Data (Level 2)
- **Tools** for visualisation, analysis and management of data
 - **Footprint** Tool (simulations using model STILT Stochastic Time Inverted Lagrangian Transport; Lin et al., 2003)
 - Forecast of air mass **backtrajectories** at ICOS stations
 - ICOS **Jupyter Notebooks** for exploring and analysing ICOS data for scientific and educational purposes

DISCOVER ICOS DATA

Quickly access either our observational data from the ecosystem, atmosphere and ocean stations, or elaborated products produced from ICOS and/or other data sets.

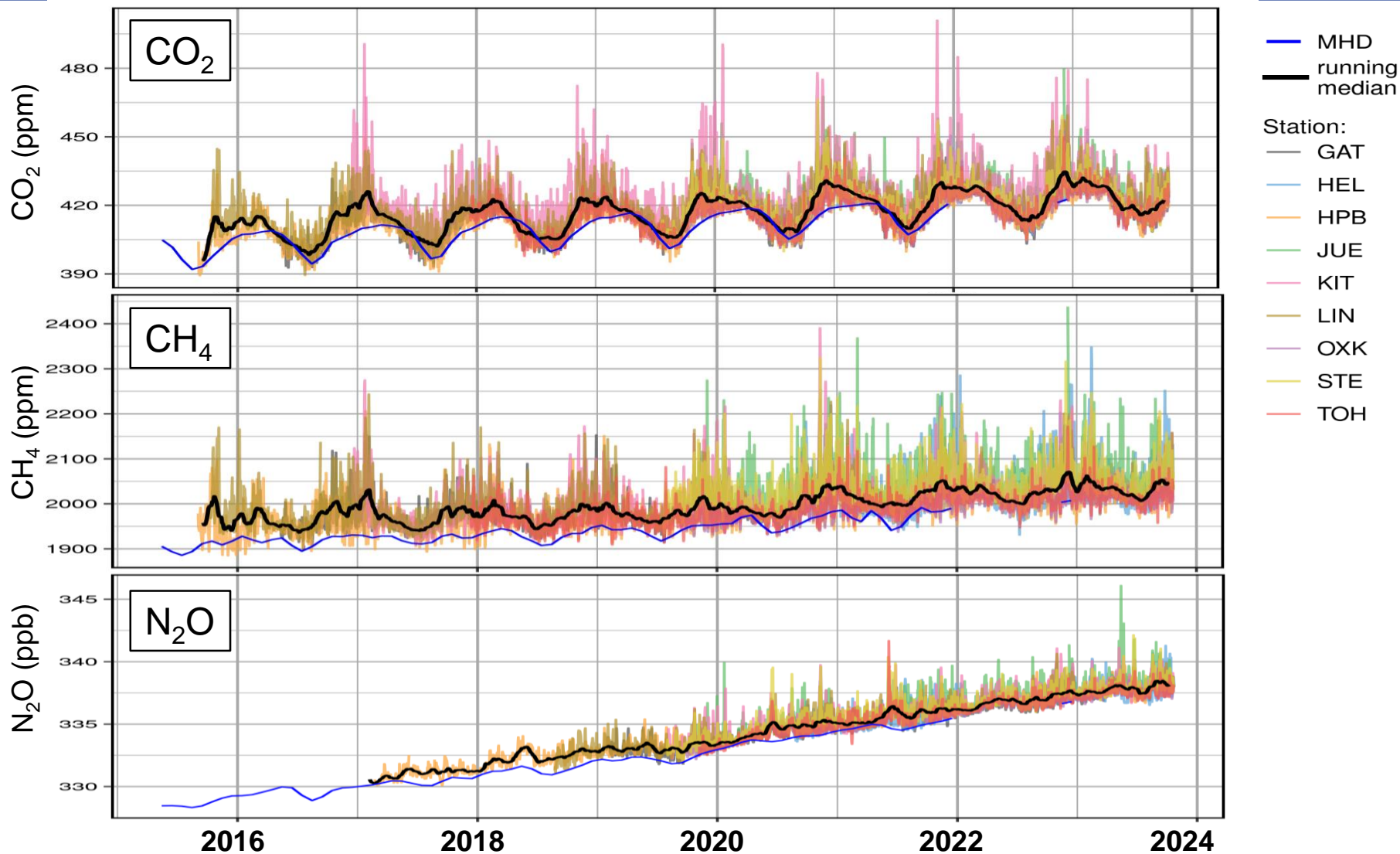


STILT results viewer



Timeseries of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O

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Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



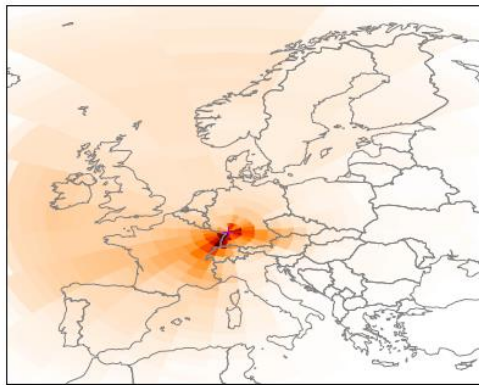
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OBSERVATION
SYSTEM

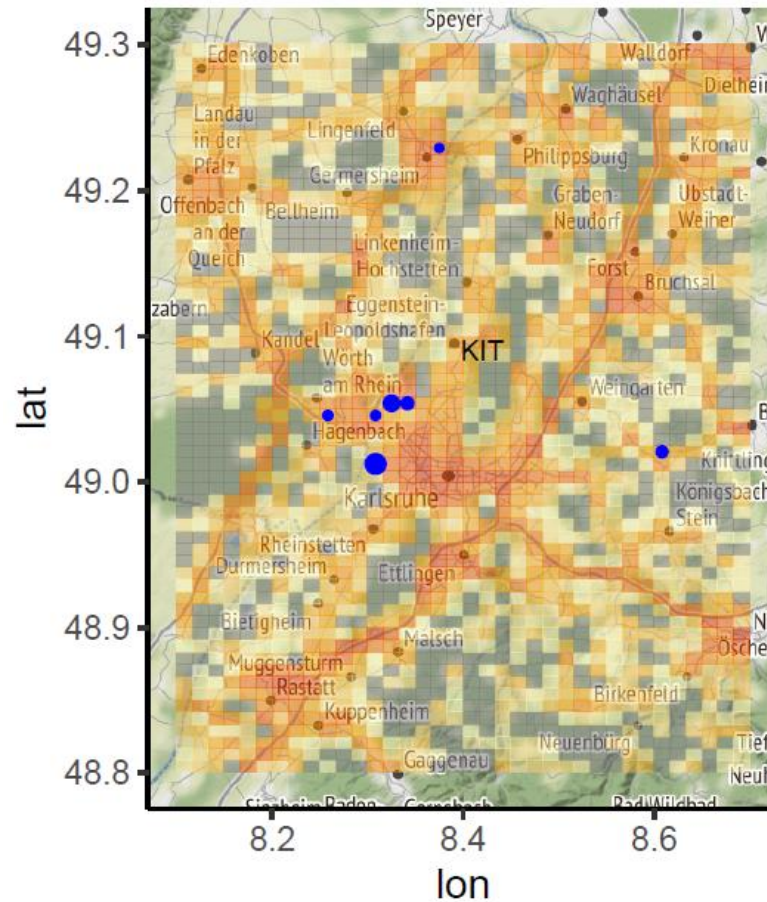


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ICOS Station Karlsruhe KIT



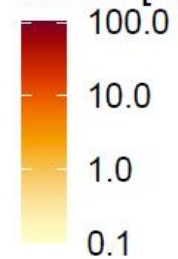
TNO emissions 2019



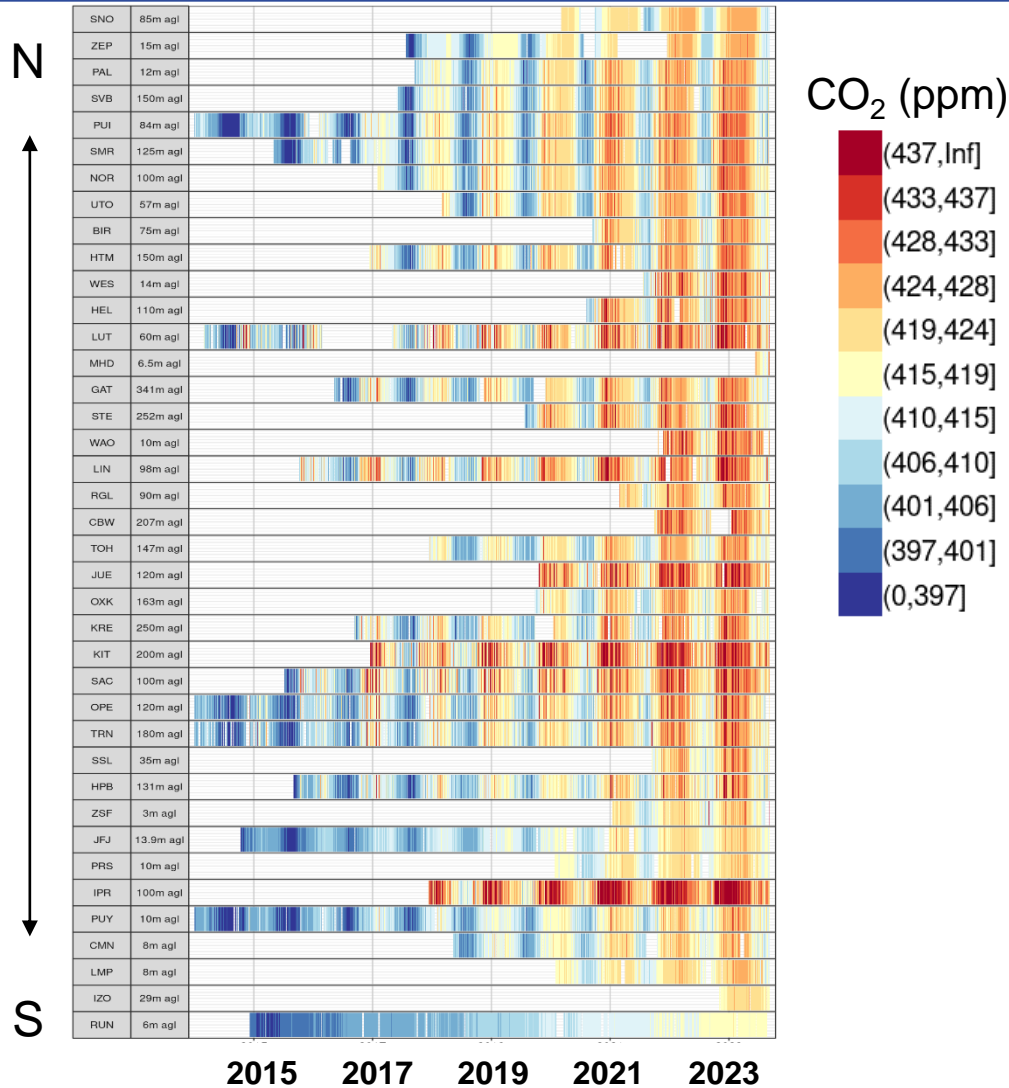
ffCO₂ [$\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2\text{s})$]

- 10
- 100
- 1000
- 10000

ffCO₂ [$\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2\text{s})$]



Concentrations and anomalies

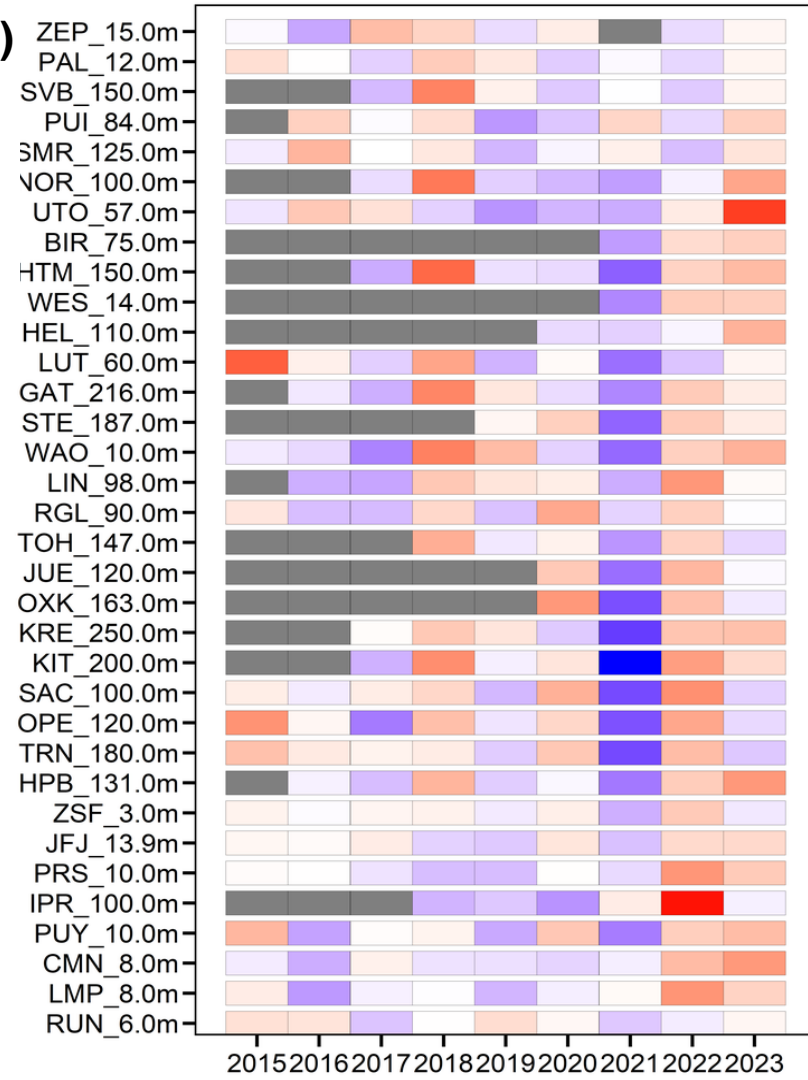
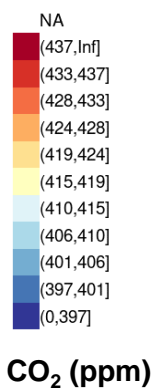
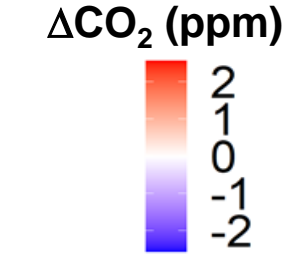
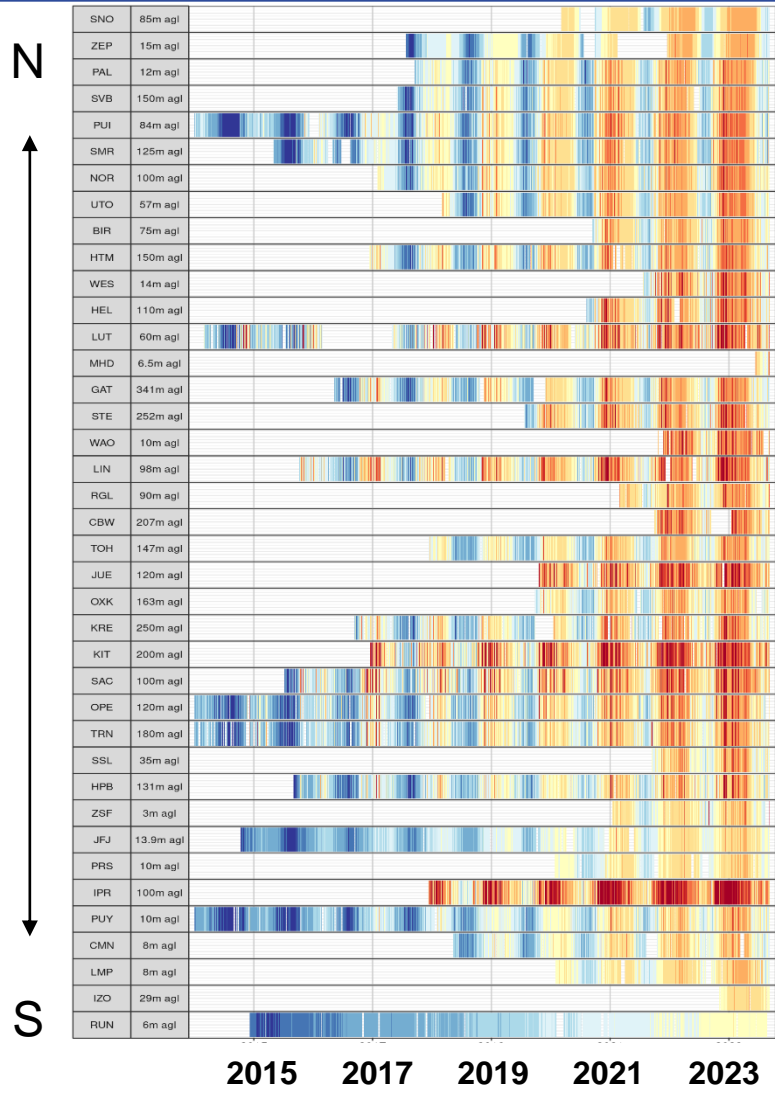


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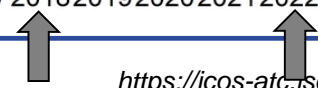
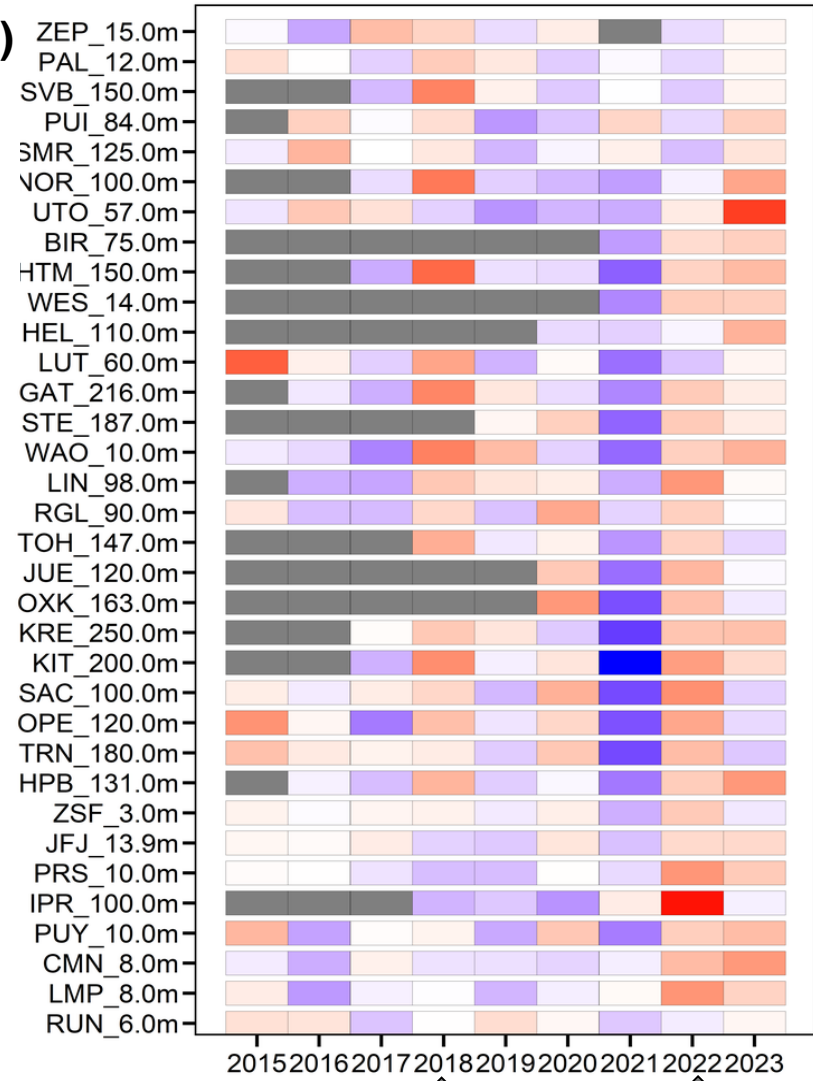
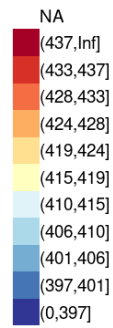
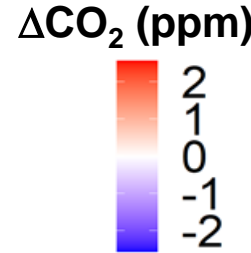
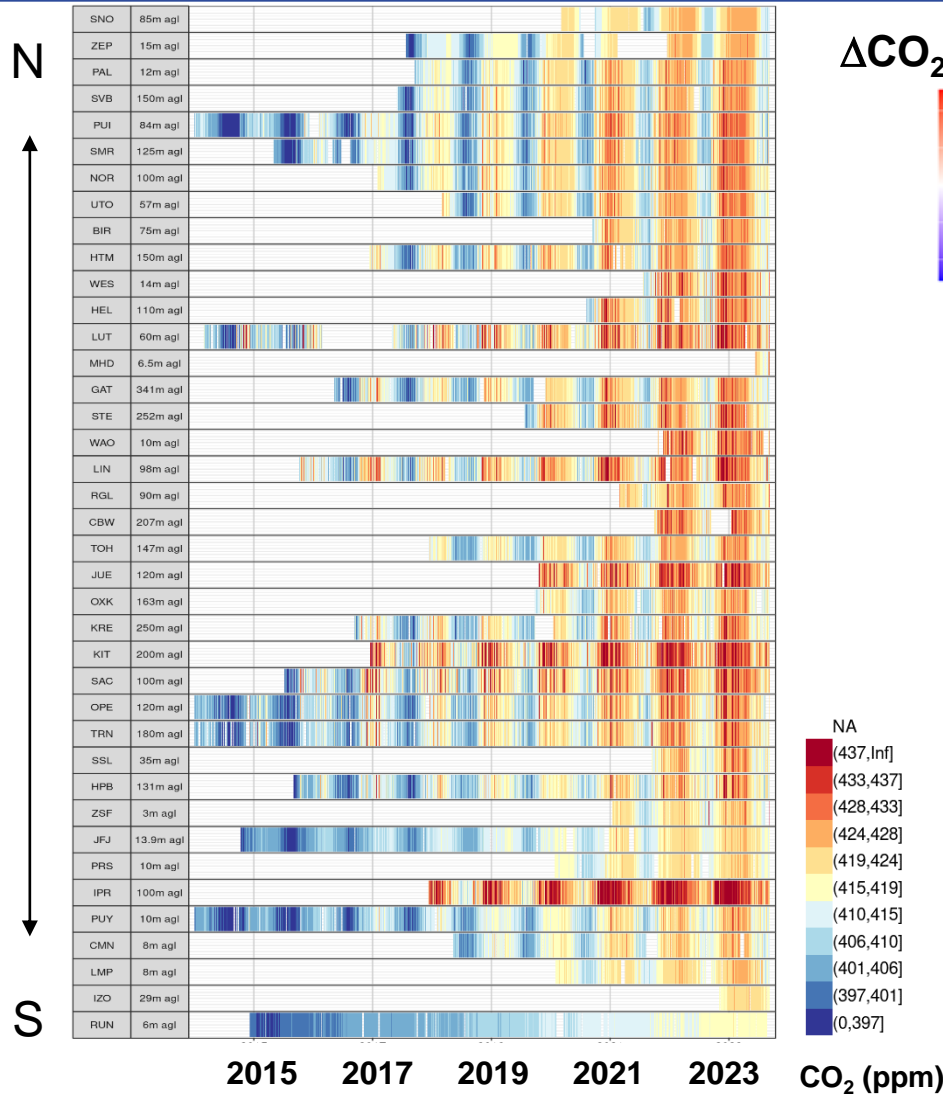
Concentrations and anomalies



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Concentrations and anomalies



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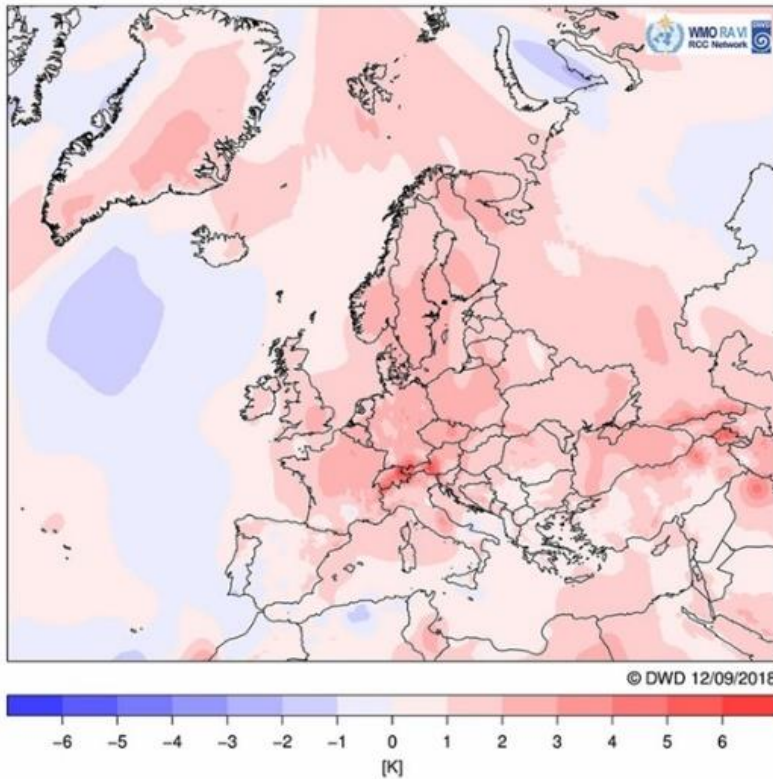
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Summer Drought 2018 and ICOS Observations

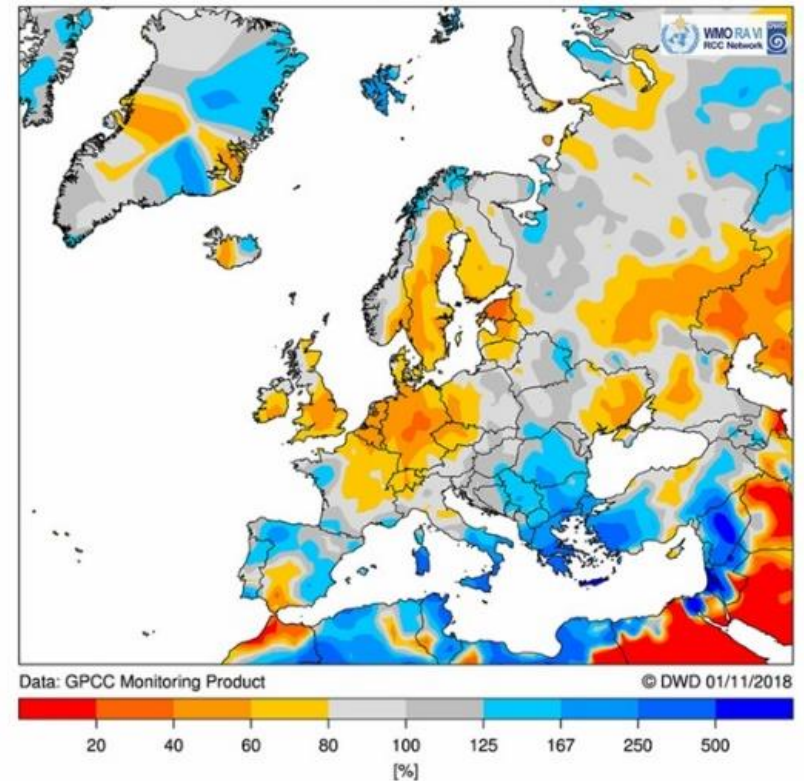
Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



Temperature Summer 2018
Anomaly (reference period 1981–2010)



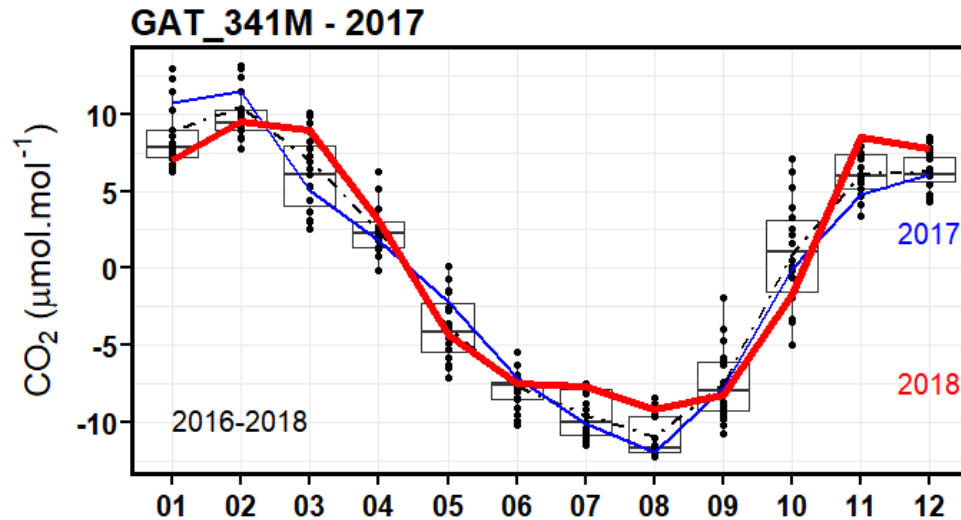
Precipitation Summer 2018
Percentage of 1981–2010 Average



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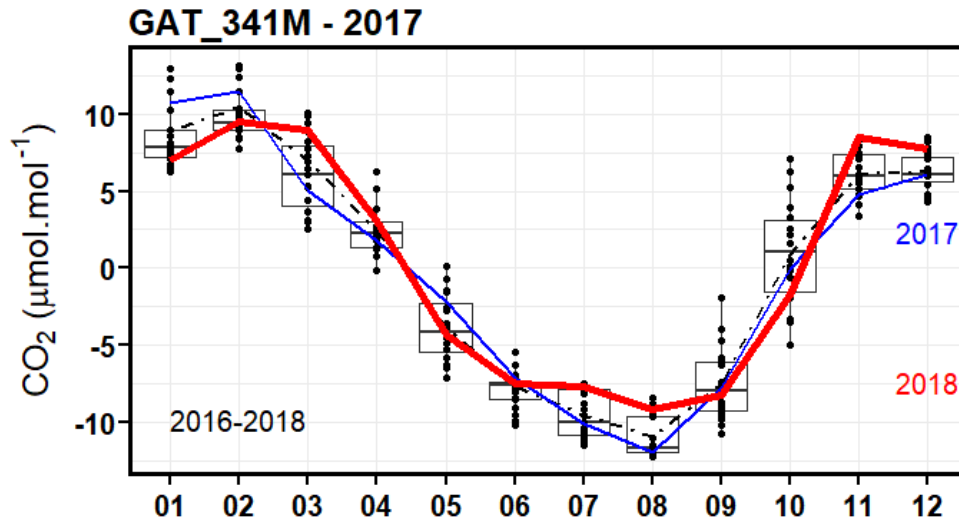


Annual CO₂ Amplitude & Anomaly

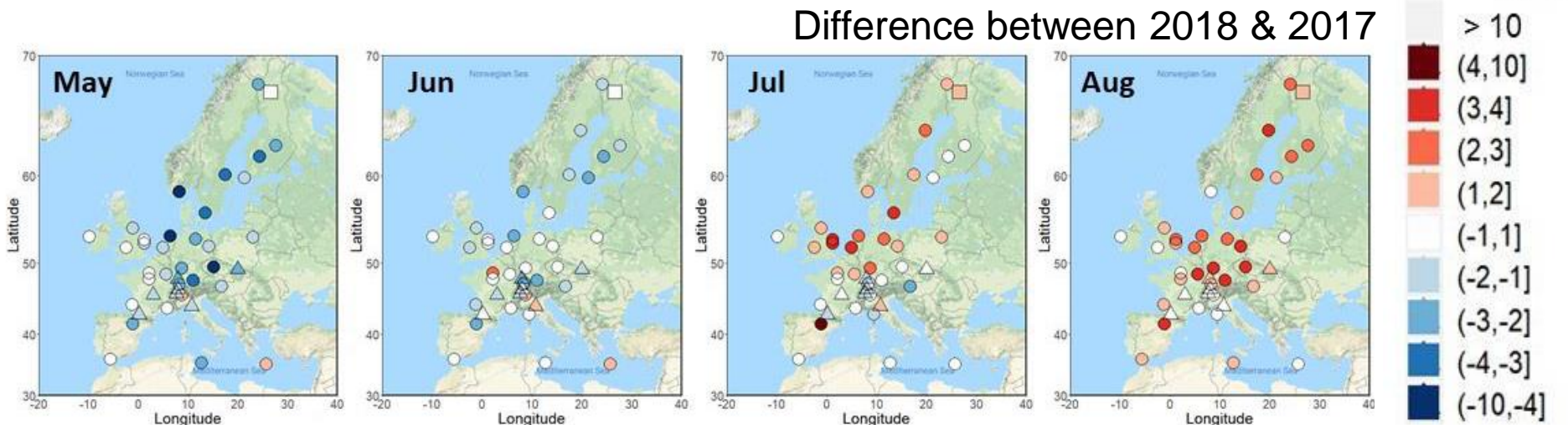


ICOS Station Gartow:
→ Station in Central Europe

Annual CO₂ Amplitude & Anomaly



ICOS Station Gartow:
→ Station in Central Europe

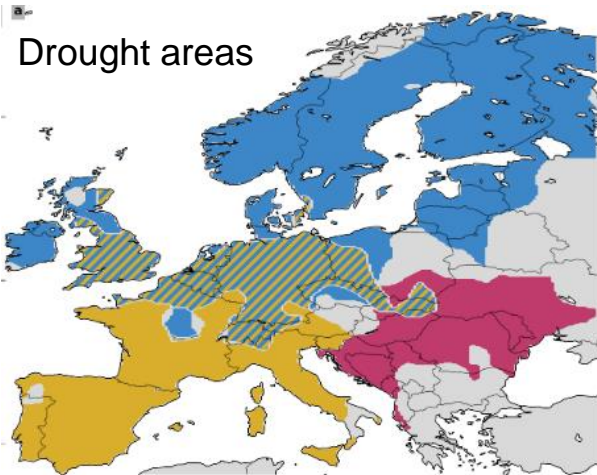


Annual CO₂ Amplitude & Anomaly

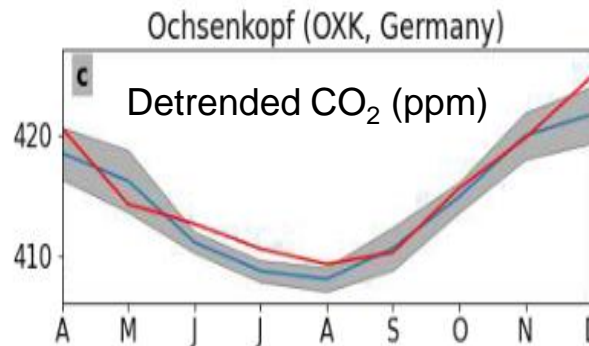
Δ CO₂ uptake is reduced during the growing season in summer 2018 by 1.4 ppm or **12 %**

Comparison with other drought periods (1.5σ T anomaly):

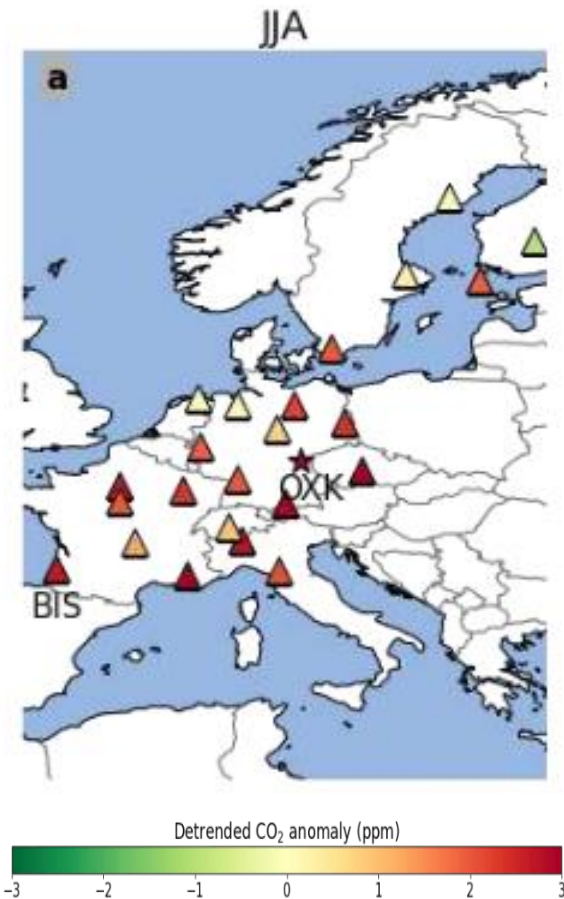
2003	3.0 ± 1.1 ppm
2015	1.0 ± 0.6 ppm
2018	1.4 ± 0.5 ppm
2022	Similar to 2018, Van der Woude et al.



Drought areas



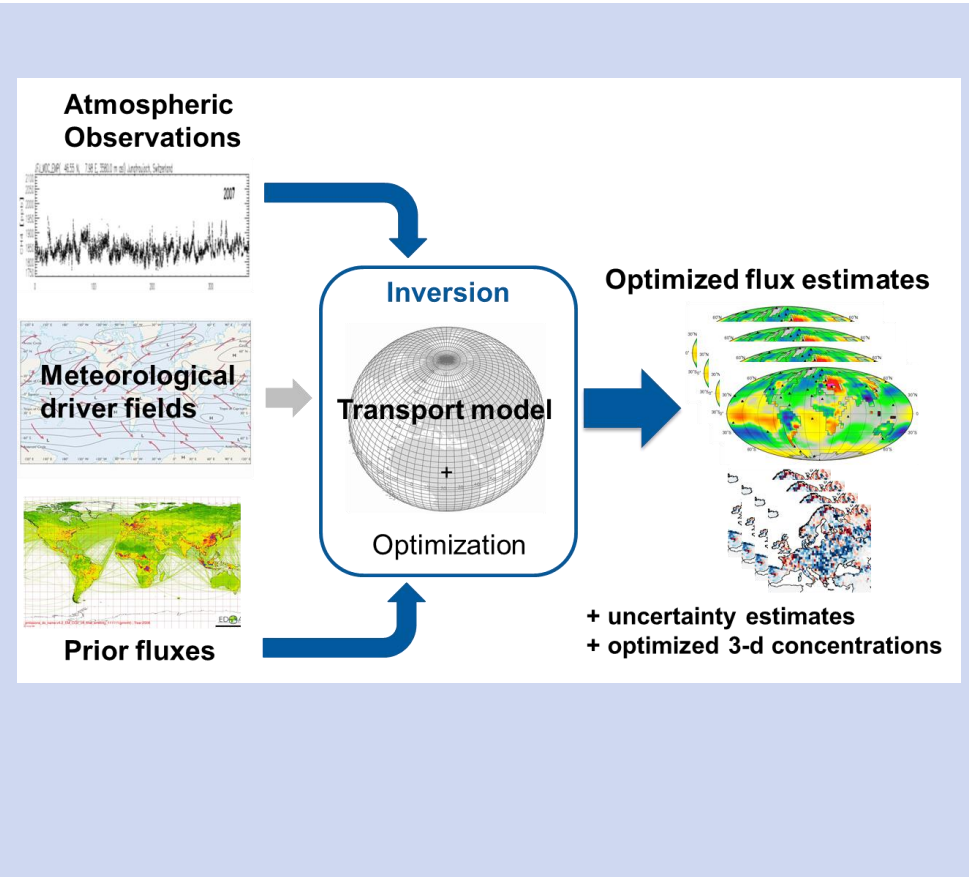
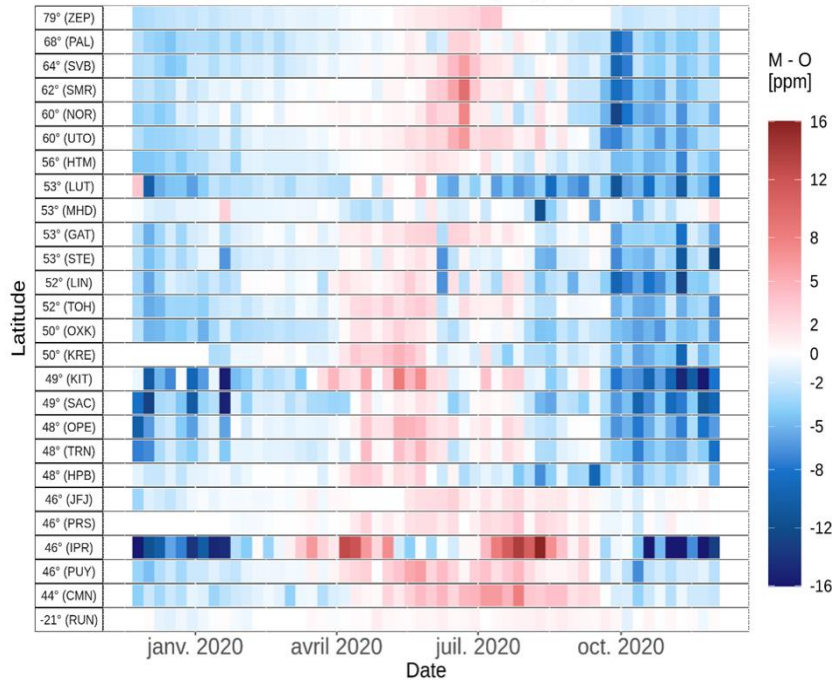
2018: blue – “North”
2022: yellow – “South”, red – “East”
2018+2022: blue/yellow hatched – “Central”



Model Simulations – Validation CAMS & Inverse Modelling



CO₂ weekly differences (model - obs)
2019-12-01 - 2020-12-01(analysis)

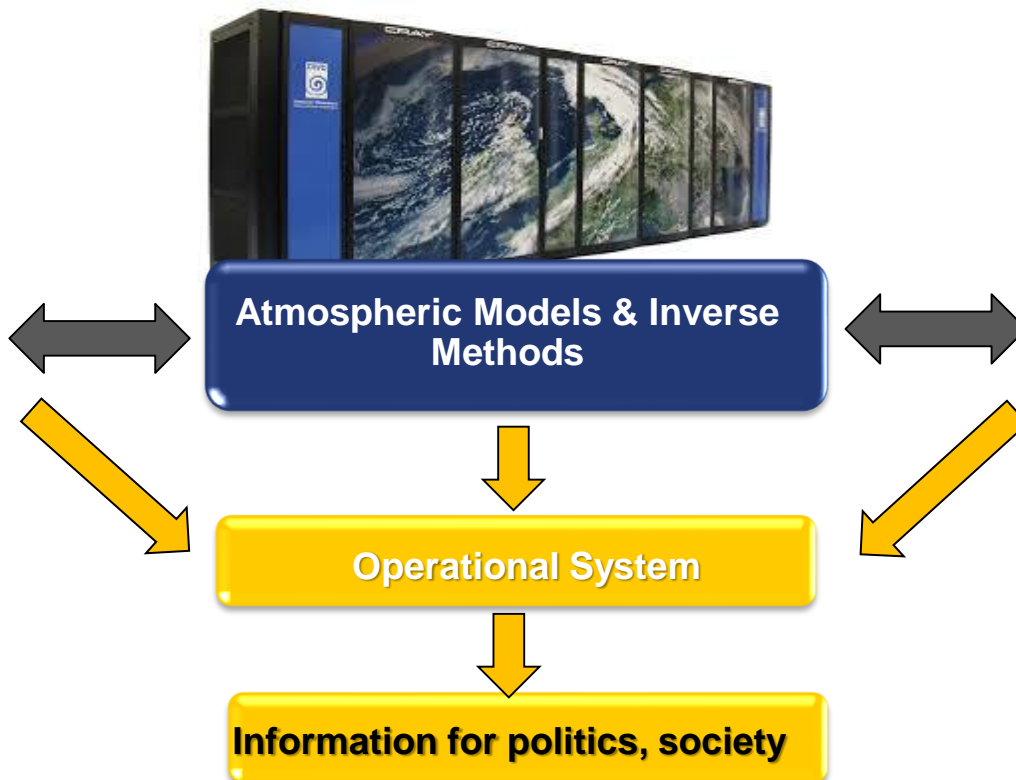


ITMS - National contribution to WMO/IG³IS

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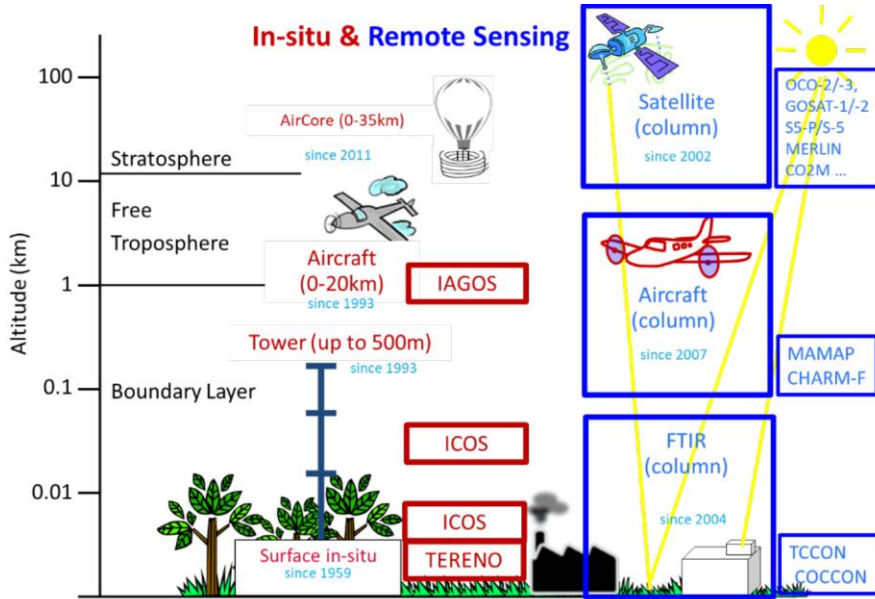
GHG Observations

XCH₄ Sentinel-5P



Sources and Sinks

Flux observations



Summary table on emission trends for Germany since 1990, all GHGs in kt CO₂ equi

Emissions Trends	2014	2015	2016
Net CO ₂ emissions/removals (with LULUCF)	777.033	780.981	780.981
CO ₂ emissions (without LULUCF)	793.636	797.078	797.078
CH ₄ with LULUCF	56.671	56.469	56.469
CH ₄ without LULUCF	55.806	55.602	54.403
N ₂ O with LULUCF	39.120	39.663	38.808
N ₂ O without LULUCF	38.273	38.809	37.948
HFCs (CO ₂ equivalent, 1995 base year)	11.219	11.354	11.148
PFCs (CO ₂ equivalent, 1995 base year)	235	244	261
SF ₆ (CO ₂ equivalent, 1995 base year)	3.487	3.652	3.881
NF ₃ (CO ₂ equivalent, 1995 base year)	20	12	11
Total Emissions/Removals with LULUCF (CO₂ equi.)	887.785	892.376	894.925
Total Emissions without LULUCF (CO₂ equi.)	902.676	906.792	909.404

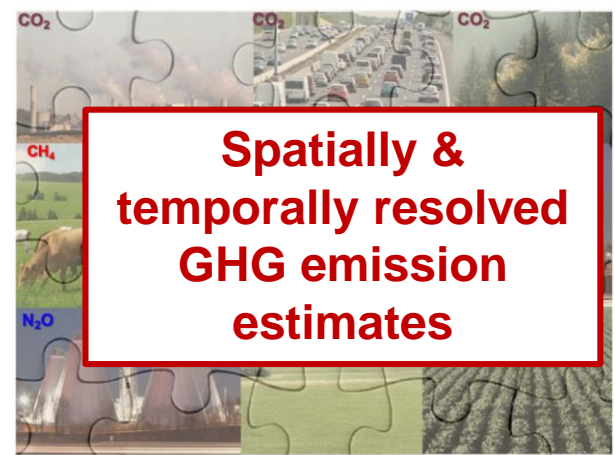
Emission source and sink categories	2014	2015	2016
		(kt)	
1. Energy	762.351	768.072	771.901
2. Industry	62.361	60.928	61.797
3. Agriculture	66.289	66.690	65.228
4. Land-Use Change and Forestry	-14.891	-14.376	-14.479
CO ₂ (net emissions)	-16.603	-16.097	-16.204
N ₂ O + CH ₄	1.712	1.721	1.725
5. Waste	11.674	11.065	10.478



ICON



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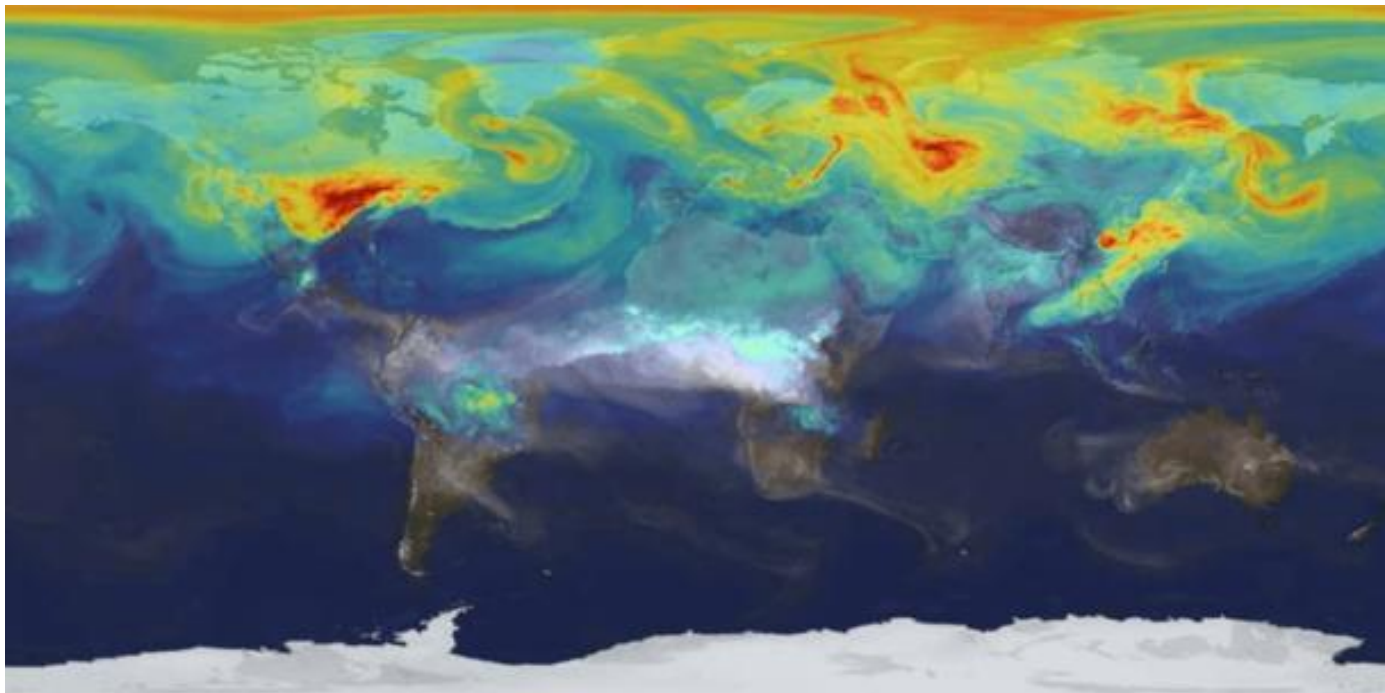


Global Greenhouse Gas Watch

Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



World Meteorological Congress approved Global Greenhouse Gas Watch
on 24th May 2023



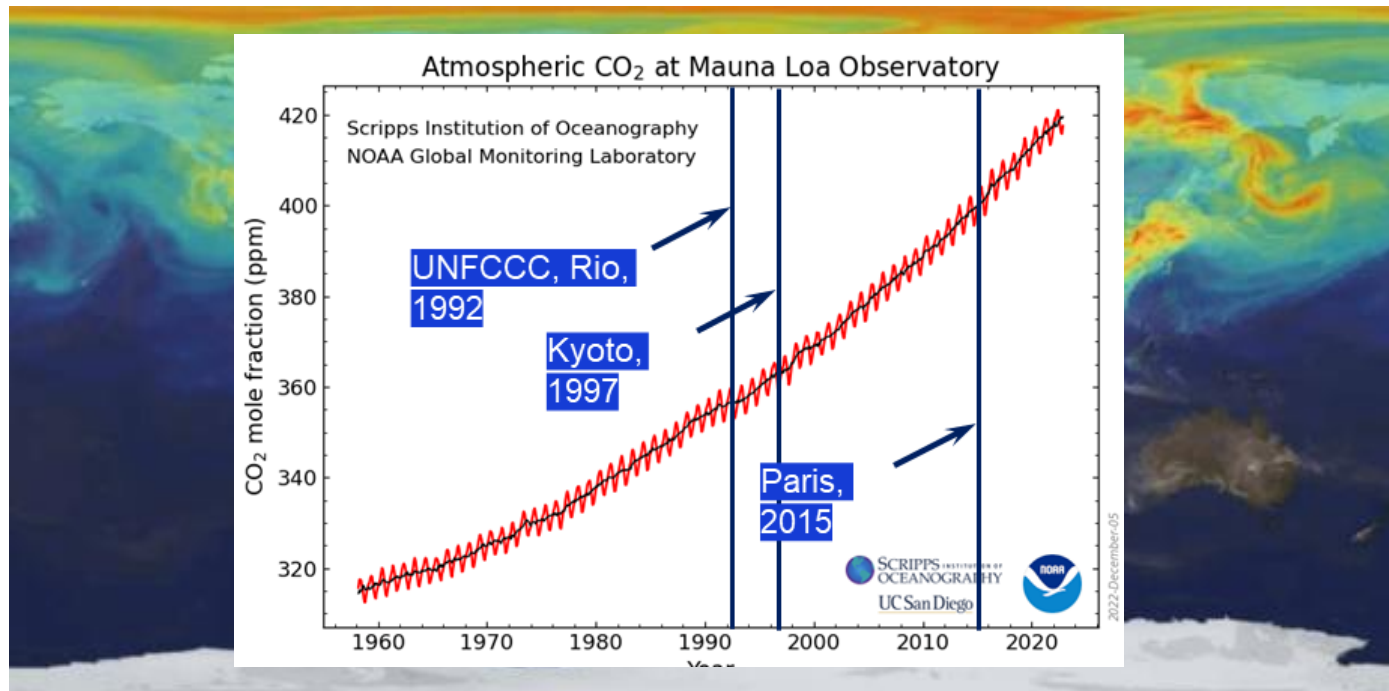
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Monthly GHG net fluxes with 1x1 degree horizontal resolution within one month
Based on surface and satellite observations and global modeling/data assimilation



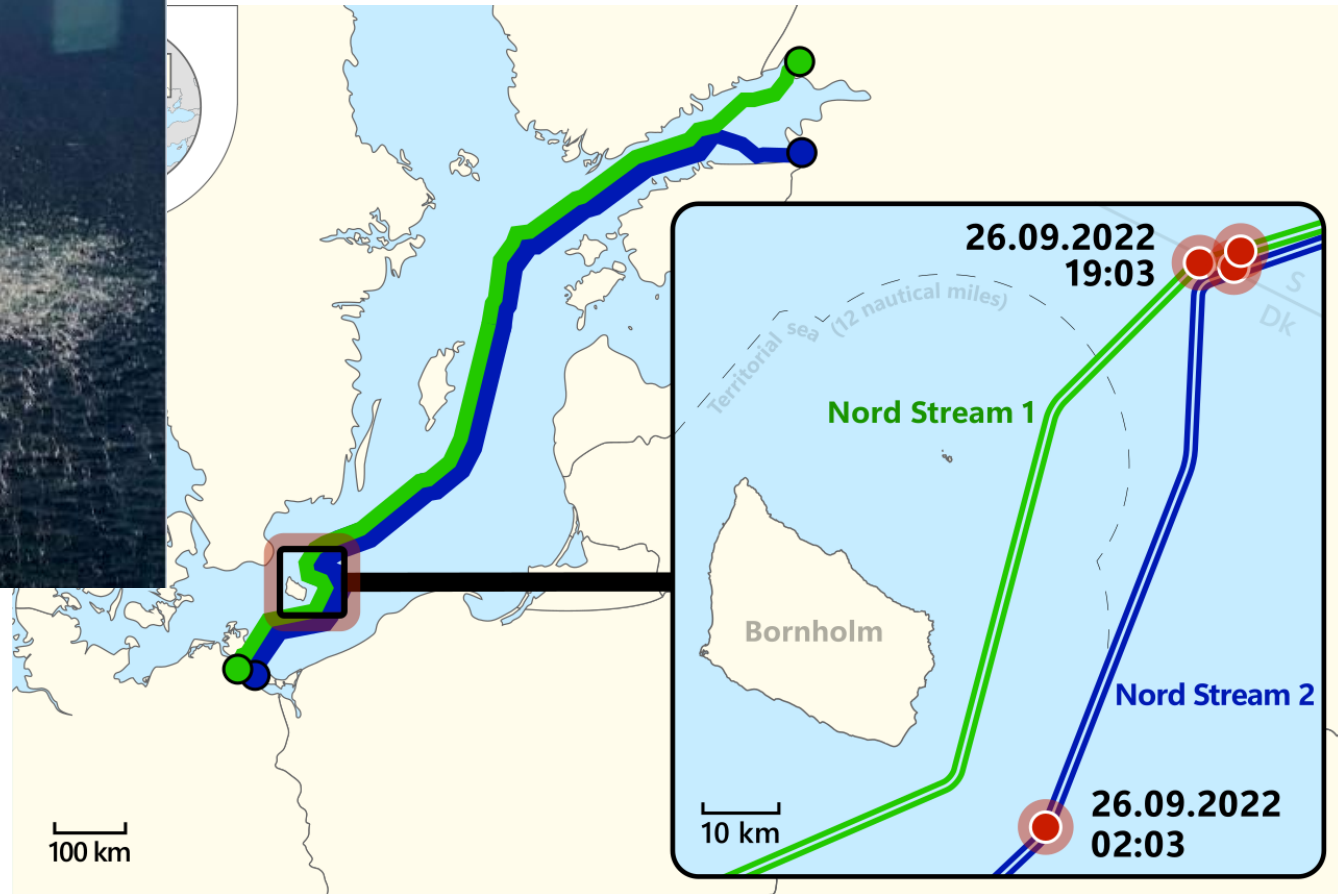
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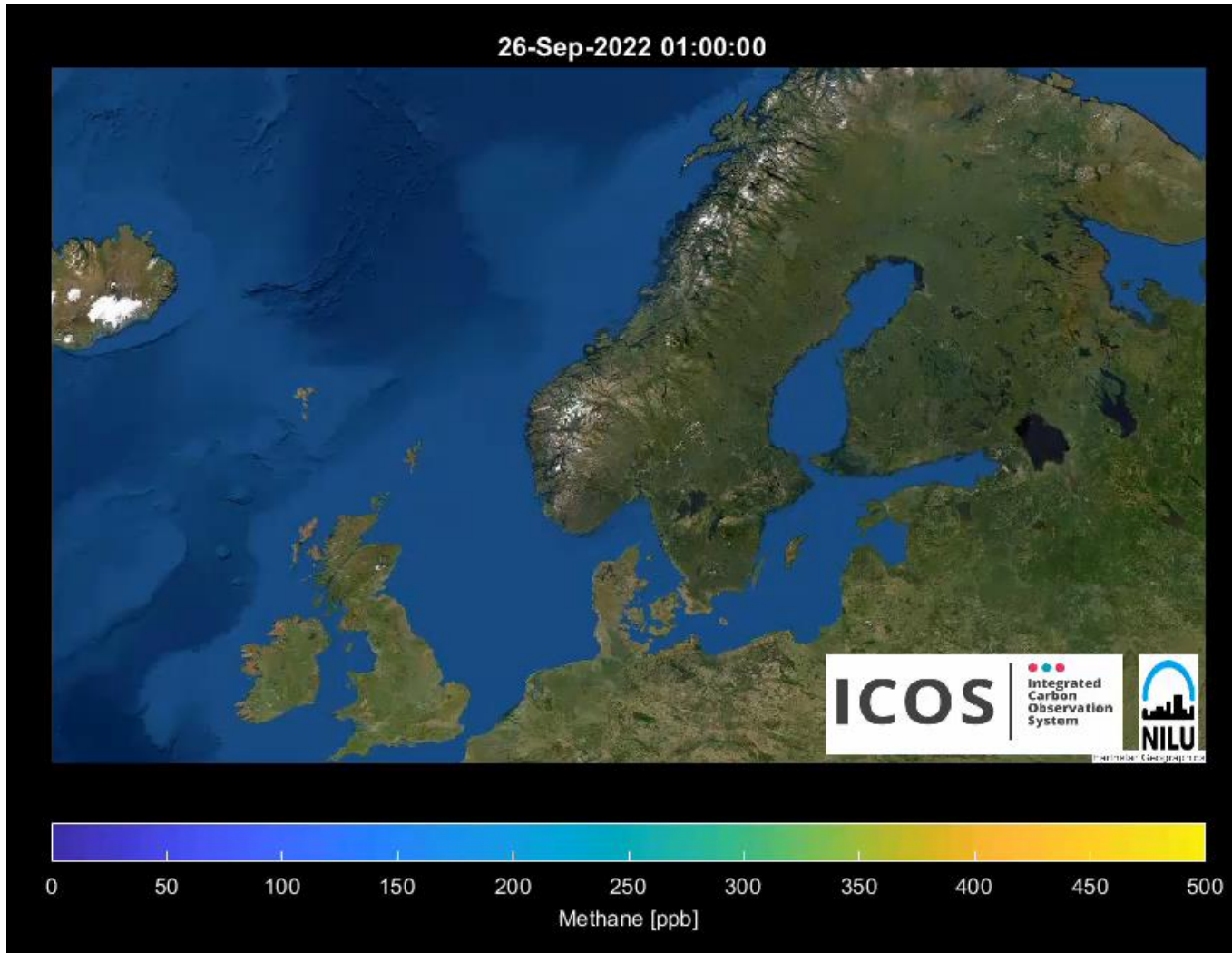
Nordstream Pipeline Leakage

Nord Stream leaks



Nordstream Pipeline Leakage

Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



ICOS INTEGRATED CARBON OBSERVATION SYSTEM

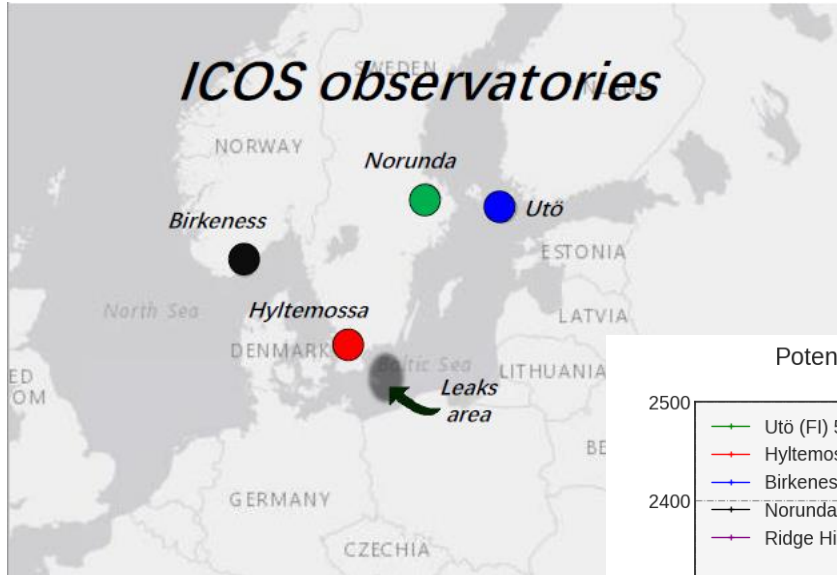


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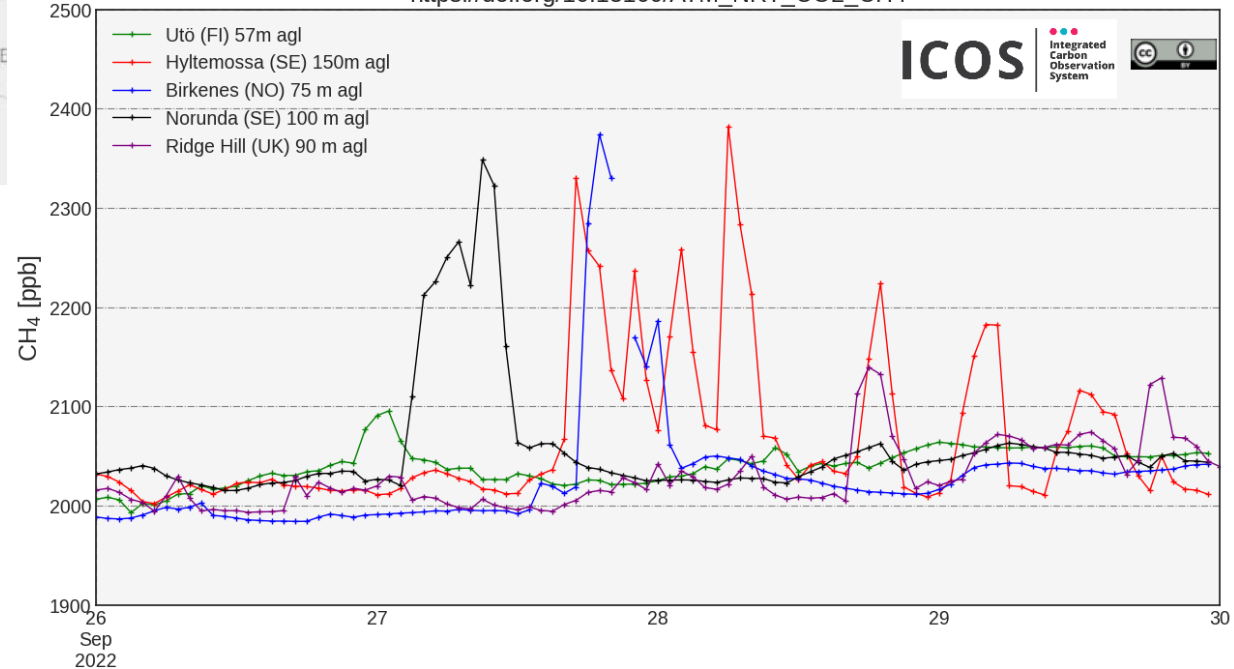


<https://www.icos-cp.eu/event/1221>

Nordstream Pipeline Leakage



Potential CH₄ signals of Nord Stream leaks detected at ICOS atmospheric station network
https://doi.org/10.18160/ATM_NRT_CO2_CH4



- **Integrated Carbon Observation System (ICOS)** provides high-quality, standardised, transparent greenhouse gas measurements throughout Europe
- ICOS measurement data (NRT & QCed) freely available via the **Carbon Portal**
- **QA/QC data products** available through **ATC** Atmospheric Thematic Centre
- **Expanding** measurement network (e.g. Cities) and modelling capabilities (e.g. Integrated Greenhouse Gas Monitoring System ITMS)



ICOS Carbon Portal
www.icos-cp.eu/

ICOS Germany
www.icos-infrastruktur.de/

ICOS @ DWD
www.dwd.de/icos

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