

Gas-Programme @ Jungfraujoch

Trend Analysis, Early Warning,
Benefit for International Treaties and Programmes



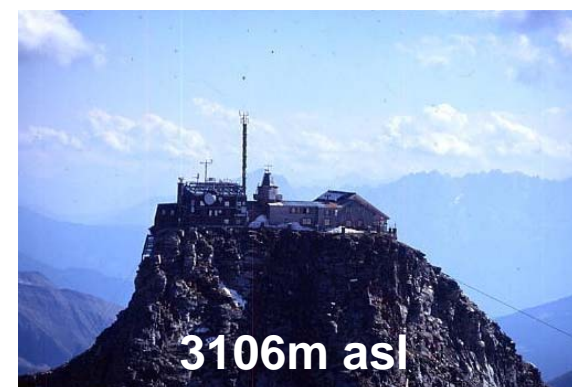
© R. Lorenzo

Brigitte Buchmann

Air Pollution / Environmental Technology



DACH: A NETWORK OF ALPINE SITES



Jungfraujoch
3500 m

Sphinx
Observatory
1937



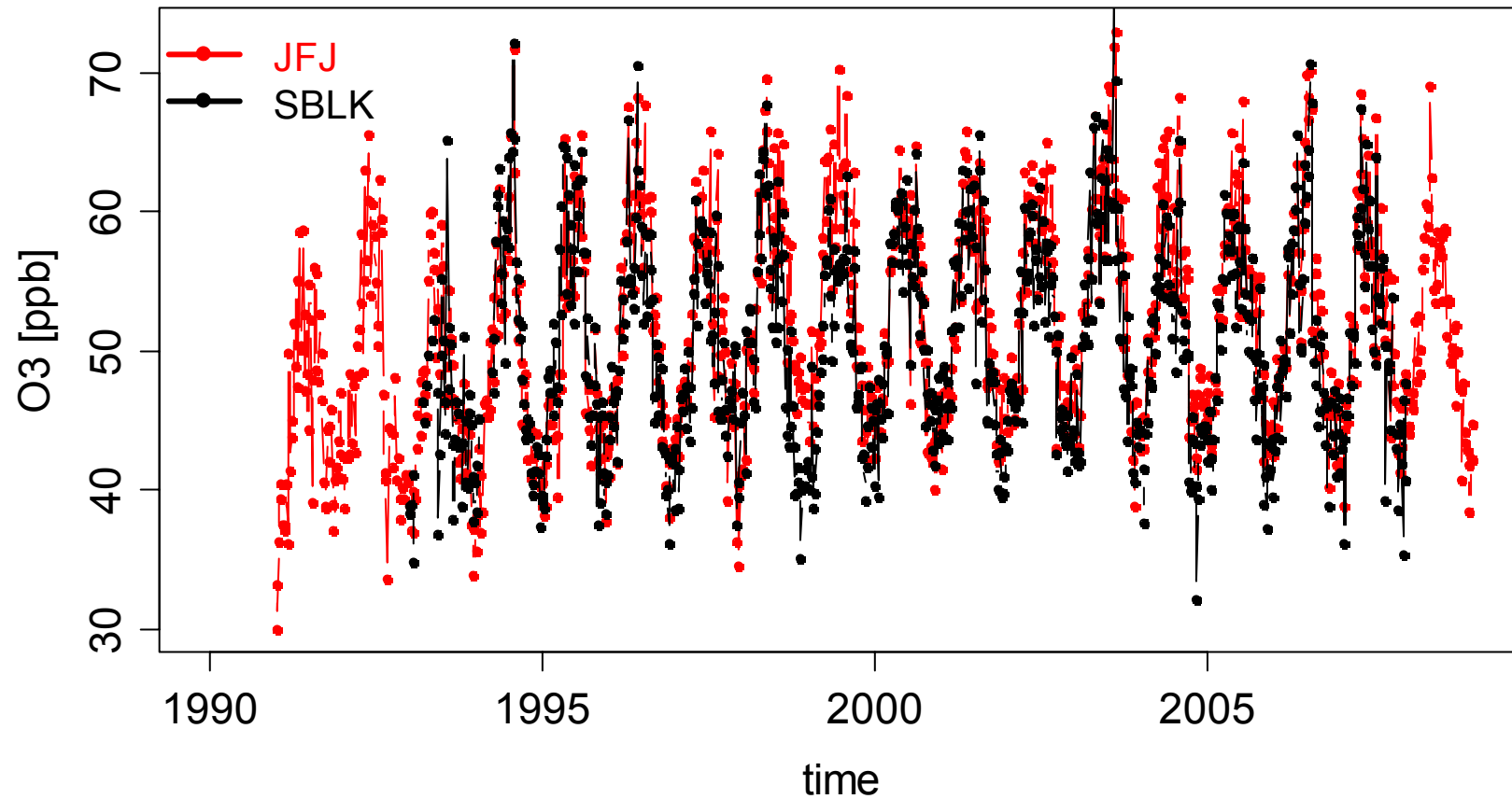
Top of Europe
Restaurant

Research Station
1931



Ozone @ Jungfraujoch and @ Sonnblick

weekly averages

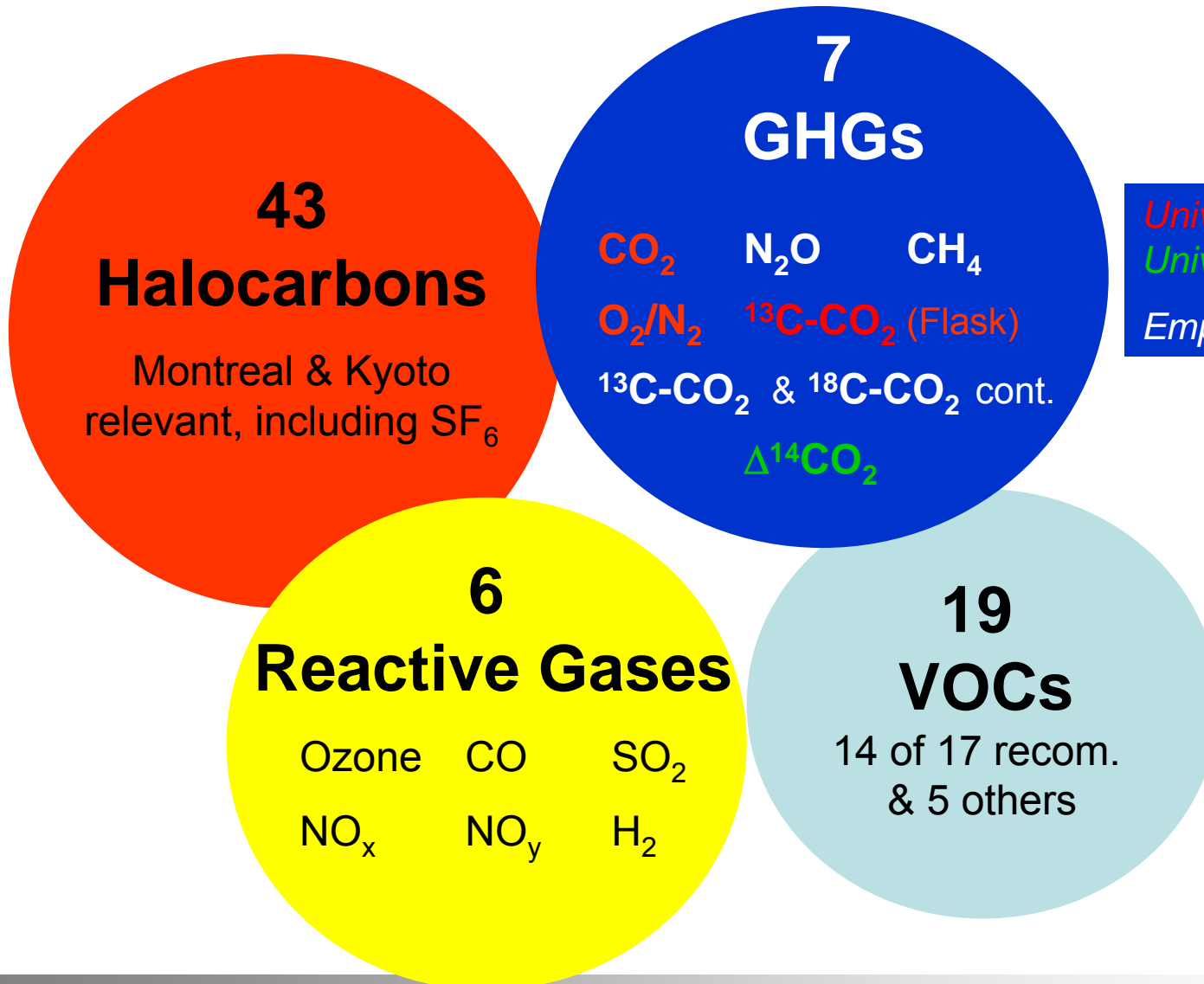


Overview

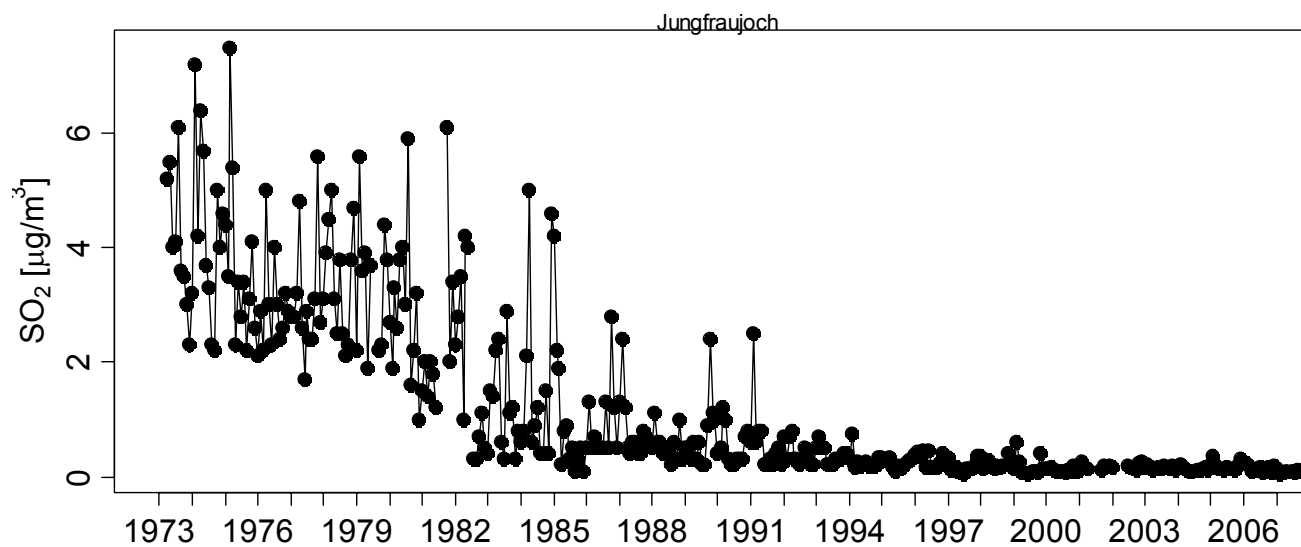
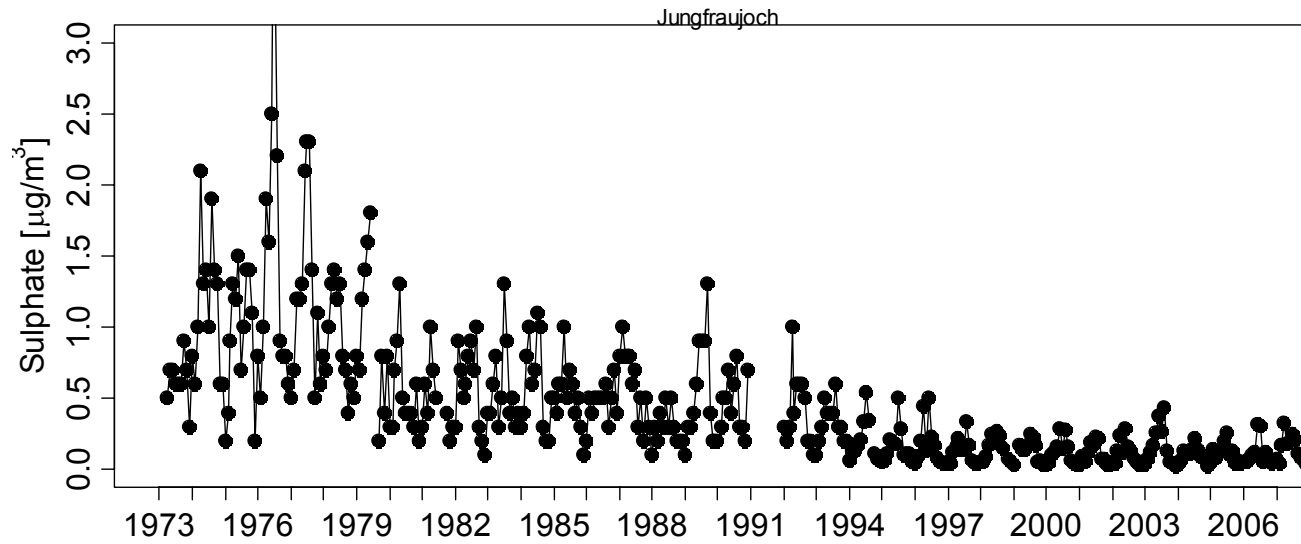
- *Measurement Programme @ Jungfraujoch*
- *Examples of results*
 - *Detection of Trends / success of reduction measures*
 - *Emission Estimations*
 - *Analysis of Global Change impacts / Early warning*
- *Future Activities*

Gas – Programme @ Jungfraujoch

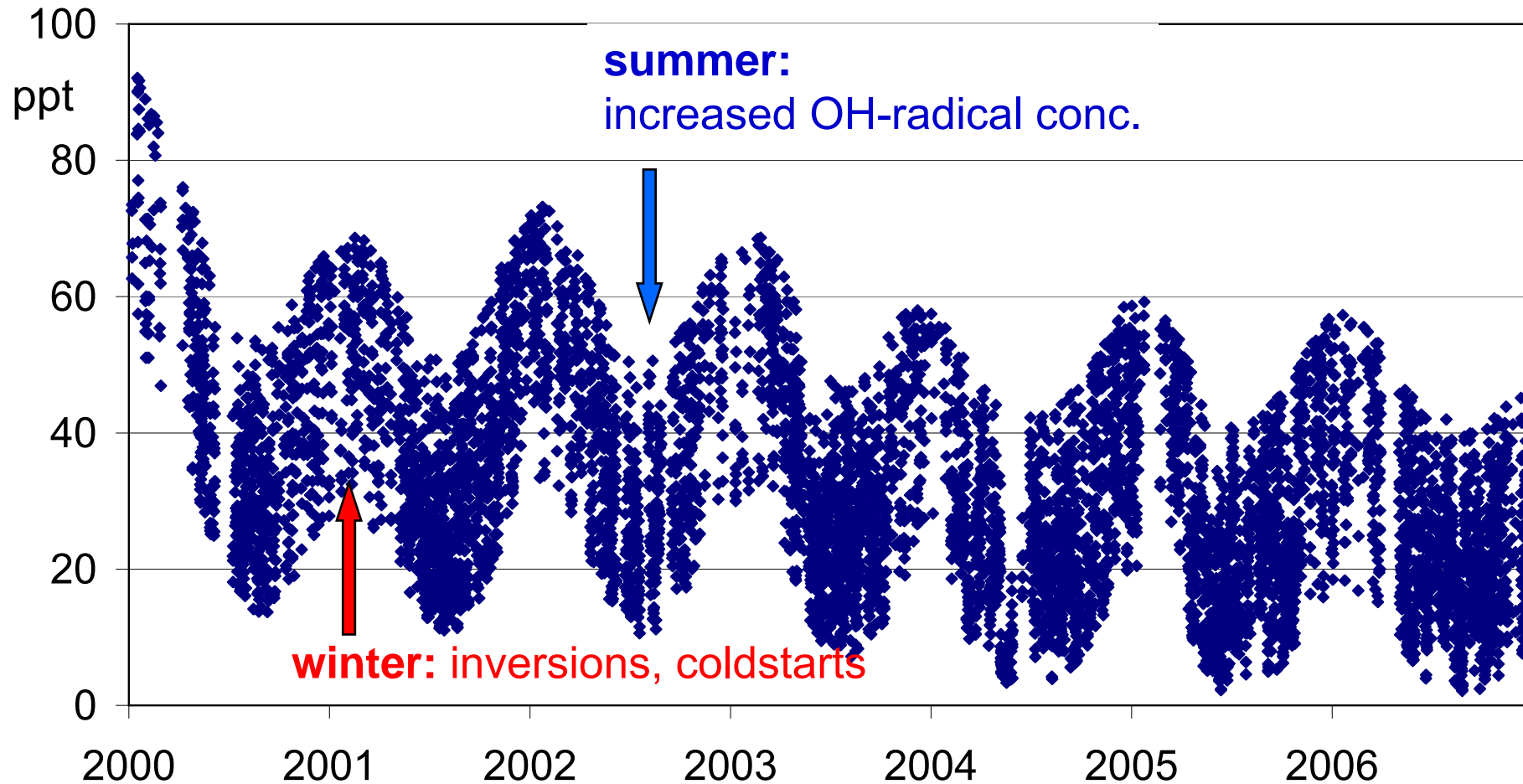
Reactive Gases and Greenhouse Gases



Longest records at JFJ



Benzene Background at Jungfrauoch

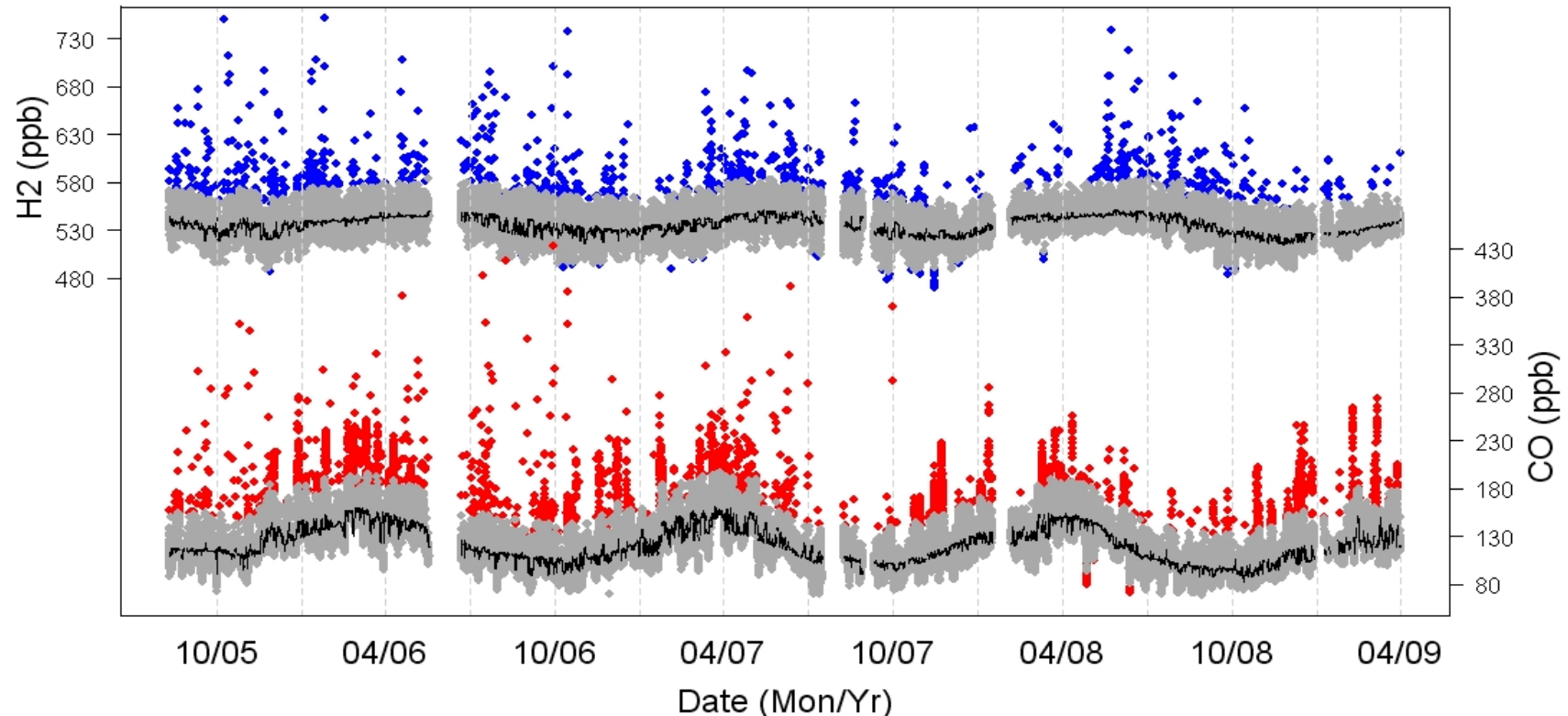


Fuel content
2% → 1%

ordinance on incentive
taxes on VOCs

Hydrogen H₂

RGA data

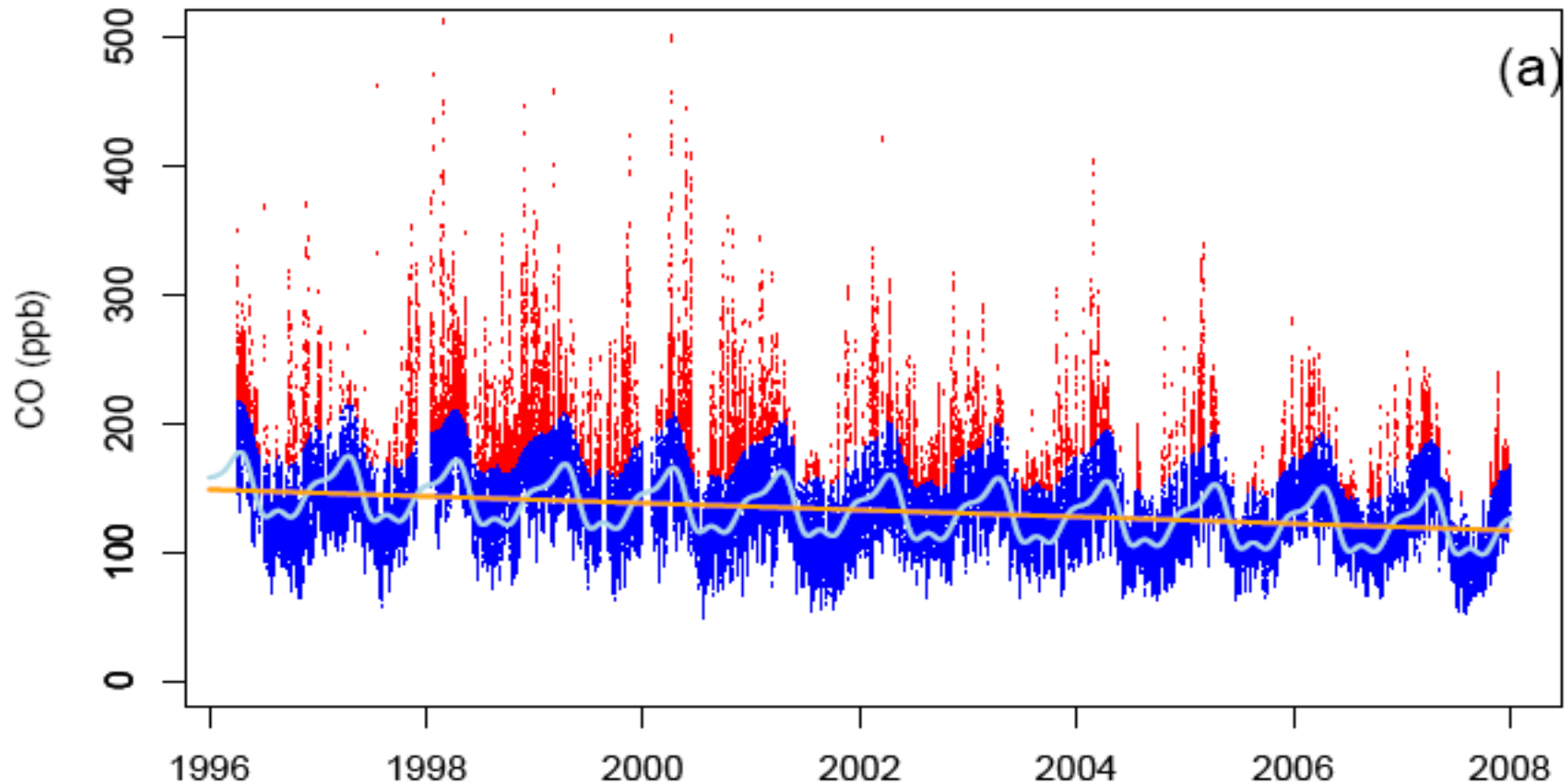


H₂ (blue) and CO (red) datasets for the period August 2005 – March 2009 at Jungfraujoch. The calculated baseline fits are depicted by the black lines through the background data. Background mixing ratios are depicted by grey shaded areas, while pollution and depletion events border either side of the background measurements.

Steinbacher et al.

Carbon Monoxide Trend at Jungfrauoch

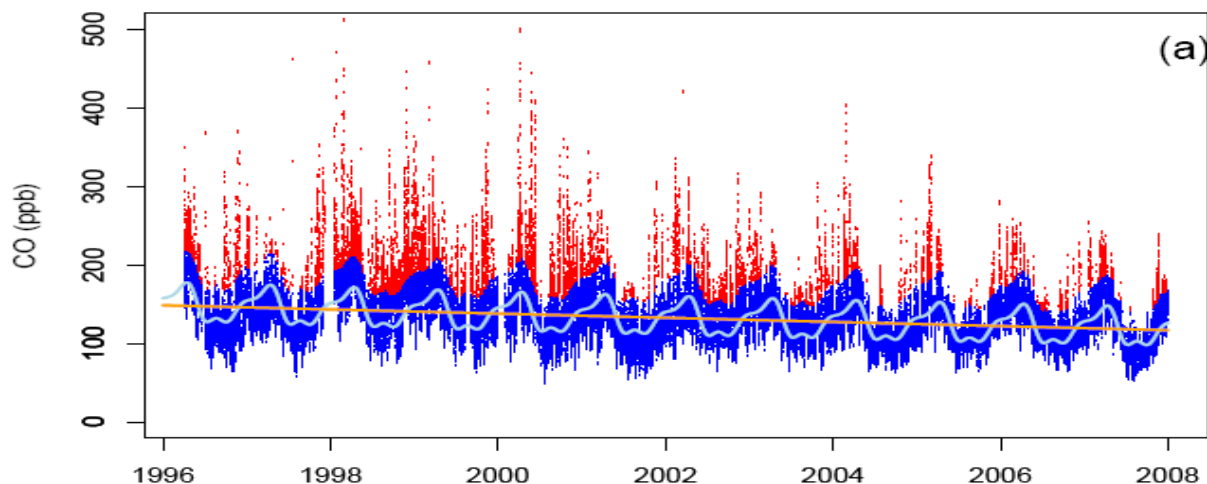
JFJ CO time series (one hourly data) from 1996 to 2007



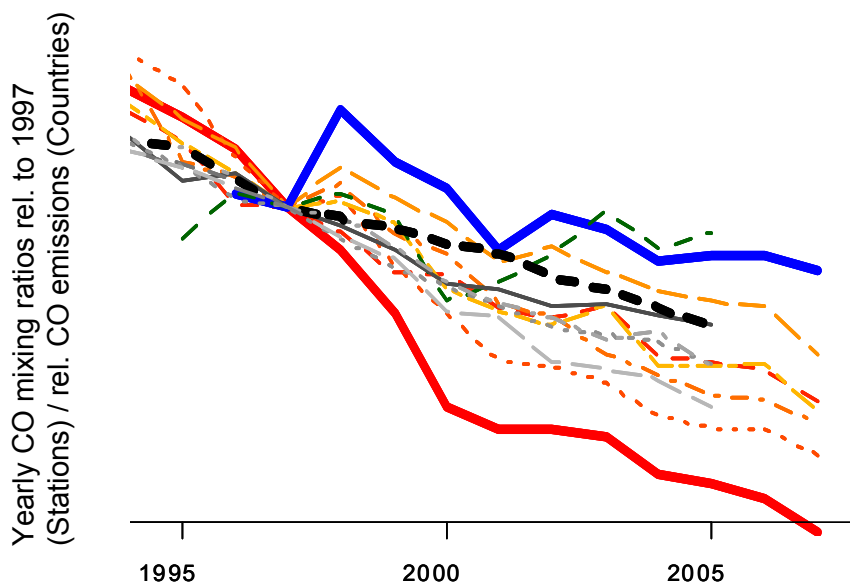
Zellweger et al., ACP, 2009

Carbon Monoxide Trend at Jungfrauoch

JFJ CO time series (one hourly data) from 1996 to 2007



The light blue curve represents a fitted baseline and the orange line the trend (after Thoning, et al., 1989, Novelli, et al., 1998; Novelli, et al., 2003)



Jungfrauoch

CH Emission-Inventory

CH polluted site

Decrease 21.3%

1.78% / year

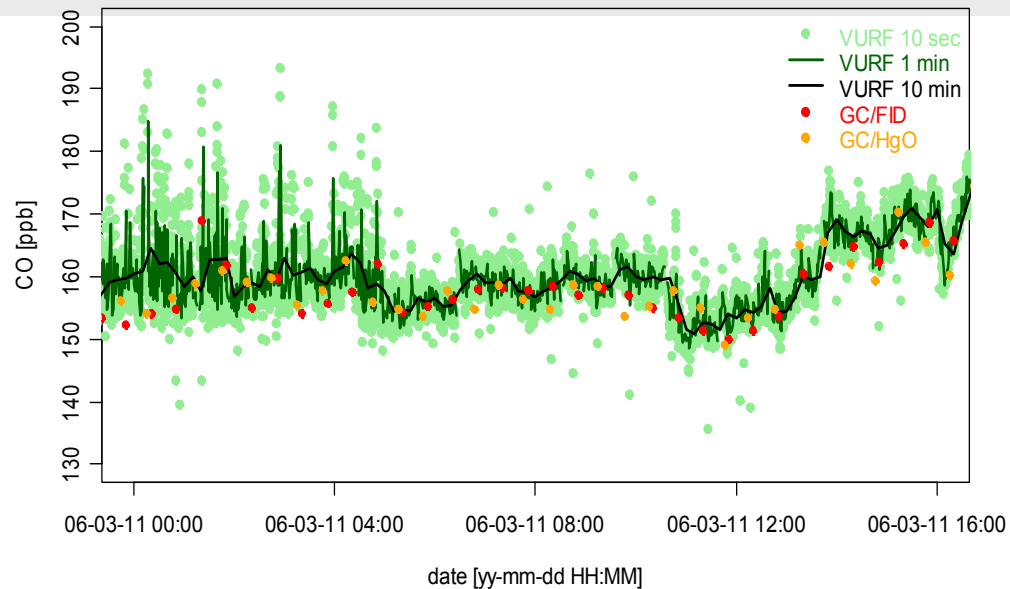
2.66 ppb / year

JFJ influenced
by long-range transport
by global scale events

JFJ is well situated to study both large-scale changes and regional air quality aspects

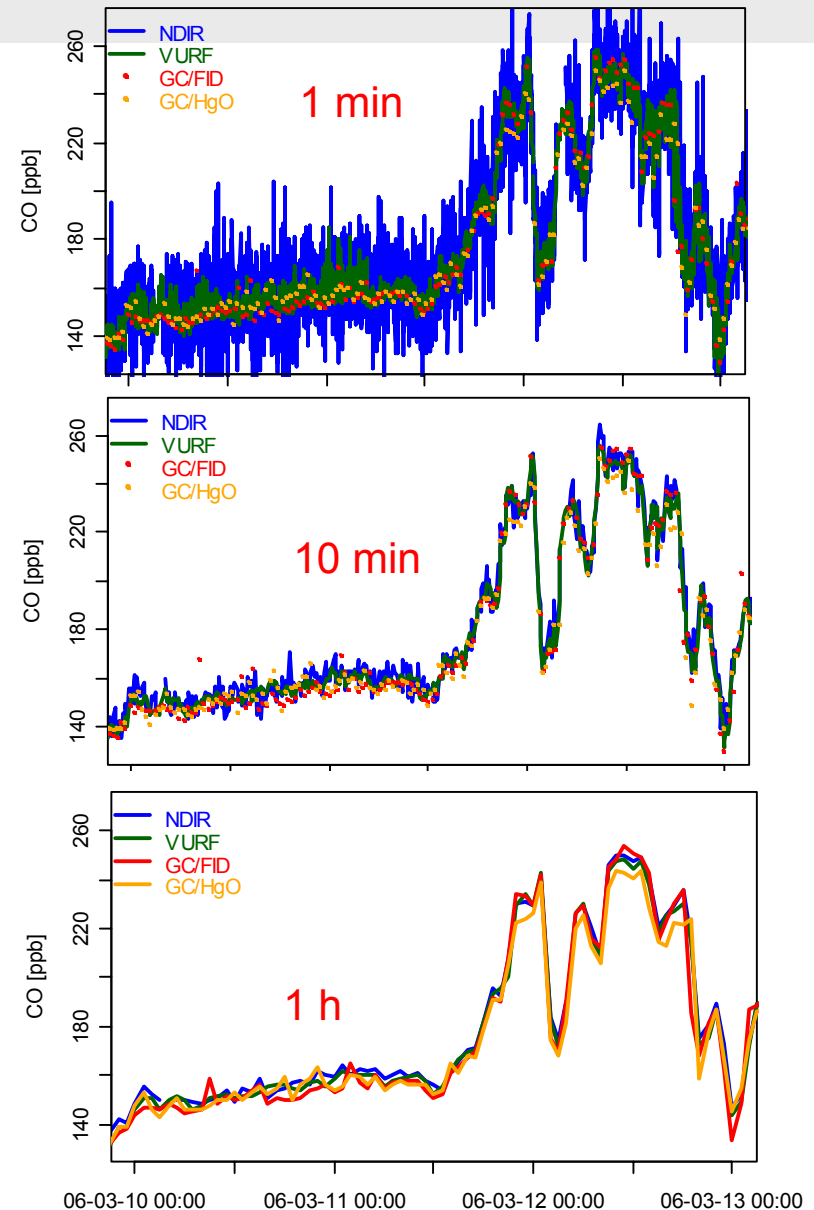
Zellweger et al., ACP, 2009

CO inter-comparison JFJ



- Good agreement between techniques
- All instruments are able to detect fast changes in the mixing ratios
- NDIR (Horiba instrument) performs well when averaging interval is long enough

Zellweger et al., ACP, 2009

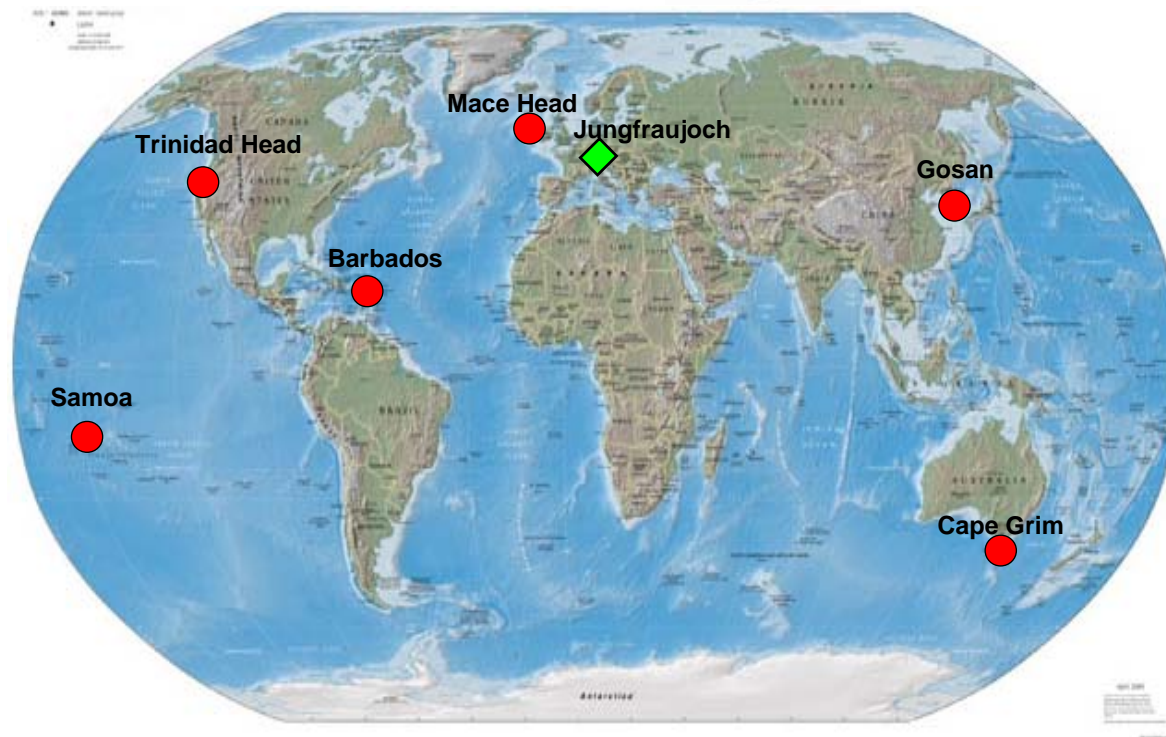


Advanced Global Atmospheric Gas Experiment Network for Halogenated Hydrocarbons

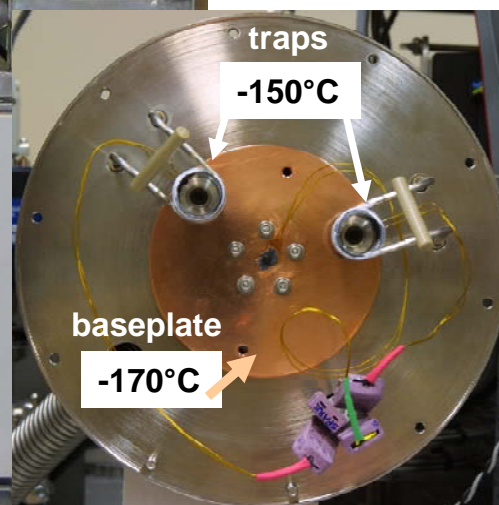


mit einer MEDUSA

Core-Partners:



MEDUSA, **the** instrument for halocarbon



cold head 1
HFCs
CFCs
SF₆
C₂F₆
VOC

cold head 2
CF₄

In cooperation with AGAGE, SCRIPPS, University Bristol

Air Pollution/Environmental Technology Laboratory



University of
BRISTOL

EMPA

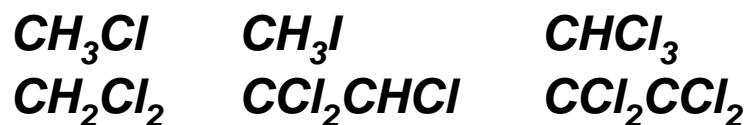
Materials Science & Technology

Non - CO₂- Greenhouse Gases (since 2008)

43 Halocarbons

Montreal Protocol

- **CFCs: Fluorochlorocarbons (6)**
CFC-11 CFC-12, CFC-13
CFC-113 CFC-114 CFC-115
- **HCFCs: Hydrofluorochlorocarbons (4)**
HCFC-141b HCFC-124 HCFC-22
HCFC-142b
- **Halones: (containing bromo) (3)**
H-1301 H-1211 H-2402
- **Halogenated Solvents (3 + 6)**
1,1,1-Trichloroethane CCl₄ CH₃Br



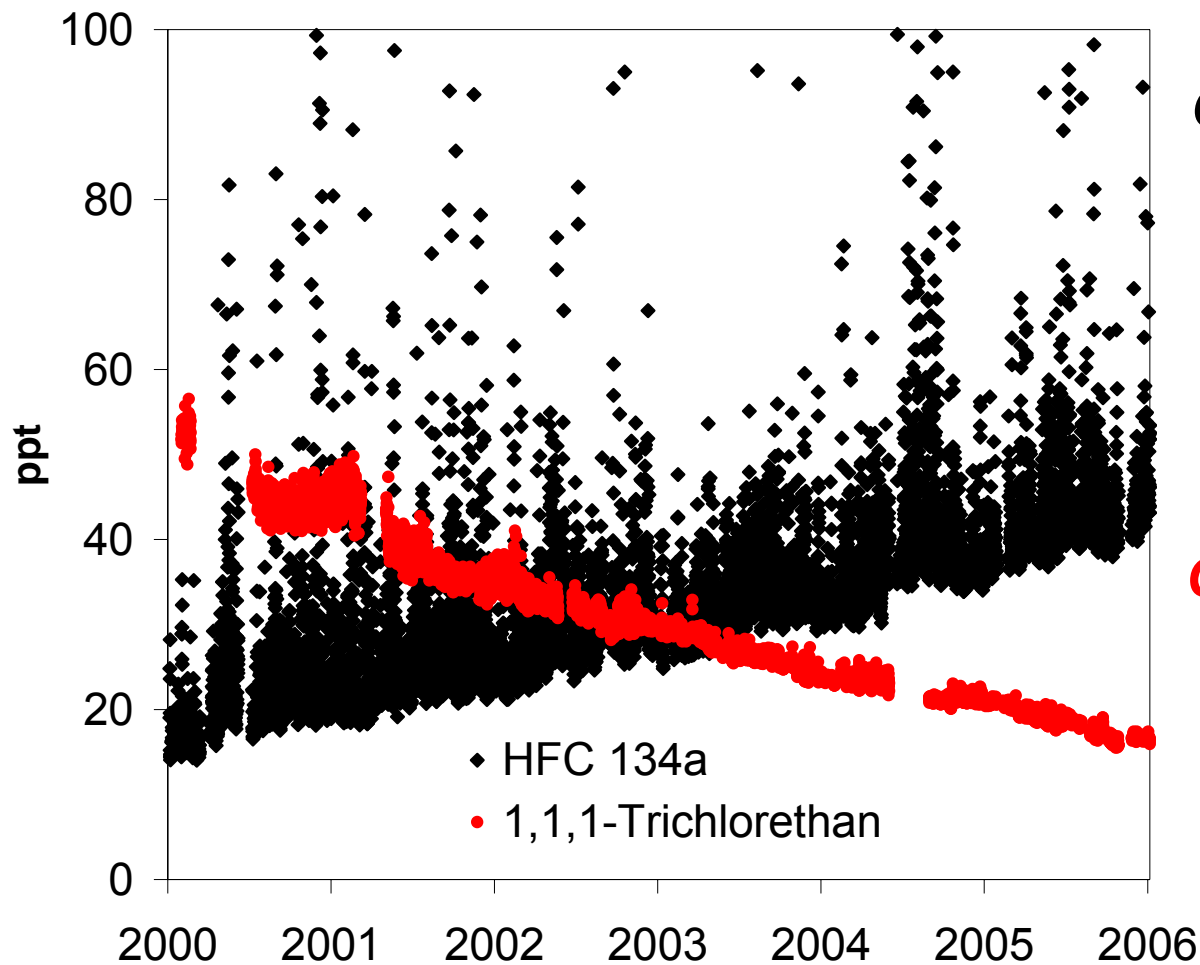
Kyoto Protocol

- **HFCs: Hydrofluorocarbons (10)**
HFC-32 HFC-23
HFC-125 HFC-134a
HFC-152a HFC-227ea
HFC-143a HFC-236fa
HFC-365mfc HFC-245fa
- **PFCs: Perfluorocarbons & SF₆ (7)**
CF₄ C₂F₆ CF₃CF₂CF₃
C₄F₁₀ c-C₄F₈ CF₃CF₃
SF₆

- **Others (4)**
SO₂F₂ C₄Cl₂F₆ C₂ClF₃
CH₂Br₂

Control of success of reduction measures

Early warning of change in atmospheric composition



GHG Global Warming

Cooling Agents

HFC 134a

Kyoto Protocol regulated

+ 5 ppb y⁻¹

+ 0.71 mWm⁻²y⁻¹

CFCs Ozone Depletion

Solvent

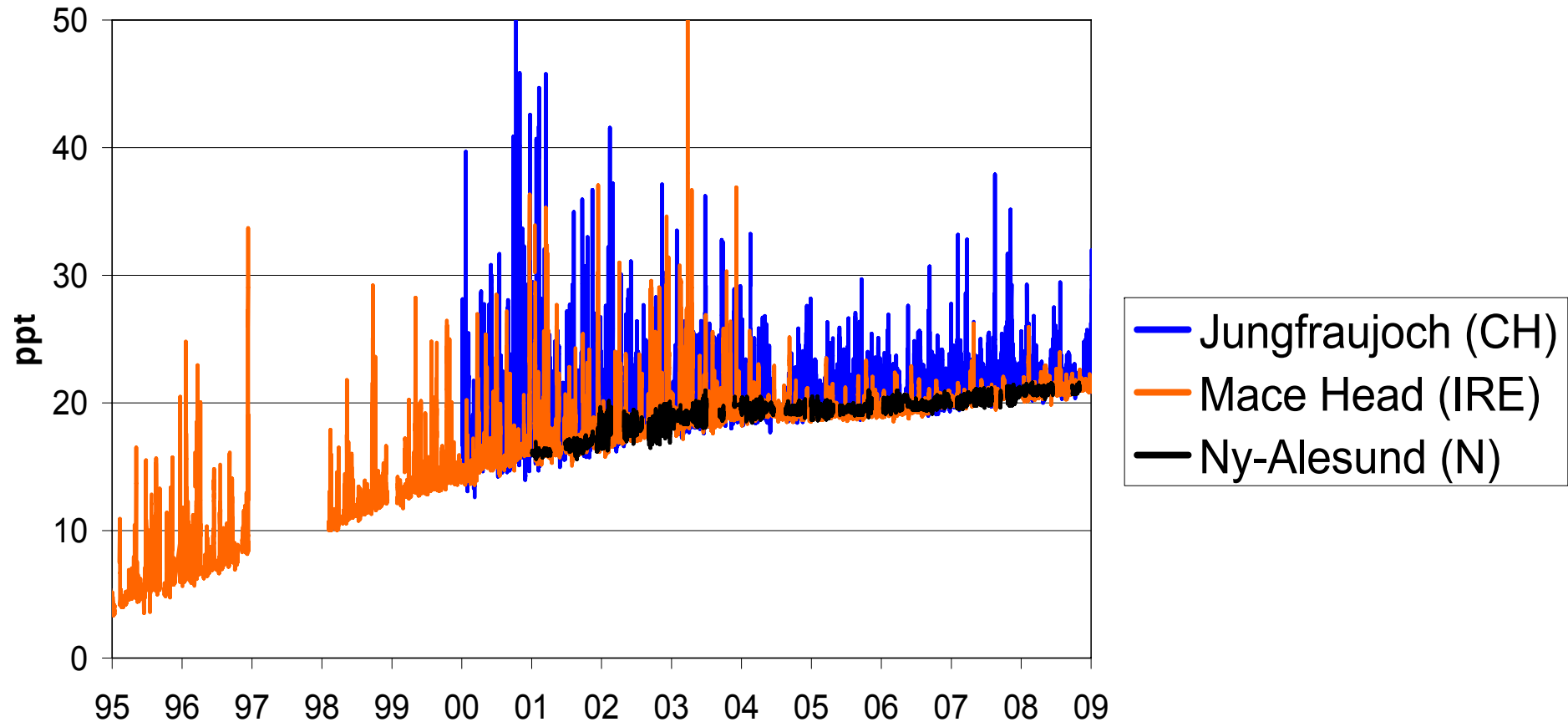
1,1,1-Trichloroethane

Montreal Protocol; forbidden

- 2.5 ppb y⁻¹

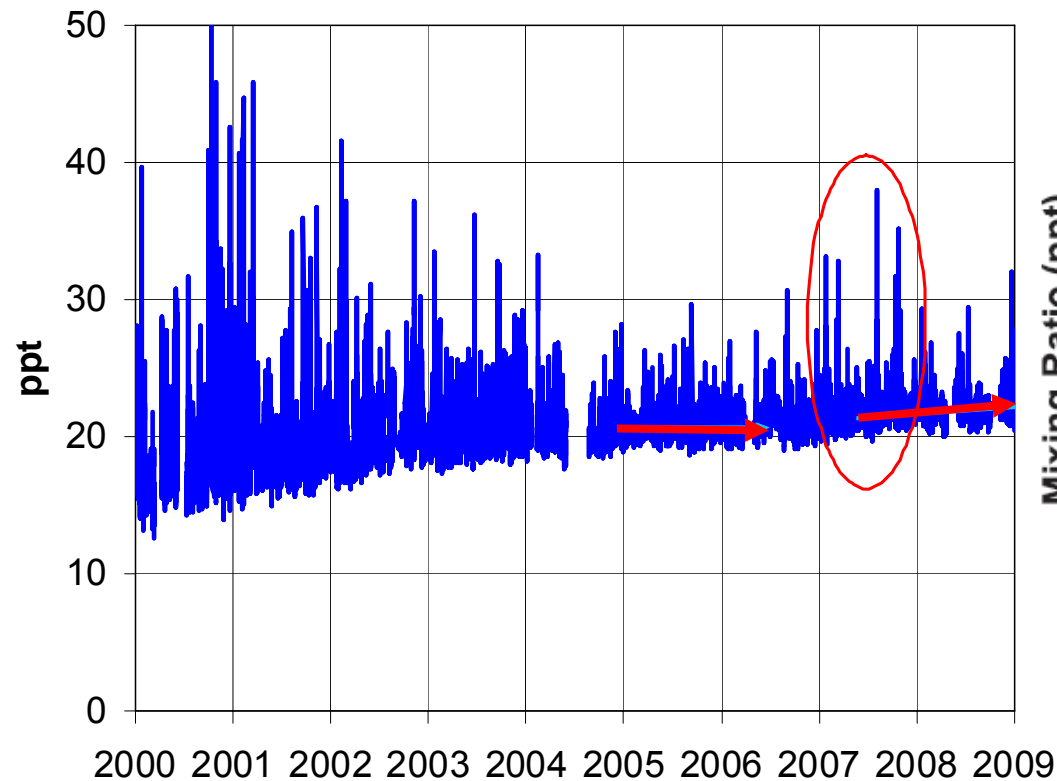
- 0.21 mWm⁻²y⁻¹

HCFC (141b) regulated in the Montreal Protocol



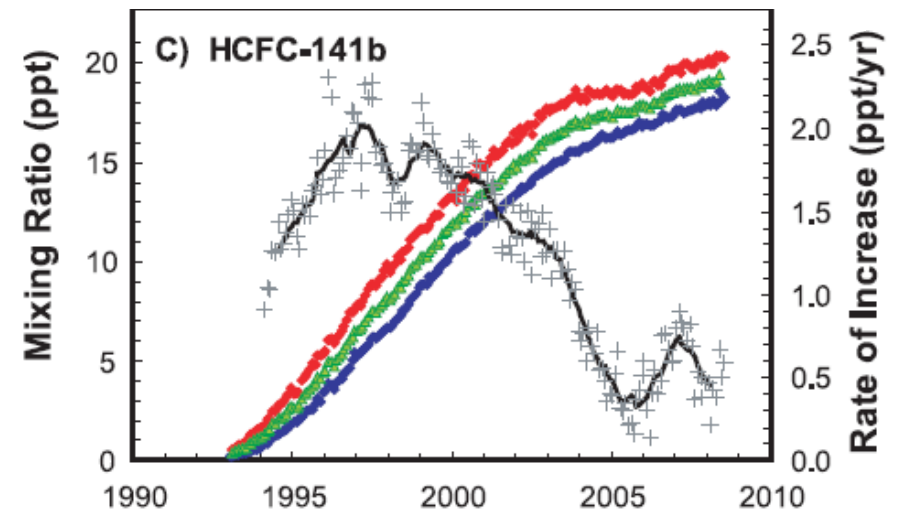
HCFC (141b) regulated in the Montreal Protocol

HCFC-141b at Jungfrauoch

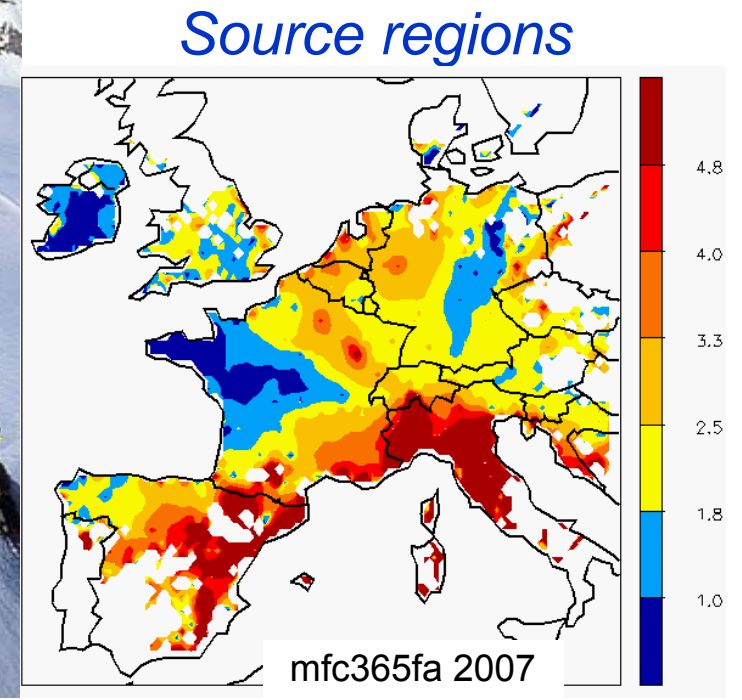
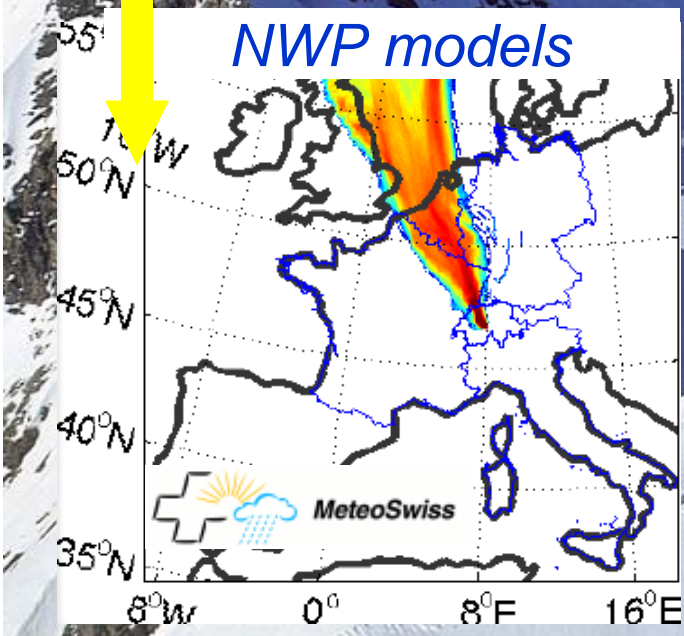
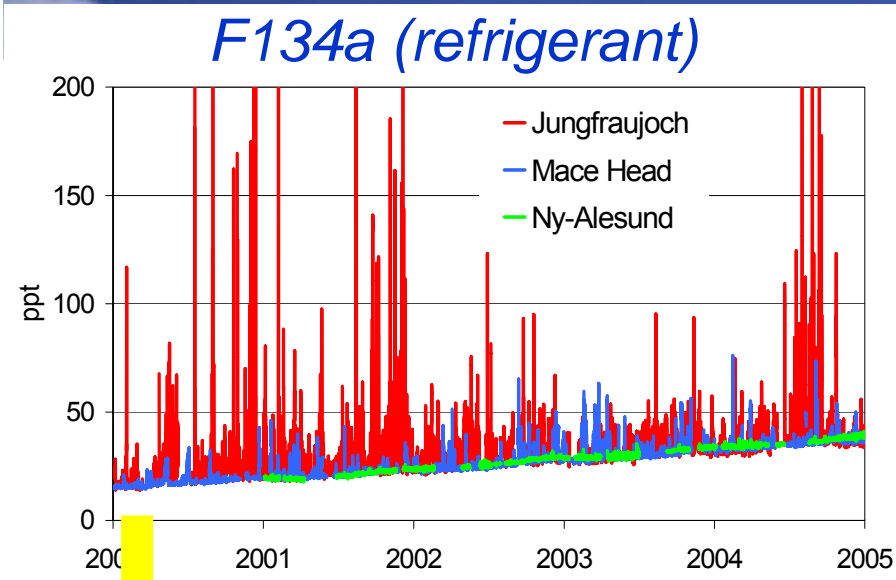


HCFCs at global background sites (NOAA)

Montzka et al., GRL, 2009



Allocation of European Emission



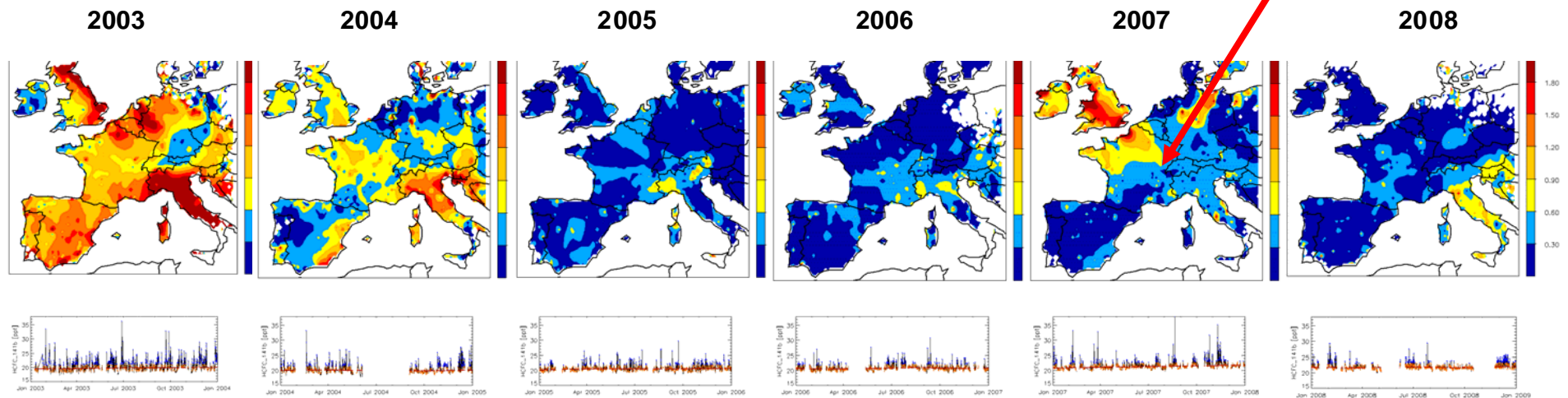
HCFC (141b) regulated in the Montreal Protocol

Source Regions



HCFC-141b at Jungfrauoch

Plant:
Tavaux

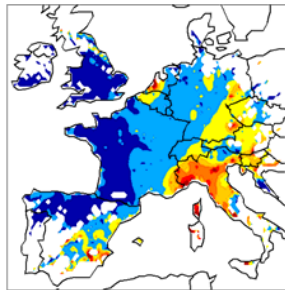


**banned in
Europe since 2003**

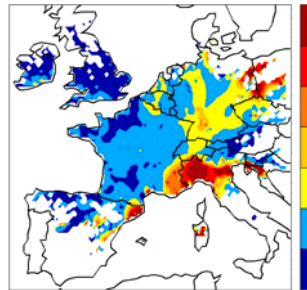
Foam blowing agent HFC-152a: Emissions from Europe



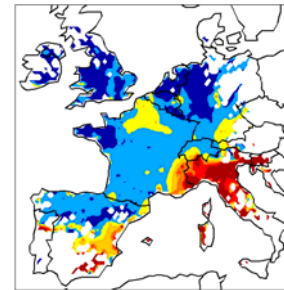
2004



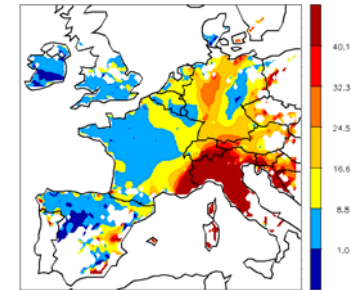
2005



2006



2007

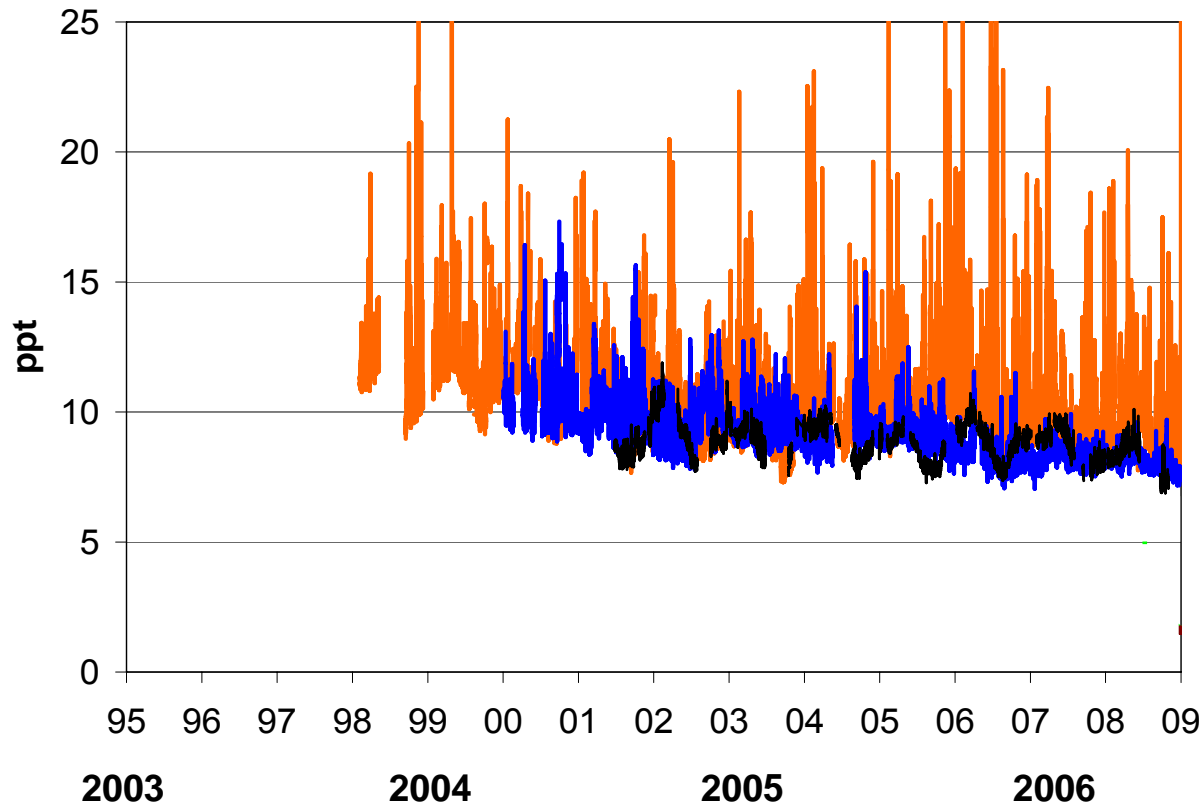


2007

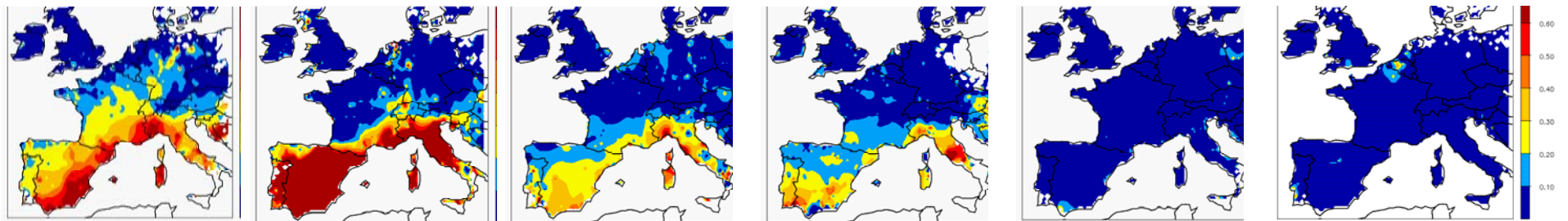
National Communications to UNFCCC

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	520 †	529 †	574 †	416 †
Belgium	330 †	288 †	204 †	208 †
Germany	1880 †	1333 †	781 †	669 †
France	460 †	297 †	313 †	318 †
Italy	- †	- †	- †	- †
Spain	177 †	187 †	170 †	113 †

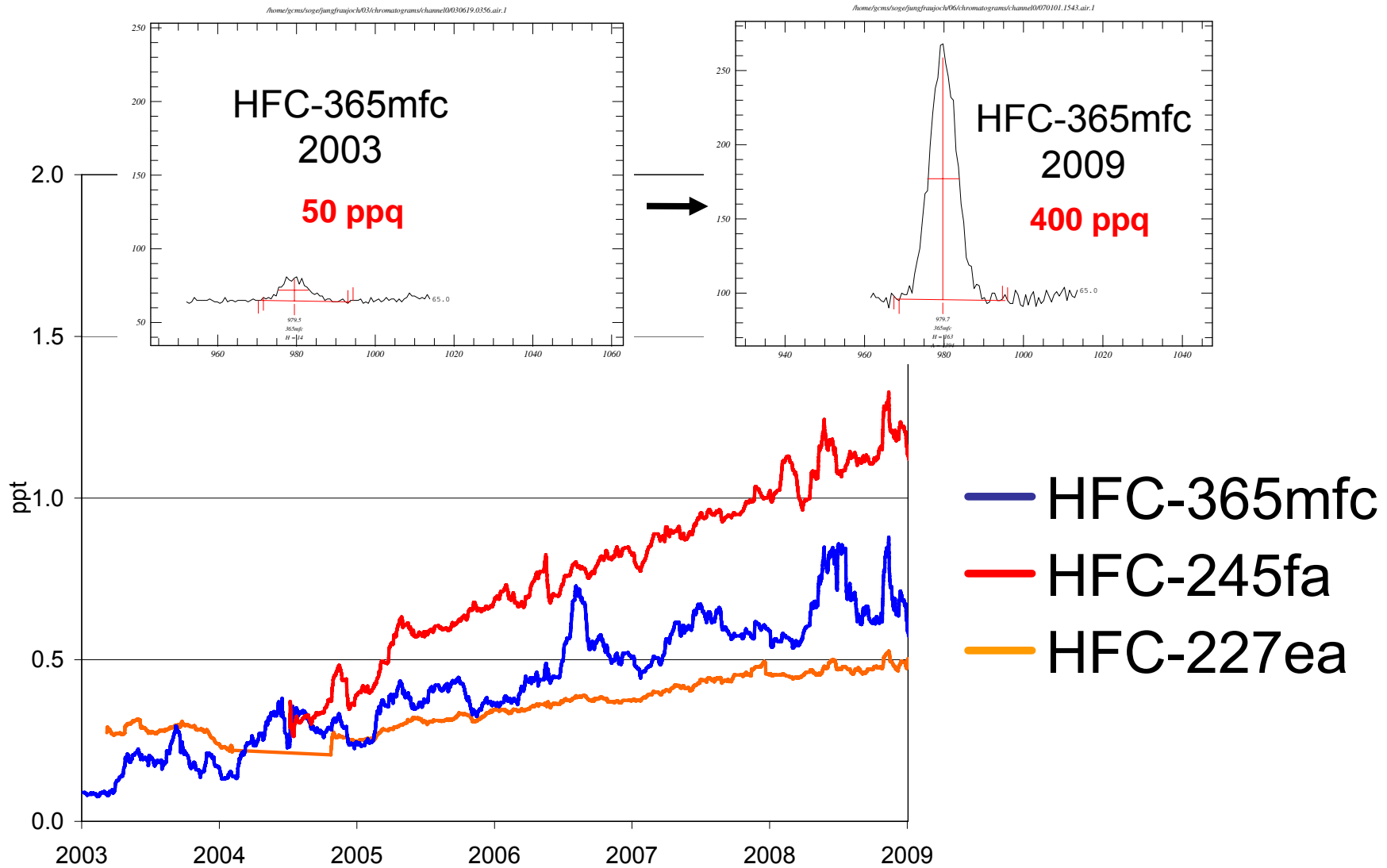
Methylbromide (CH₃Br)



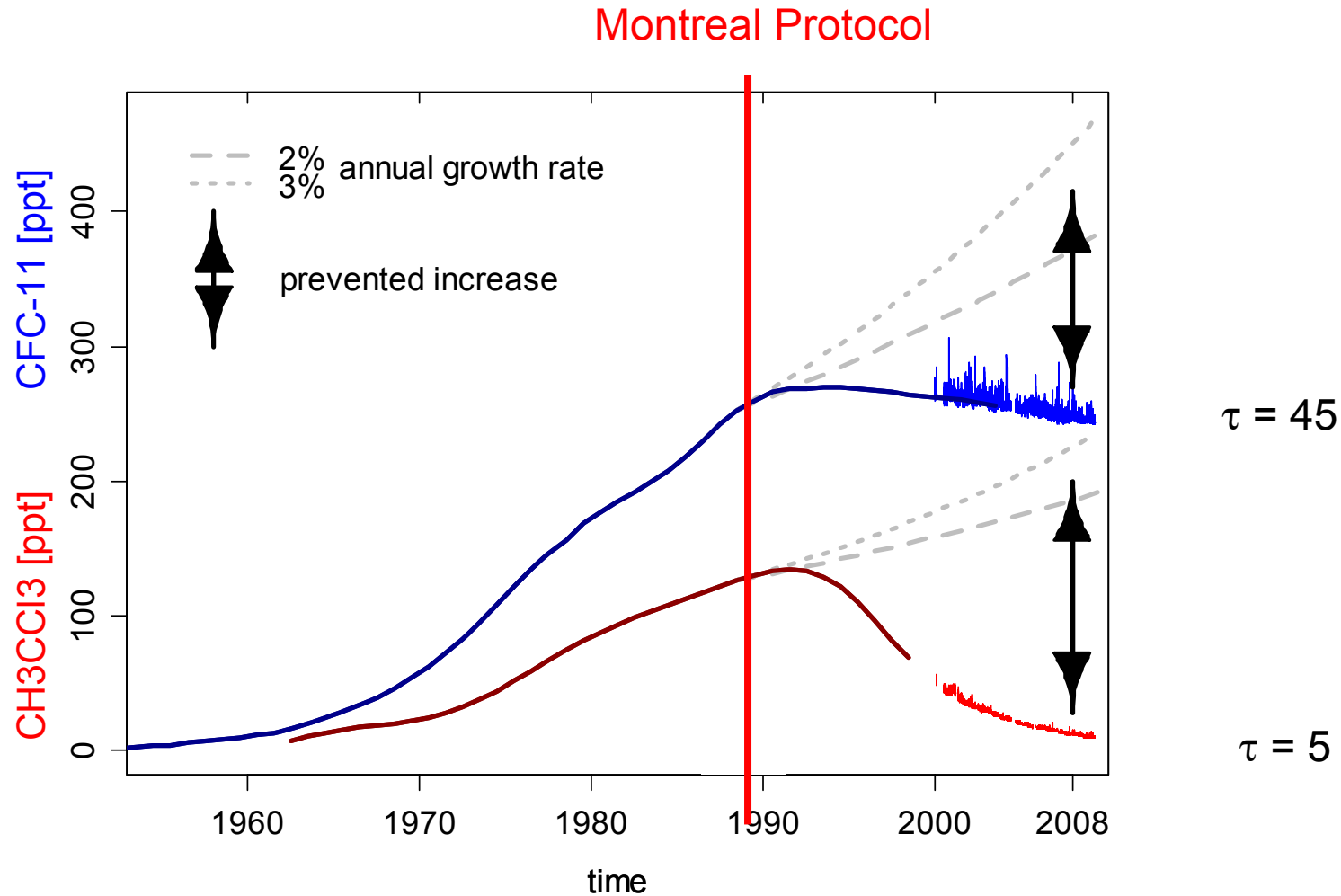
- Mace Head (IRE)
- Jungfrauoch (CH)
- Ny-Alesund (N)



Substitute Compounds for Forbidden Foam Blowing Agents



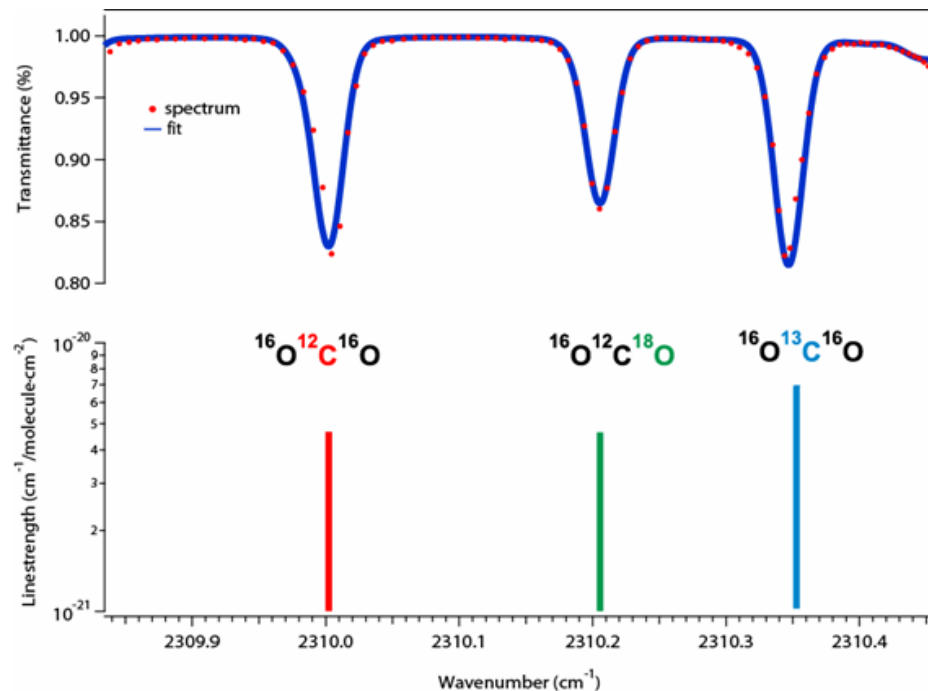
Influence of the Montreal-Protocol on Climate



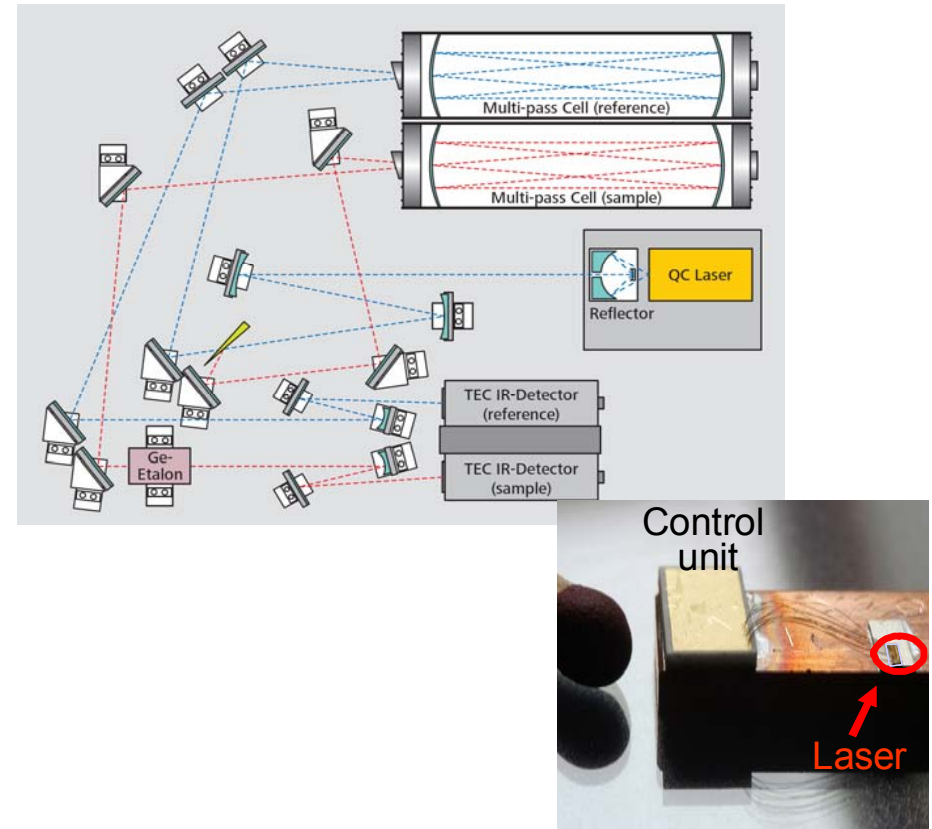
Steinbacher et al., 2008

Future Activities: CO₂ isotopes ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) for source identification

Fast and high-precision (QCL) laser spectroscopy for CO₂-isotopes

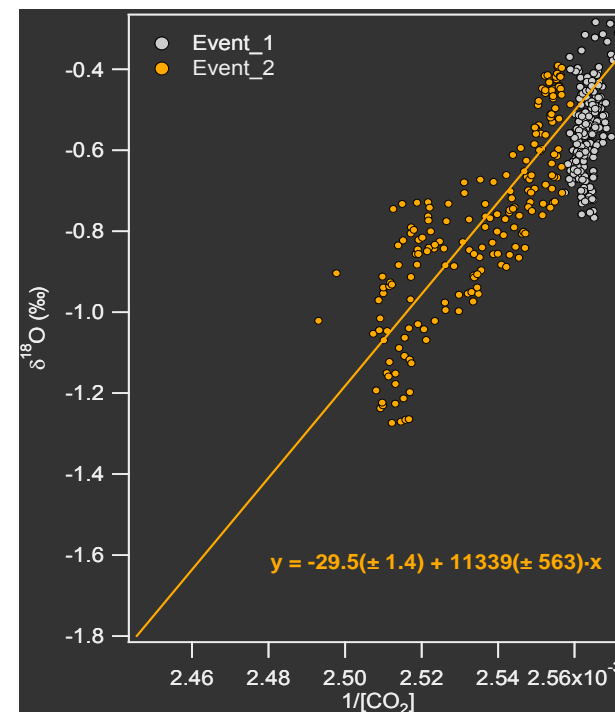
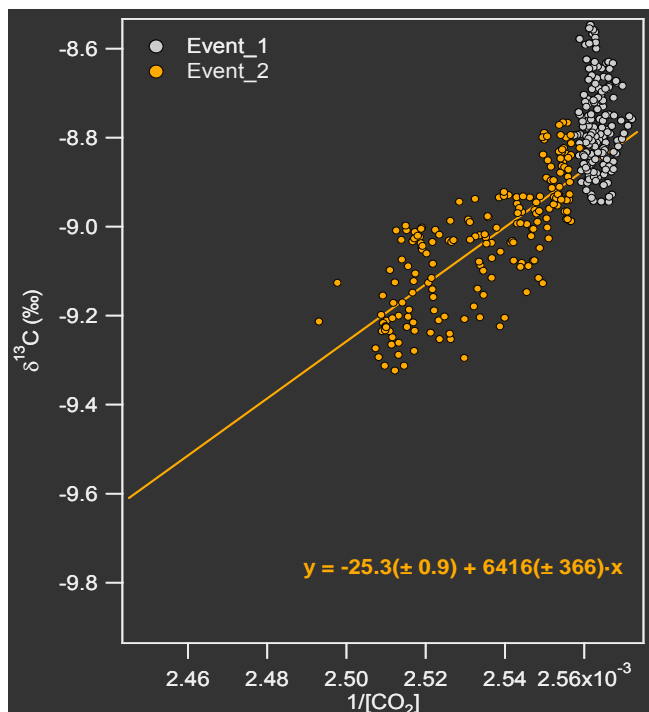


Tuzson et al., Infr. Phys. & Techn., (2008)

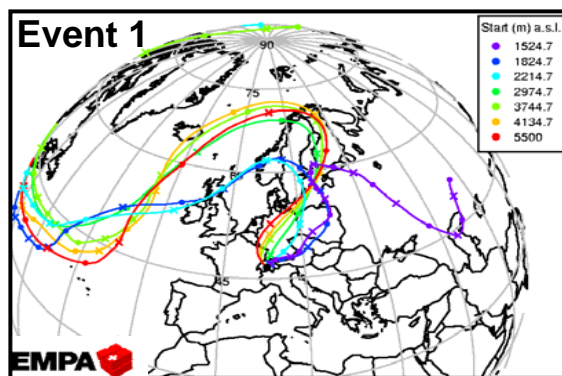


Identification and quantification of biogenic and anthropogenic carbon dioxide sources, e.g. respiration vs. photosynthesis
fossile vs. biogenic

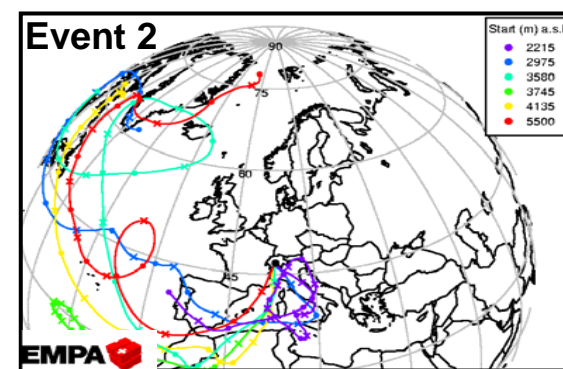
CO₂ isotopes ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) for source identification



Event 1
background
high trajectories



Event 2
polluted
low trajectories



precision of ~ 0.05 ‰ for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ with 100 s averaging

L. Emmenegger, B. Tuzson

Summary & Conclusions

- **Trend estimation** at background sites allows independent **verification of reduction measures**
- **Montreal Protocol** not only reduced the atmospheric chlorine content but also slowed **global warming**
- Global GAW sites (measurements combined with models) allow an **allocation** and **quantification** of pollution sources and thus **support international treaties** and protocols
- **Early detection** of new compounds (substitutes for forbidden substances) allow to **reduce environmental risks** to the society
- Extension of the measurement programme with **relevant new parameters** (e.g. continuous isotope measurement) enables **improved source identification**

Thanks to:

- ❖ S. Reimann, M.K. Vollmer, M. Hill
- ❖ D. Brunner, S. Henne
- ❖ C. Hüglin, M. Steinbacher, B. Schwarzenbach
- ❖ L. Emmenegger, B. Tuzson

and

- ❖ International Foundation High Altitude Research Stations Jungfrauoch and Gornergrat

❖ MeteoSwiss

❖ BAFU

❖ AGAGE/NOAA team



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